

A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

EXPLAINING

**The Local Appellations in SACRED, GRECIAN,
and ROMAN HISTORY;**

EXHIBITING

The Extent of Kingdoms, and Situations of Cities, &c.

And illustrating

The Allusions and Epithets in the Greek and Roman Poets.

**The Whole established by proper Authorities, and designed for
the USE OF SCHOOLS.**

By ALEXANDER MACBEAN, M. A.

Πολλῶν δ' αἰθεράπων ἴδεν ἄστρα, καὶ ἰόνι ἔγχε.

HOMER.

L O N D O N,

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P R E F A C E

THE necessity of Geography to historical, political, and commercial knowledge, has been proved too often to be proved again. The curiosity of this nation is sufficiently awakened, and no books are more eagerly received than those which enlarge or facilitate an acquaintance with distant countries.

But as the face of the world changes in time by the migration of nations, the ravages of conquest, the decay of one empire, and the erection of another; as new inhabitants have new languages, and new languages give new names; the maps or descriptions of a later age are not easily applied to the narrations of a former: those that read the Ancients must study the ancient geography, or wander in the dark, without distinct views or certain knowledge.

Yet though the Ancients are read among us, both in the original languages and in translations, more perhaps than in any other country, we have hitherto had very little assistance in ancient Geography. The treatise of Dr. Wells is too general for use, and the Classical Geographical Dictionary, which commonly passes under the name of Eachard, is little more than a catalogue of naked names.

A more ample account of the old world is apparently wanting to English literature, and no form seemed equally commodious with that of an alphabetical series. In effect, however systematically any book of General Geography may be written, it is seldom used otherwise than as a Dictionary. The student wanting some knowledge of a

new

new place, seeks the name in the index, and then by a second labour finds that in a System which he would have found in a Dictionary by the first.

As Dictionaries are commodious, they are likewise fallacious: he whose works exhibit an apparent connexion and regular subordination cannot easily conceal his ignorance, or favour his idleness; the completeness of one part will show the deficiency of another: but the writer of a Dictionary may silently omit what he does not know; and his ignorance, if it happens to be discovered, slips away from censure under the name of forgetfulness.

This artifice of Lexicography I hope I shall not often be found to have used. I have not only digested former Dictionaries into my alphabet, but have consulted the ancient Geographers, without neglecting other authors. I have in some degree enlightened ancient by modern Geography, having given the situation of places from later observation. Names are often changing, but place is always the same, and to know it exactly is always of importance: there is no use of erring with the ancients, whose knowledge of the globe was very imperfect; I have therefore used ancient names and modern calculations. The longitude is reckoned from London to the east and west.

A work like this has long been wanted: I would willingly flatter myself that the want is now supplied; and that the English student will for the future more easily understand the narratives of ancient historians, the reasonings of ancient statesmen, and the descriptions of ancient poets.

A

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A B

AARASSUS, a town of Pisidia, in the Hither Asia, Artemidorus, quoted by Strabo; thought to be the Ariassus of Ptolemy.

ASAR, a town of Palestine, in the tribe of Juda; a hamlet in Jerome's time, situate between Azotus and Ascalon.

ABA, *Abas* or *Abus*, Pliny; *Abos*, Strabo; a mountain of Armenia the Greater, situate between the mountains Niphates and Nibarus; from *Abos*, according to Strabo, rose the Araxes and Euphrates, the former running westward, the latter eastward.

ABA. See **ABÆ**.

ABACÆNA, a town of the Medes, Ptolemy. Another of Caria, in the Hither Asia, Pliny.

ABACÆNUM, Diodor. Siculus, Stephanus; *Abacæna, orum*, Ptolemy, a town of Sicily, whose ruins are supposed to be those lying near Tripi, a citadel on a high and steep mountain, not far from Messana. The inhabitants were called *Abacænini*, Stephanus.

ABÆ or *Aba*, a town of Phocis in Greece, near Helicon; famous for an oracle of Apollo, older than that at Delphi, and for a rich temple, plundered and burnt by the Persians, Strabo.

A B

ABÆA. See **ABEA**.

ABÆORTÆ, Pliny; a people dwelling on the river Indus.

ABALA, a town of the Troglodytæ on the Red Sea, Pliny. Hence *Abalites* or *Avalites*, a bay of that sea. Also a port in the south of Italy, Appian.

ABALLABA, now *Appleby*, a town in Westmoreland, remarkable only for its antiquity, having been a Roman station, Notitia Imperii. W. Long. 1° 4' Lat. 55° 38'.

ABALITES. See **AVALITES**.

ABALUS, supposed by the ancients to be an island of the German ocean, called by Timæus, *Basilis*, and by Xenophon Lampiscenus, *Baltia*; now the peninsula of Scandinavia. Here, according to Pliny, some imagined amber dropt from the trees.

ABANA, (Bible) otherwise *Amana*, a river of Phœnicia, which rising from mount Hermon, washes the south and west sides of Damascus, and falls into the Phœnician sea, to the north of Tripolis, called *Chrysorrhoas* by the Greeks.

ABANTA, a town near mount Parnassus, where stood a temple of Apollo, Phavorinus.

ABANTIAS, or *Abantis*, a name of the island Eubœa, in the Egean sea, extending

tending along the coast of Greece, from the promontory Sunium of Attica to Thessaly, and separated from Boeotia by a narrow strait, called Euripus. From its length the island was formerly called *Macrus*: afterwards *Abantias*, or *Abantis*, from the Abantes, a people originally of Thrace, called by Homer Ἄβαντες *Epiontes*, from wearing their hair long behind, having in a battle experienced the inconvenience of wearing it long before. And from cutting their forelocks, they were called *Curetes*. *Abanteus*, the epithet, Ovid.

ABARATHA, a town of the island of Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ABARBINA, a town of Hyrcania in Asia, Ptolemy.

ABARIM, high mountains of steep ascent, separating the country of the Ammonites and Moabites from the land of Canaan, where Moses died. According to Josephus, they stood opposite to the territory of Jericho, and were the last station but one of the Israelites coming from Egypt. Nebo and Pisgah were parts of these mountains.

ABARIMON, Pliny; a district lying along mount Iniaus.

ABARINA, a territory of Africa, mentioned by Victor Uticensis.

ABARITANUM, a place in *Africa Propria*, Victor Uticensis. In Pliny we have *Abaritana arundo*.

ABARNUS, Stephanus; a town district and promontory of Pariana, on the Hellespont, the territory of Parium in Troas, Strabo.

ABARRAZA, Antonine; a town of Syria, between Cyrrha and Edessa.

ABAS. See **ABA**.

ABASCUS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a river of Asiatic Sarmatia, which rising from mount Caucasus, falls into the Euxine, between Pityus to the east, and Nesis to the west.

ABASITIS, Strabo; a tract of Asiatic Mysia, in which is situate the city Ancyra.

ABASSUS, Livy; a town of Phrygia the Greater, on the confines of the Tolistobogii, a people of Galatia in Asia.

ABATHUBA, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica or Barca in Africa.

ABATON, an erection at Rhodes, as

a fence to the trophy of Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, Coos, &c. raised in memory of her victory over the Rhodians: or rather as a screen to conceal the disgrace of the Rhodians from the eyes of the world; the effacing or destroying the trophy, being with them a point of religion.

ABATOS, an island in the lake Moeris, formerly famous for its flax and papyrus. It was the burial place of Osiris, Lucan.

ABBA, a town of Africa Propria, near Carthage, Polybius, Livy.

ABBORAS. See **ABORRAS**.

ABDADA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

ABDARA, so called by Ptolemy, and *Abdera*, by Strabo, Mela, and Stephanus: a town of Bætica in Spain, a Phœnicia colony, now called *Adra*, to the west of Almeria, in the kingdom of Granada.

ABDERA, *e long*, a maritime town of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river *Nessus*, on the east side, Strabo. The foundation thereof, according to Herodotus, was attempted to be laid by Temesius the Clazomenian, but he was forced by the Thracians to quit the design. The Teians undertook it, and succeeded, settling there, in order to avoid the insults of the Persians. Hence the proverbial saying, Ἀβδῆρα, κατὰ τὴν ἀποικίαν, to people that prove unfociable; meaning, that we know where to meet with better treatment. Ephorus and Mela use *Abdera, orum*, plurally. The inhabitants were called *Abderita* and *Abderitani*: they were subject to a species of frenzy, which gave rise to the adage, *Abderitica mens*. *Abdera*, however, produced several great men: which causes the greater wonder, that Juvenal should call it *Verecun patria*: nothing being more opposite than madness and stupidity, the greatest wits being subject to a species of phrenzy. Protagoras was a native of this place, expelled by the Athenians for his atheism, and his books burnt; Anaxarchus also the philosopher. Here Democritus, called the Laughing Philosopher, resided, being

being originally of Miletus, Diogenes Laertius.

ABDERA in Spain. See ABDARA.

ABDIABDA, Ptolemy, a town of Albania, situate on the Caspian Sea.

ABDON, one of the Levitical cities, in the south of the tribe of Asher, Joshua.

ABDUA. See ADDUA.

ABE'A, *Abaa*, or *Abia*, a town on the bay of Messenia in Peloponnesus, and one of the seven which Agamemnon promised Achilles, Homer. Also a town of Phocis, burnt by Xerxes's army, according to Herodotus and Strabo.

ABELA. See ABEL-KERAMIN.

ABEL-BETH-MAACHA, called also *Abel-maim*, a town in the tribe of Naphthali, in the north of Canaan, towards Syria, where was a district called Maacha, 1 Kings xv. 2 Chronicles xvi.

ABELITES. See *SINUS Avulites*.

ABEL-KERAMIM, or *Vinearum*, beyond Jordan in the country of the Ammonites, where Jephtha defeated the Ammonites, distant seven miles from Philadelphia, abounding in vines, and hence the name; called also *Abela*.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, now *Avella*, near the river Clanus. The inhabitants are called Abellani, and said to be a colony of Chalcidians. The Nux Avellana, called also *Prænestina*, or the hazel-nut, takes its name from this town, according to Macrobius.

ABELLINUM, now *Avellino*, a town of the Hirpini, a people of Apulia, distant about a mile from the rivulet Sabato, between Beneventum and Salernum. Pliny calls the inhabitants Abellinates, with the epithet Protropi, to distinguish them from the Abellinates Marfi. E Long. 15. 20. Lat. 41.

ABEL-MEHOLA, the country of the prophet Elisha, situate in Manasseh, on this side Jordan, between the valley of Jezreel and the village of Bethmaela, in the plains of Jordan, where the Midianites were defeated by Gideon, Judges.

ABEL-MIZRAIM, Moses; called also the threshing-floor of *Atad*; signifying the lamentation of the Egyptians; for whom the Canaanites

took the company that mourned for Jacob; supposed to be near Hebron, Wells.

ABEL-SATTIM or *Sittim*, a town in the plains of Moab, to the N. E. of the Dead Sea, not far from Jordan, where the Israelites committed fornication with the daughters of Moab, Moses. So called, probably, from the great number of sittim-trees there.

ABIA. See ABEA.

ABIDA, Ptolemy; a town of Coele-Syria, situate to the S. of Damascus.

ABIETA or *Abrieta*, a town of the Jazyges Metanastæ, Ptolemy; supposed to be Agria, a town of Hungary. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 48°.

ABII SCYTHÆ, Homer, Curtius; taken by Strabo to denote the European Sarmatæ, bordering on the Thracians and Bastarnæ; who might be better known to Homer than the Scythians dwelling more to the north; commended for their love of justice, Curtius; and for their trampling on and despising earthly things, Ammian.

ABILA, æ, or *orum*, Polybius; the same with Abel keramim.

ABILA, *orum*, Josephus; the same with Abel Sattim, or Sittim.

ABILA LYSANIÆ, a town of Coele-Syria, between Heliopolis and Damascus, Ptolemy, Polybius, Pliny. Abilita, a citizen of Abila; the country, Abilene, Luke.

ABILA. See ABYLA.

ABILENE. See ABILA LYSANIÆ.

ABILUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany, situate on the Danube.

ABINNA, Ptolemy; a town in the inland parts of Suiana.

ABIOLICA, Antonine; according to Cluverius, is *le Bullet*, a town of the Franche Comté, six miles from Ambun, in the road to Besançon.

ABISA, or *Abissa*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

ABISAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, situate in the territory of the Adramitæ.

ABISSA. See ABISA.

ABLATA, Ptolemy; a town of Pontus, in the territory of Polemonium.

ABIALA, a town of Albania, on the west side of the Caspian Sea, between

the rivers Albanus and Cyrus, Ptolemy.

ABNOSA, now *Abenow*, a long range of mountains in Germany, taking different names according to the different countries they run through. As about the river Maine, called the *Oden* or *Ottenwald*: between Hesse and Franconia, the *Speffart*, and about the duchy of Wirtemberg, where the Danube takes its rise, called the *Beer*.

ABOBICA, or *Abobriga*, a town in Galicia, in the north-west of Spain, supposed to be Bayona. And in an old inscription called *Aboriga*. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 23'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$.

ABOCCIS, Pliny; *Abuncis*, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia, lying beyond Egypt.

ABODIACUM, Ptolemy, or *Abudiacum*; now *Fuessen*, a town of Germany, in the south-east of Suabia, on the Lech, near the borders of Bavaria and Tyrol.

ABOLLA, Stephanus; a town of Sicily; now either unknown, or extinct.

ABON, *Abona*, or *Abonis*, Antonine; a town and river of Albion. The town, according to Camden, is Abington, and the river Abhon, or Avon. But by Antonine's Itinerary, the distance is nine miles from the Venta Silurum, or Caer-Went: others therefore take the town to be Porshut, at the mouth of the river Avon, over against Bristol. *Abon* or *Avon*, in the Celtic language denotes a river.

ABONITEICHOS, Ptolemy, a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, between Teuthrania and Sinope. The birth-place of the impostor Alexander. See Lucian. *Abonitichita*, the people, Stephanus.

ABOR, *Chabor*, or *Habor*, a district in Assyria, on the river Gozan, bounding on Media, 2 Kings xvii.

ABORIGINES, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Livy, Virgil: a very ancient people in Latium; who are said to have come with Saturn; and to have learned the use of letters from Evander, the Arcadian, Tacitus. The term is become appellative, to denote a people, whose origin cannot be traced. The Greeks call such *Ἀπὸχόνη*; a name the Athenians af-

fectcd much. Dionysius Halicarnassensis assigns a three-fold etymology of the name *Aborigines*; one, from their giving origin to their posterity, which seems to be confirmed by Virgil; a second from their roving, desultory life, as if called *Aberrigines*; and a third, from their inhabiting the mountains; which also seems to be alluded to by Virgil.

ABORACA, a town of Asiatic Sarmatia, near the Euxine, Strabo.

ABORRAS, *Abboras*, or *Aburas*, a large river of Mesopotamia, running, according to Ptolemy, from north to south out of mount Masius, by the town of Anthemusia, into the Euphrates.

ABOS. See **ABA**.

ABOTIS, a town of Egypt, according to Stephanus. The inhabitants are called *Abotida*, id.

ABRAGANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Seres.

ABRANITIS. See **AURANITIS**.

ASRAVANNUS, Ptolemy; the name of a promontory and river of Galloway in Scotland, so called from the Celtic terms *Aber*, signifying either the mouth of a river, or the confluence of two rivers, and *Avon*, a river.

ABRETA, the ancient name of Mysia, Pliny.

ABRETTENE, Strabo; *Abrettine*, Stephanus; a district of Mysia, in Asia. Hence the epithet *Abrettenus*, given Jupiter, Strabo, whose priest was Cleon, formerly at the head of a gang of robbers, and who received many and great favours at the hands of Antony; but afterwards went over to Augustus, id. The people were called *Abretteni*; inhabiting the country between Ancyra of Phrygia, and the river Rhyndacus.

ABRIETA. See **ABIETA**.

ABRINCA. See **OBRINGA**.

ABRINCATARUM OPPIDUM, the town of the *Abrincata*, or *Abrincatui*, now *Arranches*, in France, situate on an eminence in the south west of Normandy, near the borders of Brittany, on the English Channel. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 10'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 40'$.

ABROSTOLA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Phrygia Major.

ABROTONUM, a town and harbour on

on the Mediterranean, in the district of Syrtis parva, in Africa, Strabo, Pliny: one of the three cities that went to form Tripoly.

ABRYSTUM. See APRUSTUM.

ABSARUM, a town of Cappadocia, on the Euxine, in the confines of Colchis, Pliny; on the river Absarus.

AP SARUS, a river of Colchis, called *Apfarus* by Pliny, and *Apferrus* by Ptolemy, falling into the Euxine, having there a cognominal citadel.

ABSORUS, *Apforus*, *Abfyrtilis*, *Abfyrtilides*, *Apfyrtilides*, *Apfyrtilis*, and *Abfyrtilium*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; islands in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Carnero; so called from Absyrtus, Medea's brother, there slain. They are either one island or two, separated by a narrow channel, and joined by a bridge, and now called *Cherso*, and *Osero*.

ABSINTHUS, a town of Thrace. See *ÆNUS*.

ABSYRTIDES. See ABSORUS.

ABSYRTIS, and *Abfyrtilium*. See ABSORUS.

ABUDIACUM. See ABODIACUM.

ABULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Bastitani, a people of Hispania Tarracensis; a Carthaginian colony.

ABUNCIS. See ABOCCIS.

ABUNIA, Pliny; a town of Scythia, to the north of Colchis, situate at mount Corax, which on the west joins to Caucasus.

ABURAS. See ABORRAS.

ABUS, Tacitus; a river of Britain, formed by the confluence of the Ure, the Derwent, Trent, &c. falling into the German Sea, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and forming the mouth of the Humber.

ABUS, a mountain. See ABA.

ABUSINA, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, now *Liebenberg*, in the north of Bavaria, on the river Ahens, which soon after falls into the Danube, about twelve miles to the south west of Ratisbon. E. Long. 11° 40', Lat. 48° 40'.

ABYDO, *onis*, Homer; a place on the Axius, in the district of Pæonia of Macedonia, Stephanus.

ABYDOS, a town built by the Milesians in Asia, on the Hellespont, where it is scarce a mile over, opposite to Sestos on the European side, Dionysius Periegetes. Now

both called the *Dardanelles*; Abydos lies midway between Lampacus and Ilium, famous for Xerxes's bridge, Herodotus, Virgil; and for the loves of Leander and Hero, Musæus, Ovid; celebrated also for its oysters, Ennius, Virgil. The inhabitants were called Abydeni, Stephanus, Pliny; who worshipped a stone, said to have dropt from heaven: a soft, effeminate people, given much to detraction; hence the proverb, *ne temere Abydum*, when we would caution against danger, Stephanus.

ABYDOS, Strabo, Pliny; an inland town of Egypt, between Ptolemais and Diospolis Parva, towards Syene, famous for the palace of Memnon, and the temple of Osiris. A colony of Milesians, Stephanus.

ABYLA, Ptolemy, Mela; one of Hercules's pillars, on the African side, called by the Spaniards *Sierra de las Monas*, over against Calpe in Spain, the other pillar; supposed to have been formerly joined, but separated by Hercules, and thus to have given entrance to the sea, now called the Mediterranean: the limits of the labours of Hercules, Pliny.

ABYSTRUM. See APRUSTUM.

ACA, *Ace*, or *Acon*, a town of Phenicia, on the Mediterranean, afterwards called *Ptolemais*, now *Acre*. E. Long. 36. Lat. 33. 35.

ACABE, Ptolemy; a mountain of Egypt, on the Red Sea. — *Acabe*, Ptolemy, a fountain in Africa Propria, near the borders of Cyrenaica.

ACABENE, a district of Mesopotamia on the Tigris, Ptolemy.

ACABIS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenaica.

ACACESIUM, a town of Arcadia, from which Mercury was called *Acacefus*, Pausan.

ACAD, Moses, or *Achal*, the town in which Nimrod reigned, called *Archad* by the Seventy, situate in Babylonia, on the east side of the Tigris.

ACADAMA, Notitia; a town of Syria, situate on the Euphrates.

ACADEMIA, a place near Athens, where Plato taught, being formerly in the possession of a private person,

Acad., called *Academy*, and hence the appellation. Spon places it to the north of the city, from which Meursius has proved it to be distant six stadia. It was also called *Ceramicus*, as being a part of the *Ceramicus*, that lay without the city, there being another within the walls, according to Hesychius. It had a portico and grove.

ACADEMIA CICERONIS, the name of a villa of Cicero, situate between the *Lacus Averni* and *Puteoli* on the sea shore; famous for a portico and grove, in imitation of the *Academia* near Athens; where Cicero wrote his *Academics*. After Cicero's death, there burst out warm springs, good for the eyes, called *Aqua Ciceroniana*.

ACADERA, Curtius; a town of the Hither India.

ACADRA, or *Acathra*, an island of the Sinze, or Siamese, as it is supposed, towards the north. Another of the same name in Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACALANDRA, a town of Lucania on the other side the Apennine, Strabo; now *Salandra*, in the Basilicata, on the river *Acalandrus*.

ACALANDRUS, a river, falling into the bay of Tarentum, not far from Metapontum, Piny, Strabo: now *Fiume di Reseto*.

ACALE, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACAMANTIS, the ancient name of the island Cyprus, taken from one of its promontories, situate to the west, called *Acamas*, Stephanus.—Teos, in Ionia, was thus also called, Anacreon; from *Acamus*, the founder, Herodotus.

ACAMAS, *antis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; the west promontory of the island of Cyprus, from which it took its ancient name. Now *Capo Pisanic*, or *Episcopo*, where formerly was a town of the same name; now a village, called *Cruccia*.

ACAMPIS, a river of Colchis, Arrian.

ACANNÆ, or *Acana*, a staple, or mart, on the Red Sea, Stephanus.

ACANTHINE, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabian Gulf, next Daphnine.

ACANTHOS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, Piny; now *Bijahta*. Also

a maritime town of Macedonia, to the west of mount Athos, a colony of Andrians, Thucydides, Ptolemy; now *Eriffo*; near which was shewn Xerxes's ditch, of seven stadia, in order to separate mount Athos from the continent, and convey his ships, without doubling Athos, into the Singitic Bay. *Acanthos*, is also a town of Epirus.

ACARA, a town in Cisalpine Gaul, not far from Regium Lepidum, Strabo.

ACARASSUS, a town of Lycia, Stephanus.

ACARIA, a fountain in the territory of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Eurystheus, Strabo.

ACARMAN, or *Carman*, a city of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACARNANIA, the first country of free Greece, or Greece Proper, bounded on the west by the *Sinus Ambracius*, and separated from *Ætolia* by the river *Achelous* on the east, and by the *Sinus Ambracius* from Epirus. The people are called *Acar-nanes*, denoting persons unshorn, other *Etolians*, to the east of the *Achelous*, being called *Curetes*, Homer; from being shorn: the name comes from the singular, *Acarnan*: according to Macrobius they reckoned but six months to the year; and, according to Lucian, were noted for effeminacy and incontinence; hence the proverb, *Porcellus Acarnanius*. This country was famous for an excellent breed of horse: so that *Ἀκαρνανικός ἵππος*, is a proverbial saying for a thing excellent in its kind. It is now called *la Carria* and *il Despotato*.

ACARON, or *Accaron*, a town of Palestine, called *Ekeron* in Scripture. It was the boundary of the Philistines to the north; stood at some distance from the sea, near Bethse-meth; was famous for the idol of Baalzebub; *Accaronita*, Joshua; the gentilitic name: still called *Accaron*.—Also the name of a village, called *Gallim*, Jerome; in the tribe of Judah.

ACATHRA. See *ACADRA*.

ACATHARTOS, a large bay in the Arabian Gulf, towards Egypt, Strabo.

ACCABICUS MURUS, a town near Hercules's

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Hercules's Pillars, built by the Carthaginians, Stephanus.

ACCANÆ. See **ACANNÆ**.

ACCARON. See **ACARON**.

ACCATUCCI, a town of Hispania Bætica, Antonine's Itinerary; now *Huelma*, at the springs of the river Xandulilla; a village of Andalusia.

ACCI, a town of Tarraconensis, Pliny, Ptolemy; formerly called *Acti*, supposed to be Guadix, to the east of the city of Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the rivulet Guadalantin. Now greatly decayed. The Colonia Accitana Gemella, coins; was of some repute among the Roman colonies. The people were called Gemeilenses, because the colony consisted of colonists from the third and sixth legions.

ACCIPITRUM, or *Hieracum Insula*, Ptolemy; a small island near Sardinia, to the west of the Sinus Sulcitanus.

ACCITUM, a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Finiana*, as appears from an ancient inscription; situate on an eminence of the mountains Alpuxaras, in Granada.

ACCUA, Livy; a town in Italy.

ACCUSIORUM Colonia, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis: now Grenoble, in Dauphiné. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 28'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$.

ACE. See **ACA**.

ACEDOSA, Josephus; a village of Judea.

ACELUM, Ptolemy; or *Acilium*, a town in the Venetian territory, now called *Azolo*, situate to the west of Trevigi, at the source of the rivulet Musone. E. Long. 13° , Lat. 45° .

ACELLUS. See **ÆGITHALLUM**.

ACEMA, a mountain of Gallia Narbonensis, and a part of the maritime Alps; but better *Cema*.

ACERNUM, a town of the Picentini, Pliny; now *Acerno*, in the Principato citra of the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 42'$, Lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$.

ACERRÆ, a town on the Clanus, in Campania, not far from Naples, Virgil; now *Accerra*; the inhabitants Accerrani. E. Long. 15° , Lat. 41° . Greatly exposed to be endamaged by the frequent inundations of the Clanus; which baffled all the at-

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tempts of the inhabitants, to keep it within its banks.—Another town of this name, Plutarch, Polybius; now called *la Girola*, in the territory, and to the south east of Lodi, where the rivulet Serio falls into the Adda, to the west of Cremona, and north of Placentia.

ACERRINA, a colony of Brutians in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus, Livy.

ACERRIS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Strabo; now *Gerry*, a hamlet in Catalonia, on the river Noguera, towards the Pyrenees.

ACERVETIS, a town of Thrace, afterwards called *Calatis*, Pliny.

ACES, a river of Parthia, described by Herodotus, as divided by the inhabitants into several streams, in order to water their fields,

ACESÆ, a city of Macedonia, whose citizens were called *Acesæi*, Stephanus.

ACESAMENÆ, a city of Macedonia, named from Acesamenus, who reigned in Pieria, Stephanus.

ACESIA, a part of the island of Lemnos, so called from Philoctetes, who was there cured of his wound, Philostratus.

ACESINES, a river of India; which, after being swelled with the Hydaspes, and another great river, which Arrian calls Tutapus, unknown to other authors, and besides with many other rivers, falls into the Indus, in the country of the Malli.

ACESINUS, a river of Sarmatia Europea, falling into the Euxine, Pliny.

ACESTA, a town of Sicily, so called from Acestes, of Trojan origin. It is also called *Ægesta* and *Egesta*, from the different names of the founder. The Romans called it *Segesta*, in order to avoid the indecency of the term *Egesta*. It is situate on the river Simois, to the east of mount Eryx and cape Drepanum. The inhabitants are called *Acestæi*, Pliny.

ACHABARORUM PETRA, in Galilee, mentioned by Josephus.

ACHABYTOS, a high mountain of Rhodes, on whose top stood a temple of Jupiter, Diodor. Siculus.

ACHAD. See **ACAD**.

ACHÆA, a town of the island of Rhodes, in the district of Jalyfus, and the first and most ancient of all, said

Said to be built by the Heliades, or the grandsons of the Sun.

ACHÆA, a hamlet of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Euxine. The inhabitants were called Achæi, a colony of the Orchomenians, Ovid.

ACHÆI, Livy; the people of Greece; for the most part called *Achivi* by the Roman poets. In Homer, the general name for Grecians.

ACHÆIA, a hill or eminence in Carystus, one of the Cyclades, Stephanus.

ACHÆIUM, a district of Troas, opposite to Tenedos, Strabo.

ACHÆMENIA, a part of Persia, so called from Achæmenes, the first king: hence the epithet Achæmenius, Horace; Achæmenides, the people, Strabo.

ACHÆORUM PORTUS, Pliny; now *Porto Bacz*, a harbour of the Chersonesus Taurica, on the Euxine.—Another, near Sigæum, into which the Xanthus, after being joined by the Simois, falls.

ACHÆORUM STATIO, the tomb of Hecuba, in the south of the Chersonese of Thrace, over against Sigæum, Pliny.

ACHAIA, a name taken first for that part of Greece which Ptolemy calls *Hellas*; the younger Pliny, *Græcia*; now called *Livadia*; bounded on the north by Thessaly, the river Sperchius, the Sinus Maliacus, and mount Oeta; on the west by the river Achelous; on the east turning a little to the north, it is washed by the Archipelago, down to the promontory of Sunium; on the south, joined to the Peloponnesus, or Morea, by the isthmus of Corinth, five miles broad. Secondly, for that small district in the north of Peloponnesus, running westward along the bay of Corinth, called *Achaia Propria*, and bounded on the west by the Ionian Sea, on the south by Elis and Arcadia, on the east by Sicyonia; its metropolis Patræ. It is now called *Romania Alta*, in Morea. *Achaia* was also taken for all those countries that joined in the Achean league, reduced by the Romans to a province; and lastly for Peloponnesus, Ovid, Apuleius.

ACHAIA, Strabo; a town of Aria.—A second, of Parthia, Appian.—A

third of Syria, Id. All three of Greek or Macedonian original.

ACHAIAHALA, a citadel of Mesopotamia, encompassed by the Euphrates, and of very difficult access, Ammian.

ACHAMÆ, Pliny; a people of Libya Interior.

ACHARA, a town of Sicily, mentioned by Cicero, now *Carraro*, in the territory of Syracuse.—Also a town of Lycaonia, Strabo; on the borders of Galatia and Pisidia, to the west of Iconium.

ACHARACA, a town of Lydia, situate between Tralles and Nyssa; in which were the temple of Pluto, and the cave Charonium, where patients slept in order to obtain a cure.

ACHARNA, or *Acharnaæ arum*, Pindar; a town of Attica, the largest of those, which the Athenians call *Δῆμοι*, Thucyd. *Acharneus*, a citizen of Acharnaæ, and Acharnæus the epithet, Corn. Nepos.

ACHASA, a country of Scythia extra Imaum, Ptolemy.

ACHATES, Sil. Italicus; a river of Sicily, now the *Drillo*, Cluverius; which runs from north to south, almost parallel with, and at no great distance from, the Gela; and rises in the north of the territory of Noto. It gave name to the Achates, or Agate, said to be first found there.

ACHAZIB, or *Achzib*, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Asher, nine miles from Ptolemais.—Also a town in the more southern parts of the tribe of Judah.

ACHELOUS, a river of Acarnania; which rises in mount Pindus, and dividing Ætolia from Acarnania, falls from north to south into the Sinus Corinthiacus. It was formerly called *Theas*, from its impetuosity, and king of rivers, Homer. The epithet *Acheluis* is used for *Aqueus*, Virgil; the ancient calling all water *Acheluis*; especially in oaths, vows, and sacrifices, according to Ephorus; now called *Aspro potamo*. Rivers are by the poets called *Tauriformes*, either from the bellowing of their waters, or from their plowing the earth in their course: Hercules, restraining by dykes and mounds, the inundations of

of the *Achelus*, is said to have broke off one of his horns, and to have brought back plenty to the country.

ACHELOUS, a rivulet of Thessaly, running by the city Lamia, Strabo, Pausanias. Also a river of Peloponnesus, running by Dyma, in Achaia, Strabo; and by mount Lycæus in Arcadia, Pausanias.

ACHERON, one of the fabulous rivers of Hell. It is also called *Acherons*, and *Acheruns*; hence *Ulmorum Acheruns* in Plautus, a slave, on whose back many elm-twigs are broke; a gulf or sink of elms.

ACHERON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus, which, after forming the lake *Archerusia*, at no great distance from, falls into the sea, near the promontory of Chimerium to the west of the Sinus Ambracius, in a course from north to south.

ACHERON, or *Acheros*, a river of the Bruttii in Italy, running from east to west; where Alexander, king of Epirus, was slain by the Lucani, being deceived by the oracle of Dodona, who bid him beware of *Acheron*.

ACHERONTIA, Coins; a town on the Acheron, in the country of the Bruttii, or Calabria Inferior. The inhabitants are called *Acherontini*, Pliny.

ACHERONTIA, now *Acerenza*, a hamlet of Apulia, situate on a mountain, and which therefore Horace calls, *Nidus Acherontiae*.

ACHEROS, } See **ACHERON**.

ACHERUNS, }

ACHERUSIA PALUS, a lake between Cumæ and the promontory Misenum, now *il Lago della Collucia*, Cluverius. Some confound it with the *Lacus Lucrinus*, and others with the *Lacus Fiverni*. But Strabo and Pliny distinguish them. The former takes it to be an effusion, exundation, or washes of the sea, and therefore called by Lycophron, *Ἀχέρουσια χυσις*. Also a lake of Epirus, through which the Acheron runs. There is also an *Acherusia*, a peninsula of Bithynia on the Euxine, near Heraclea, and a cave there of the same name, through which Hercules descended to hell, to drag forth Cerberus.

ACHETUS, called by some a river, by others a place in Sicily, mentioned by Silius Italicus; now unknown.

ACHILLEOS DROMOS, Pliny; a peninsula not far from the mouth of the Borysthenes, where Achilles instituted games.

ACHILLEUM, a town of Troas, so called from Achilles, as being near his monument; built by the Mytilenians, and soon after also by the Athenians, Pliny.

ACHILLIS INSULA, a small island in the mouth of the Borysthenes, famous for the monument and a temple of Achilles, Pliny.

ACHINDANA, a river of Carmania, falling into the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ACHIVI. See **ACHÆI**.

ACHNÆ, a town of Thessaly, and another of Bœotia, Stephanus.

ACHNE, an island in the Carpathian Sea, afterwards called *Casos*, Pliny.

ACHOALI, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

ACHOLA, Ptolemy, or *Acholla*, Livy; a town of Africa Propria, not far from Carthage, to the south of Thapsus. It is Pliny's *Oppidum Acropolitanum*. Called also *Acilla* by Hirtius.

ACHOLLA, a town of Libya, not far from the Syrtes, a colony of the Melitæans, Stephanus.

ACHOR, a valley of Jericho, lying along the river Jordan, not far from Gilgal, so called from Achan, the troubler of Israel, being there stoned to death.

ACHRADINA, Plutarch; *Acradina*, Cicero, Livy; one of the four cities or divisions of Syracuse, and the strongest, largest, and most beautiful part of it, separated by a very strong wall from the outer town, *Tyche* and *Neapolis*. It was adorned with a very large forum, with beautiful porticos, a most elegant prytaneum, a spacious senate-house, and a superb temple of Jupiter Olympius, Plutarch.

ACHSAPH, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Asher, called *Chasalus* by Jerom; situate in the plain, lying at the foot of mount Tabor.

ACHZIB. See **ACHAZIB**.

ACIDALUS, a fountain in Orchomenus, a city of Bœotia, in which the

Graces, who are sacred to Venus, bathed. Hence the epithet *Acidalia*, given to Venus, Virgil.

ACIDAS, a river of Peloponnesus, whose ancient name, according to Pausanias, was *Jordanus*.

ACIDAVA, a town of Dacia, in Peutinger's map, near the Danube.

ACIDON, a river of Triphylia, a district of Elis, on the sea-coast, Strabo.

ACILA, Strabo, *Ocila*, Pliny, and *Ocelis*, Ptolemy, a staple or mart town in Arabia Felix, on the Arabic Gulf, from which, according to Pliny, they set sail for India. Now *Ziden*.

ACILIA AUGUSTA, a town of Bavaria, now *Azelburg*, as appears from an ancient inscription.

ACLISENE, a district of Armenia the Greater, situate between mount Taurus and the Euphrates, before it takes its course to the south, Strabo.

ACILIUM. See **ACELUM**.

ACILLA. See **ACHOLA**.

ACIMINCUM, Antonine; a town in the Lower Pannonia, on the banks of the Danube, between the river Cusis and town Taurunum, called *Acemincum* by Ptolemy. It seems to be *Salankemen*, a hamlet with a citadel, in the south of Hungary, to the west of, and not far from, Belgrade, opposite to where the Tisza falls into the Danube.

ACINA, a town of Arabia, Pliny.

ACINASIS, a river of Colchis, running between the Phasis and Trapezus.

ACINCUM, Arrian; called *Aquincum*, Ptolemy, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, supposed to be Buda.

ACINIPPO, a town of Bxtica, Pliny; its ruins, called *Ronda la Vieja*, are to be seen near Arunda, in the kingdom of Granada.

ACIRIS, Pliny; now *Arri*, a river rising in Lucania, and falling into the bay of Tarentum, near Metapontum. Also a town at the mouth of the Aciris. Now *Torre d'Arri*.

ACIS, Ovid, Theocritus; a river of Sicily, running from a very cold spring, in the woody and shady foot of mount Ætna, eastward into, and not much above a mile from, the sea, along green and

pleasant banks, with the speed of an arrow, from which it takes its name. It is now called *Acì*, *Iaci* or *Chiaci*, according to the different Sicilian dialects. Antonine calls it *Acius*. Also the name of a hamlet at the mouth of the *Acis*.

ACIS, a small island in the Egean sea and one of the Cyclades, Pliny.

ACITHIS, or *Acithius*, Ptolemy, Atys Pliny; a river in the south of Sicily running in the vale of Mazara into the African Sea, between the *Therma Selinuntia* to the east, and the promontory of *Lilybæum* to the west; now *il Carabi*, Cluverius.

ACITON, an island near Crete, Pliny.

ACIUS. See **ACIS**.

ACLISENA, a city of Armenia the Less Strabo.

ACMONIA, and *Agmonia*, in Peutinger's map, a town of Phrygia Major, now in ruins. The inhabitants are called *Acmonenses* by Cicero, and the city *civitas Acmonensis*. Also a city of Dacia, Ptolemy; on the Danube, near the ruins of Trajan's bridge, built by Severus, and called *Severicum*, distant twelve German miles from *Temelwar*, to the south-east.

ACOLITANUM ORPIDUM. See **ACHOLA**.

ACON. See **ACA**.

ACONÆ and *Acone*, a port and town of Bithynia, on the Euxine, Stephanus. The dock or arsenal of Heraclea.

ACONTISMA, a very narrow pass of Macedonia, Annian; in the confines of Thrace, between Neapolis and Topiris, Antonine's Itinerary.

ACONTIUM, a town of Arcadia, so called from Acontius, Lycaon's son. Another in the island Eubœa, Stephanus.

ACONTIUS, a mountain of Magnesia in Thessaly, or of Bœotia, Strabo, Pliny.

ACORACA, a town in the Chalybonitis, a district of Syria, Ptolemy.

ACORIS, a town of the Higher Egypt, to the east of the Nile, towards the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

ACOTA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ACRA, Josephus; one of the hills of Jerusalem, on which stood the lower town, which was the Old Jerusalem, to which was afterwards added Zion,

Zion, or the City of David. Probably called *Acra*, from the fortress which Antiochus built there, in order to annoy the Temple, and which Simon Macchabæus took and razed to the ground.

ACRA, Strabo; a hamlet on the *Palus Mæotis*.

ACRA JAPYGiA, Pliny; *Salentina*, Ptolemy; now *Capo di San Maria di Leuca*, a promontory in the kingdom of Naples, to the south-east of Otranto, where formerly was a town, now lying in ruins, on the Ionian Sea, over-against the *Montes Acroceraunii* of Epirus.

ACRABA, a town of Mesopotamia on the banks of the *Chaboras*, below *Carræ*, Ptolemy.

ACRABOTA, or *Acrabatta*, a town in the south-west of Samaria, Josephus. The country is called *Acrabattene*.

ACRABBIM. See *ADSCENSUS SEORPIONIS*.

ACRACHNUS, a river of Babylon, supposed to be the same with the *Nahar agam* of Pliny, and the *Maarjares* of Ptolemy.

ACRADINA. See *ACHRADINA*.

ACRÆ, a town of Sicily, whose inhabitants are called *Acrenæes*. It stood to the south of Syracuse at the distance of twenty four miles, near the place now called the monastery of *Santa Maria d'Archia*, on an eminence, as appears from *Silius Italicus*. The Syracusans were the founders of it, according to *Thucydides*, seventy years after the building of Syracuse, or six hundred and sixty-five before Christ. Hence the epithet *Acræus*.

ACRÆPHIA, *Acraphium*, or *Acriphia*, a town of Bœotia. *Pausanias* calls it *Acraphnion*, in the territory of Thebes. From it *Apollo* took the name *Acraphius*.

ACRAGAS, or *Agragas*, so called by the Greeks, and sometimes by the Romans, *Virgil*; but more generally *Agrigentum* by the latter; a town of Sicily. In Greek medals the inhabitants are called *AKRIGANTINOI*, and *Agrigentini* by *Cicero*. The town stood upon a mountain, at the confluence of the *Acragas* and *Hypsa*, a mountain near the port called *Εμπόριον* by Ptolemy, but *Επίβολον*, or the Dock, by Strabo. And in

the time of the latter, scarce a trace of all that side remained. In the year before Christ five hundred and eighty-four, the people of Gela built *Acragas*, one hundred and eight years after building their own city. It took its name from the river running by it. And, being but two miles from, enjoyed all the conveniences that could come by the sea. It was a place of great strength, standing on the top of a very steep rock, and washed on the south side by the river *Acragas*, now called *Fiume di Gergenti*, and on the south-west by the *Hypsa*, with a citadel to the south-east, externally surrounded by a deep gulf, which made it inaccessible but on the side next the town. It was famous for the tyrant *Phalaris* and his brazen bull. They were a people luxurious in their tables, and magnificent in their dwellings, of whom *Empedocles*, in *Diogenes Laertius*, says, that they lived to-day as if they were to die to-morrow, and built as if they were to live for ever. The country round the city was laid out in vine and olive yards, in the produce of which they carried on a great and profitable commerce with Carthage. E. Long. 13° 30', Lat. 37° 20'.

ACRA SALENTINA. See *ACRA JAPYGiA*.

ACRATH, a place in Mauritania Tingitana, Ptolemy. Now supposed to be *Baliz*, or *Veliz*; a fortified town in the kingdom of Fez, with a citadel and commodious harbour, on the Mediterranean, scarce a mile distant from *Penon de Velez*, a Spanish fort. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 34° 45'.

ACRIÆ, a maritime town of Laconica, near the mouth of the *Eurotas*, Ptolemy, Strabo. Now almost in ruins, and called *Ormoas*.

ACRIDOPHAGI, Strabo, *Diodorus Siculus*; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt; who lived on locusts; which is the reason of their name: on the blowing of certain winds vast quantities of locusts are carried to their country, *Id.*

ACRILLA, and *Acrilla*, Stephan. a town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse, situate in the road between *Acræ* and *Hybla*, but in what particular spot is uncertain.

uncertain, according to Cluverius, as there are now no traces remaining of it.

ACRIPHIA. See **ACRÆPHIA.**

ACRISIONE, a town of Peloponnesus, near Argos, Strabo. Hence the epithet *Acrisioneus*, Virgil.

ACRITA, or *Acritas*, a promontory of Bithynia, near the Bosphorus Thracius, Strabo. Now *il Capo Acria*, not far from Chalcedon.

ACRITAS, a promontory of Messenia, near Methone, Ptolemy; running into the sea, and forming the beginning of the bay of Messene. Now called *Capo di Gallo*, between Methone to the west, and Corone to the east, where the Sinus Coronæus begins.

ACROATHOUM, or *Acrothoum*, a town situate on the top of mount Athos, where the inhabitants, according to Mela, were longer lived by half than in any other country: called by the modern Greeks, *Άγιον Όρος*, by the Italians, *la Cima di Monte Santo*.

ACROCERAUNIA, or *Montes Ceraunii*, mountains running out into the sea; so called from their being often thunder-struck; separating the Ionian sea from the Adriatic; where Illyria ends and Epirus begins, Horace. Now called *Monti della Chiavetta*.

ACROCERAUNIUM, a promontory of Epirus. So called because near the *Montes Ceraunii*, Ovid.

ACROCORINTHUS, a high and steep hill, hanging over the city of Corinth, which was taken within the walls, as an acropolis, or citadel. On its top stood a temple of Venus, and lower down, issued the fountain Pyrene, yielding not a plentiful, but a clear stream of water, Pliny.

ACROLISUS, Strabo; a citadel on a hill, hanging over Lissus, a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria, between Epidaurus and Aulæa, at the mouth of the Drilo; not joined to, but at some distance from, the town.

ACRONIUS LACUS, Mela; a smaller lake formed by the Rhine, soon after its rise out of the Alps, and after passing the greater lake at Constance, called *Venerus*, and now the *Bodensee*, or lake of Constance.

ACROPOLIS, the citadel, and one of

the divisions of Athens; called *Palis*, because constituting the first and original city; and the upper *Polis* to distinguish it from the lower which was afterwards built round it in a large, open plain; the *Acropolis* standing on a rock or eminence in the heart of this plain; and hence its name, Pausanias. To the north it had a wall, built by the *Pelægi*, and therefore called *Pelægiæ*; and to the south a wall, by Cymon, the son of Miltiades, out of the Persian spoils; many ages after the building of the north wall, Plutarch. It had nine gates, and was therefore called *Enneapylon*; yet but one principal gate or entrance, the ascent to which was by a flight of steps of white marble, built by Pericles with great magnificence, Plutarch.

ACROTADUS, an island in the Persian Gulf, Pliny.

ACROTHOUM. See **ACROATHOUM.**

ACTA, a place near mount Athos, on the Egean sea, Thucydides.

ACTÆA. See **ACTE.**

ACTANIA, an island, according to Pliny, in the North Sea. It lies to the west of Holstein and Ditmarsch, not far from the mouth of the Eyder and Elbe, and now called *Heyligland*.

ACTE, *Ἀττά*, or *Atthis*, ancient names of Attica: Pliny extends it to the isthmus of Corinth, so as to include Megaris. Others make this last a distinct district, because Megara was always the rival and enemy of the Athenians. If so, then Attica was bounded on the west by Megara, on the north by Bœotia, separated from it by high mountains, thro' which there was a difficult passage, on the south by the Saronic bay, with the Egean sea on the east. It was called *Acte* from its maritime situation, hence *Actica* and *Attica*, and the epithets *Actæus* and *Atticus*, Ovid. Hence also *Actias* for *Atheniensis*, Virgil.

ACTIUM, a town, in itself inconsiderable, situate on the coast of Acarnania, famous for a temple of Apollo, a safe harbour, and an adjoining promontory of the same name, in the mouth the Sinus Ambracius, over against Nicopolis, on the other

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of the bay: but afterwards became more famous on account of Augustus' victory over Antony and Cleopatra, and for quinquennial games instituted there, called *Actia*, or *Ludi Actiaci*. Hence the epithet, *Actius*, given to Apollo, Virgil. *Actiaca æra*, a computation of time from the battle of Actium. The promontory is now called *Capo di Figalo*.

ACUBE, a fountain or lake in the territory of Syrtis, from which rises a river that pours from the east into the Cinyphus, Ptolemy.

ACUMINCUM. See **ACIMINCUM**.

ACUR, a town of Asia, in India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ACUSIO COLONIA, now *Ancone*, according to Holstenius, between Orange and Valence, near Montelimart, on the banks of the Rhone.

ACUTÆ INSULÆ, islands near the Echinades. Strabo.

ACUTIA, a town of Iberia, Stephan. The inhabitants *Acutiani*.

ACYLINA, a town of Illyria, Stephan. The inhabitants *Acylinaei*.

ACYPHAS, a town of the Tetrapolis Dorica, Stephan.

ACYTTUS, an island near Cydonia of Ciete, Stephan.

ADACARA, or *Idacara*, a town of Arabia Deserta, on the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ADACHA, a town of the Palmyrene in Syria, Ptolemy.

ADADA, Ptolemy, or *Adadata*, Strabo; a town of Pisidia. Another of the Palmyrene in Syria, Ptolemy.

ADADREMMON, a town near Jezreel, a valley of Samaria, Zechariah.

ADAM, or *Adam*, a town in the *Peræa*, or on the other side the Jordan, over-against Jericho, where the Jordan began to be dried up, on the passage of the Israelites, Joshua.

ADAMA, or *Admah*, one of the towns that were involved in the destruction of Sodom, Moses.

ADAMAS, a river of India, next the Ganges, falling into the bay of Bengal, Ptolemy.

ADANA, *orum*, Pliny; a town of Cilicia, to the east of which runs the navigable river Sarus, from the mountains of Armenia. A city neighbouring and always at vari-

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ance with Tarsus, Dio Cassius. **ADANI**, *orum*, two islands near Arabia Felix, in the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

AD ANSAM, a town of Britain, Antonine. Ithancester, in Essex, Camden.

AD AQUAS, a town of Moesia Superior, next below Trajan's bridge on the Danube, Antonine. Another in Dacia, fourteen miles to the east of Sarmizægethusa, the metropolis, Peutinger.

ADAR. See **ADRAA**.

ADARISTUS, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy.

AD CABALLOS, Antonine, now *Bagnacavallo*, in the duchy of Ferrara.

AD CALEM, Peutinger, or *Callem*, Antonine; now *Cagli*, in the duchy, and to the south-east of the city of Urbino, where the rivulet Baofo runs into the Cantiano, not far from the Apennine. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 16'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$.

AD CASAS CÆSARIANAS, Antonine; now *Cassano*, a hamlet in the duchy, and seventeen miles to the north-east of the city of Milan, on the Adda. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. 45° .

AD CENTESIMUM, Antonine; a place at that distance from Rome towards Adria.

AD CENTURIONES, Antonine; a town near the Pyrenees; the same with Peutinger's *Ad Centenarium*, in the county of Roussillon, between Collioure to the north, and Rhodes to the south. Now *Cervera*.

ADDÆA, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy.

AD DIANAM, a town of Numidia, Ptolemy.

ADDIDA, or *Adida*, a town of Judea, situate on a mountain, not far from Jerusalem, Josephus.

AD DUOS PONTES, Antonine; a place of the Hither Spain, lying between Bracara and Asturica.

ADDUA, *Adua*, or *Abdua*, now *Adda*, a river rising in the south-east of the country of the Grisons, near the confines of Tyrol, out of mount Braulio, in the Alps, and running through the Val Tellina, and the lake Como, and separating in part the duchy of Milan from the territory of the Venetians, it falls into the Po, about six miles to the west of

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of *Cremona*, yielding a good sort of *fish*, *Pliny*; and called *Adnas* by *Strabo*.

AD DRACONES, *Antonine*; a place of *Mauretania Cæsariensis*. Another in *Armenia Major*.

ADDYMA, an inland town of *Mauretania Cæsariensis*, *Ptolemy*. Now *Ted Velez*, according to some.

ADEBA, a town of the *Illeræones* in *Spain*, *Ptolemy*. Where now is supposed to stand *Amfosta*, a hamlet, at the mouth of the *Ebro*, in *Catalonia*. By others thought to be *Adebra*, to the north of *Dertosa*, or *Tortosa*, as it is now called.

ADEDI, a village of *Arabia Felix*, without the mouth of the *Red Sea*, *Ptolemy*.

ADELOCUM, *Peutinger*; which *Camden* supposes to be the true reading for *Agelocum*, *Antonine*; because he thinks it answers to the village called *Iddleton*.

AD ENSEM, *Peutinger*; a town of *Umbria*, farther south than *Cagli*, near the *Apennine*.

ADER. See *EDER*.

ADERCON, a district of *Iberia*, bordering on *Armenia Major*, *Stephanus*.

ADESA, a river of *Lycia*, running by *Choma*, *Pliny*; an inland town, now called *Cora*.

AD FINES, *Antonine*; a town of *Switzerland*, supposed to be the modern *Pfe*, in the north of the district of *Turgow*, on the rivulet *Thur*, not far from the borders of *Suabia*, about half way between *Constance* and *Frauenfeld*. So called, because when *Cecinna*, general of the emperor *Vitellius*, with the auxiliary *Rætiens*, defeated the *Helvetii*, the former extended their borders thus far, their territory ending here; and, in the time of the *Romans*, was the last town in this quarter, and of some repute.

AD FRATRES, a place in *Mauretania Cæsariensis*, *Antonine*.

AD GALLINAS. See *VEIANTANUM*.

AD HERCULEM, *Antonine*; a Roman camp, in the *Lower Pannonia*, between *Salva* and *Carpis* on the *Danube*, near *Buda*.

ADIABA, or *Adiabas*, a river of *Assyria*, *Ammian*. Called *karz* by the *Greeks*.

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ADIABENE, *Strabo*; a district of *Assyria*, so called from the river *Adiaba*; *Adiabeni*, the people.

ADIADA. See *ADDIDA*.

ADIENUM, a river of *Colchis*, *Arrian*.

AD INTERCISA, *Scil. Saxa*, *Peutinger*; a town in *Umbria*, nine miles to the north of *Ad Callem*, or *Cagli*.

ADISATHROS, a mountain in *India* intra *Gangem*, nearer to the *Indus*. The people are called *Adisathri*, *Ptolemy*.

AD LABORES, *Peutinger*; in *Pannonia Inferior*, supposed to be so called from the bloody battle fought there between *Constantine* and *Licinius*.

AD LAPIDEM, *Antonine*; a place in *Britzin*; now *Stoneham*, *Camden*.

AD LIPPOS, *Antonine*; a place in *Hispania Bætica*, between *Salamanca* and *Merida*.

AD LULLIA, *Itineraries*; now *Argoules*, in *Picardy*, according to *Cluverius*.

AD MALUM, a town of *Liburnia*, *Antonine*.

AD MARCIUM, *Livy*; a place not far from *Lanuvium*.

AD MARTIS, a place in *Italy*, between *Narnia* and *Mevania*, *Antonine*. Also another between *Segusium* and *Brigantio* in the *Alps*.

AD MAIROS, *Notitia*; a village of *Noricum*. Now *Maur Kirchen*, in *Austria*, *Lazius*.

AD MEDERA, a colony of *Numidia*, *Itinerary*.

AD MIORUM, a place in *Spain*, between *Acci* and *Carthago Spartaria*, or *Nova*, *Antonine*.

AD MUROS, *Antonine*; a town of *Lower Pannonia*, on the banks of the *Danube*. Now *Sumerein*, in the island *Schut*. E. Long. 17° 37', Lat. 48° 7'.

AD MURUM, *Antonine*; a town of *Britain*. Now *Wall-town*, *Camden*; on the borders.

AD NOVAS, a town on the *Danube*, in *Moesia Superior*, *Antonine*.

ADOLLAM, or *Odollam*, a town in the tribe of *Judah*, to the east of *Eleutheropolis*. *David* is said to have hid himself in a cave near this town, *Bible*.

ADONIS, *Adonis*, *Ptolemy*, *Lucian*; a river of *Phœnicia*, rising in mount *Lebanon*,

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Lebanon, and falling into the sea, after a north-west course, at Byblus; famous in fable, as a beautiful shepherd youth, Virgil; son of Cynaras, king of the Cyprians, loved by Venus, slain by a boar, and turned into a river. Theocritus laments him dead in an idyllion, or rather ode, as did the women yearly, when in flood-time, the river rolled down a red earth, which tinged its waters, deemed to be his wound bleeding afresh. In the Phœnician language *Adan* signifies a willow, and *Adon* lord, with the same radical letters. Hence Ἰταλός Ἀδάνης, Salignus, and Κύπριος, or Κίπρις Ἀδάνης, for Κύπριος, *Adonidis horti*, are gardens beautifully arranged, but more adapted for pleasure than profit.

ADOREUS, Livy; a mountain of Galatia, from which the river Sangarius rises.

ADOPISSUS, a town of Lycaonia. Ptolemy.

AD PALATIUM, Antonine; now *Palazzo*, a hamlet between Trent and Verona.

AD PALUDES, a place in Arabia, Strabo; called by Solinus *Arabica Paludes*.

AD PERTUSA, a town of Africa Propris, Itineraries.

AD PINUM, a place in Samnium, Antonine.

AD PONTEM, Antonine; a town in Britain, now *Paunton*, Camden, called *Pons Ælius* in Lib. Notit. Alio a place near Gades, in Spain, Id.

AD PONTEM MURI, Peutinger; now *Pruck an der Muer*, a hamlet in the north of Stiria, sixty miles south-west of Vienna.

AD PUBLICANOS, a place in Gallia Narbonensis, Antonine.

ADRA, an inland town of Liburnia, Ptolemy.

ADRAA, Eusebius; *Adar*, Jerom; a town of Arabia Petraea in the Bactanea, six miles from Astoroth, and twenty-five from Bosra. Another in Coele Syria.

ADRABÆ CAMPI, Strabo; a tract in Lower Austria, between the Danube to the south, and Moravia to the north, near the river Mahr.

ADRÆ. See **HATRAM**.

ADRAMITÆ, Ptolemy; a people of

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Arabia Felix, situate to the east of the Homeritz, who occupied the south parts, extending from the Arabian Gulf.

ADRAMYTTIUM, Tacitus, or *Adramyttios*, Pliny, now *Andramiti*, formerly *Pedafus*, Pliny; a town of Mysia Major, at the foot of mount Ida, an Athenian colony, with a harbour and dock near the Caicus. *Adramyttenus* the epithet, as *Adramyttenus Sinus*, a part of the Egean Sea, on the coast of Mysia, *Adramyttenus Convenus*, sessions or assizes. The eighth in order of the nine *Conventus Juridici* of the province of Asia.

ADRANA, a river of Germany, Polybius; now the *Eder*, rising on the borders of the county of Nassau, to the north-east of, and not far from Dillenburg, running through the landgraviate of Hesse, the county of Waldeck, by Fritzlar, and then again through the landgraviate, and, together with the Fulda, falling into the Weiser, to the south of, and not far from Cassel.

ADRANE, a town of Thrace, not far from Berenice, Stephan.

ADRANS, and *Adrantis*, a town of Pannonia Superior, Antonine. Now *Drogemel*, in Carniola, on the river Save.

ADRANUM, or *Hadranum*, now *Aderno*, a town of Sicily, built by the elder Dionysius, at the foot of mount Ætna, Diodorus Siculus; four hundred years before Christ. So called from the temple of Adranus, or Hadranus, a god much worshipped by the Sicilians; with a river of the same name, Stephanus; now *Fiume d'Aderno*. The inhabitants are called *Hadranitani*, and *Adranita*.

ADRAPSA, orum, or *Hadrapsa*, a town of Bactria, Strabo.

ADRAPSA. See **DARAPSA**.

ADRASTEIA, or *Adrastea Campus*, a district of Mysia Minor, so called from a town of that name, situate between Priapus and Parium, Strabo. So called from Adrastus, who first erected a temple to Nemesis, Calisthenes, Strabo.

ADRASTIA, *Parium*, so called by Homer, according to Pliny.

ADRIA, or *Hadria*, the name of two towns in Italy; one in the country of

of the Veneti, on the river Tartarus, between the Padus and the Athesis, called *Atria* by Pliny and Ptolemy, but *Adrias* by Strabo. Another on the river Vomanus in the territory of the Piceni, to which Antonine's Itinerary from Rome is directed, and the country of the ancestors of the emperor Adrian. From which of these the Adriatic Sea is denominated, is matter of doubt. A third opinion is, that it is so called from *Adrias*, the son of Jaon, of Italian origin, Eustathius in Dionysium.

ADRIANE, Itinerary; a town of Cyrene, situate between Teuchira and Berenice. It is also called *Adriaxopolis*, Peutinger.

ADRIANI FORUM, a place of the Batavi, so called in Antonine's Itinerary; now *Voorburg*, according to Cluverius; a hamlet of Holland, between Leyden and Delft.

ADRIANOPOLIS. See **HADRIANOPOLIS**, and **ADRIANE**.

ADRIANUM, or *Adriaticum mare*, now the Gulf of Venice, a large bay in the Mediterranean, between Dalmatia, Slavonia, Greece, and Italy. It is called by the Greeks, Ἀδριατικὸν καὶ Ἰόνιον, and *Adria* by the Romans, as *Arbiter Adriæ Notus*, Hor. Cicero calls it *Hadrianum Mare*; Virgil has *Hadriacas Undas*. It is commonly called *Mare Adriaticum*, without an aspiration; but whether with it, is a dispute: if the appellation is from *Hadria*, the town of the Piceni, it must be written *Hadriaticum*, because the emperor's name, who thence derives his origin, is on coins and stones *Hadrianus*: but if from the town in the territory of Venice, as the more ancient, and of which that of the Piceni is a colony, this will justify the common appellation, *Adriaticum*.

ADRIIS, a river of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ADRIIS. See **HYAROTIS**.

ADRIUS, a mountain of Dalmatia, dividing it in the middle, Strabo. Others read *Ar dius*, as answering to the *Ar diei*, a people placed there.

ADROBICUM, Ptolemy; now *Coruena* in Galicia in Spain. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 43° 10'.

AD ROTAM, a town of Numidia, Iti-

nerary; situate between Lambesae and Cirta.

ADROTTA, a maritime town of Lycia, Stephanus. The inhabitants *Adrotteni*.

ADRU, a town of Arabia Petraea, Ptolemy.

ADRUMETUM, variously written, as *Adryme*, *Aldrume*, *Hadrumetum*, a Phœnician colony in Africa Propria, according to Sallust, eighteen miles distant from the Leptis Minor. The inhabitants are called *Adrumetani*, Hirtius.

ADRYX, cis, a town in the territory of Syracuse, Stephanus. The epithet, *Adrycinus*, Id.

AD SAVA, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, Itinerary.

ADSCENSUS SCORPIONIS, or *Acrabtim*, a district on the borders of Edom and Benjamin, on the south-side, called *Acrabatena*; because there was another on the borders of Ephraim and Benjamin on the north side.

AD SEPTEM ARAS, a town of Lusitania, Itinerary.

AD SEX INSULAS, Antonine; the name of a place in Mauretania Tingitana, situate between the mountain Abyla and the colony Rusadir.

AD STATVAS, Itinerary; a place in Lower Pannonia, on the Danube.

AD STATVAS COLOSSAS, Itinerary; a place in Pannonia Inferior, distant eighteen miles from Lustunium; probably *Colocza*, a city in Upper Hungary, on the Danube, to the north-west of the hamlet of Bath-monster. E. Long. 19° 45', Lat. 46° 50'.

AD STOMA, Peutinger; a place in Mœsia Inferior, near where the Danube begins to divide into several channels, before it falls into the Euxine.

AD TROPÆA, Stephanus; a place in the country of the Bruttii, near Portus Herculis; now *Tropea*, near a promontory to the south-west of the bay of St. Euphemia, on the Tuscan Sea, in the Farther Calabria. Thought to be so called from the victory of Sextus Pompeius, Holstenius. E. Long. 16° 6', Lat. 39° 5'.

ADUA. See **ADDUA**.

ADUACA, Antonine; or *Atuaca*, contracted

tracted from *Atuacua*, Cæsar; anciently a large and famous city of the Tungri, now a small and inconsiderable village, called *Tongerren*, in the bishoprick of Liege, to the north-west of the city of Liege, in the territory of Halpengow, on the rivulet Jecker, that soon after falls into the Maele. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 22'$, Lat. $53^{\circ} 54'$.

ADUAS. See ADDUA.

ADUATICI, Cæsar; *Atuatici*, Dio; a people of Belgica, descendents of the Cimbri and Teutoni, they were neighbours to the Nervii, Dio Cassius; and by Cæsar's account thought to have been situate between the Menapii, the Eburones, and Nervii; that is, on the borders of Flanders, and in a part of Brabant and Hainault.

AD VICTORIOLAS, Antonine; a place three miles from Modena, in the Via Aemilia.

ADULA, a mountain in Rhætia, or the country of the Grisons, part of the Alps, Ptolemy; in which are the fountains of the Rhine; now *St. Gothards*. The parts of which are, 1. Crispaltberg, from which springs the Fore Rhine. 2. The Vogelsberg, from which the Hinder Rhine flows. 3. Mount Furck, from which the Rhonerises and runs through France; and the Ticinus, or Tessin, through Italy. 4. Mount Grimsel, where the Aar and Rufs having their springs, run through Switzerland and fall into the Rhine.

ADULE, or *Adulis*, a town of Egypt, built by fugitive slaves, distant from its port on the Red Sea twenty stadia. Pliny calls the inhabitants *Adulitæ*. The epithet is either *Adulitanus*, as *Monimentum Adulitanum*, or the pompous inscription of the statue of Ptolemy Euergetes, published by Leo Allatius at Rome in 1631, and to be found in Spon and Thevenot; or *Adulicus*, as *Adulicus Sinus*, a part of the Red Sea.

ADULLAM. See ADOLLAM.

ADUNA, a river of Persia, which rises in the Susiana, and falls into the river Eulæus, Pliny.

ADURNI PORTUS, Notitia; a port of Britain, now *Ederington*, in the county of Suffex, Camden.

AEA, a town of Colchis, on the Pha-

sis, fifteen miles from the sea, Pliny. Also an island in the mouth of the Phasis.

AEANTEIUM, the tomb of Ajax in Troas, near the Rhetean promontory, Strabo.

AEAEA, or *Ataze*, the island of Circe, which, before the marshes were drained, was that which was called *Promontorium Circeium*, Virgil. See OGYCIA.

AEAPOLIS, a town of Colchis, but differently written, Ptolemy.

AEAS, Scylax, a river of Epirus in Greece, called also *Aous*, Strabo; which rising in mount Pindus, running with a north-west course by Apollonia, falls into the Adriatic; famous for the defeat of king Philip of Macedonia by the Romans. The Apollonians praying aid of the Epidamnians, were answered; You have Aeas, or Ajax, apply to him, playing upon the name of the river.

AEAS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Red Sea, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AEBUDÆ. See EBUDAE.

AEBURA, Livy, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Guadiana, to the west of Merida, now called *Talavera*. W. Long. $7^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$.

AELCAE, or *Accana*, Itineraries; a town of the Hirpini in Italy, eighteen miles distant from Equotaticum. The inhabitants *Accani*. It is now called *Troja*, in the Capitanato of Naples. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 17'$.

AECULANUM, Ptolemy, Appian; a town of the Hirpini in Italy, at the foot of the Apennin, to the east of Abellinum, contracted *Aeculanum*, situate between Beneventum and Tarentum. The inhabitants are called *Aeculani* by Pliny; and *Aeculanenses*, in an ancient inscription, Gruter; the town is now called *Fri-cento*, Cluverius; forty three miles east of Naples. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 38'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$.

AEDEPSUM, or *Aedipsum*, a town of Eubœa, to the north of Chalcis, famous for its hot waters, called those of Hercules, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus.

AEDES SACRA, Romans; the name for a structure appropriated to the worship of some god, but unaugurated,

rated, or not consecrated by the augurs, A. Gellius.

AEDESSA, Ptolemy; or *Edeffa*, Justin, &c. a town of Macedonia, near Gordynia, it was the ancient residence of the kings, before Philip, the son of Amyntas, removed it to Pella, but continued to be the royal burying place; it was also called *Aegae*, or *Aegaea*. *Aedissarus* the epithet, Livy. E. Long. 28° 14', Lat. 42° 18'.

AEDIPSUM. See **AEDEPSUM**.

AEDONIA, Scylax; or *Aedonis Insula*, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Marmorica, over-against Paliurus.

AEDUI, Cæsar, Ptolemy, Dio, Mela; *Edui*, Strabo, Plutarch; *Hedui*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Celtica, in an alliance of an old standing with the Romans, Plutarch, Tacitus; of whom much and frequent mention is made. From inscriptions, the true writing is *Aidui*; situate between the Dubis and the Araris, Strabo; a powerful people, Cæsar. Supposed to have occupied the greater part of the dukedom of Burgundy.

AEGADES. See **AEGATES**.

AEGAE, a town of Aeolia, in Asia Minor, called *Aegaeae* by Herodotus, lying to the north of Cyme. The inhabitants are called *Aegææ*, by Herodotus and Polybius; *Ayææ* by Xenophon; and *Aegatae* by Tacitus.

AEGAE, a maritime town of Cilicia, called *Aegaeae*, Strabo; with a station or road for ships: whither Apollonius Tyanaeus went to study under Euxenes, the Pythagorean, after having before studied at Tarsus. It is now extinct.

AEGAE, a town of the island Euboea, mentioned by Homer. Hence *Aegæus* a name of Neptune.

AEGAE, or *Aegæa*, the name of Aedessa, so called from the following adventure; Caranus, the first king of Macedonia, being ordered by the oracle to seek out a settlement in Macedonia, under the conduct of a flock of goats, surprised the town of Aedessa, during a thick fog and rainy weather, in following the goats, that fled from the rain; which goats ever after, in all his military expeditions, he caused al-

ways to precede his standard; and in memory of this he called Aedessa *Aegæa*, and his people *Aegæadae*. And hence probably, in the prophet Daniel, the he-goat is the symbol of the king of Macedon.

AEGAE, a town of Achaia Propria, situate on the river Crathis, mentioned by Homer.

AEGAEA, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy, in other respects unknown. Two other towns of this name are mentioned by Strabo, the one near mount Amanus in Syria, and the other in the territory of Laconica.

AEGAEUM MARE, now the *Archipelago*, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa, washing on the one hand Greece and Macedonia, on the other, Caria and Ionia. The origin of the name is greatly disputed. Festus advances three opinions one, that it is so called from the many islands therein, at a distance appearing like so many goats: another, because Aegæa, queen of the Amazons perished in it: a third opinion is, because Aegæus, the father of Theseus threw himself headlong into it. Pliny is of opinion, that it was so called from a rock called Aex, resembling a goat, that suddenly emerged out of the sea between Tenos and Chios: but Strabo supposes it to be so called from Aegæ, a town of Euboea: others again, from its boisterous swelling waves, which the Dorians call *Ayææ*, or goats, from their skipping or frisking. And there are others who derive the name from the river Aegæus Potamos.

AEGAGEES, a mountain of Asia, Nicander.

AEGALEUM, or *Aegaleus*, a mountain of Messenia, Strabo. A mountain also of Attica, over-against Salamin, Herodot. Thucyd.

AEGARA, a town of Lydia, Ptolemy; otherwise unknown; unless it be Aegæ, or Aegæae of Aeolia.

AEGATES, or *Aegades*, three islands near Sicily, called also *Aegusæ*, over-against the promontory of Lilybaeum; where the Romans, under Lucius Catulus, put a period to the first Punic war.

AEGESTA,

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AEGESTA, a town of Sicily, the same with *Acesta*. The inhabitants were called *Aegeſtaei*, and *Aegeſtani*. Its ruins are to be ſeen near a village called *Barbara*, in the vale of *Mazara*.

AEGESTANAE AQUAE, hot baths, about a mile to the north of *Aegesta*.

AEGESTANUM EMPORIUM, *Strabo*; *Segeſtanorum Emporium*, *Ptolemy*; ſituate on the ſea ſhore, at the mouth of the *Simois*; now *Caſtel a Mar*, *Cluverius*.

AEGETA, a town of *Moefia Superior*, *Antonine*.

AEGIAE, a hamlet of *Laconica*, *Pauſanias*; ſuppoſed to be the *Ἀγιάει* of *Homer*.

AEGIALEA, the firſt and original appellation of *Peloponneſus*, *Apollo-dorus*.

AEGIALEUS, *Pliny*; a mountain of *Attica*, written *Aegaleos* by *Thucydides*; ſituate on the right, as you go from *Oenoe* to *Acharnae*.

AEGIALI, orum, *Strabo*, *Stephanus*; the ancient name of *Sicyon*, which ſee: ſo called from one of its ancient kings, *Eusebius*.

AEGIALOS, *Strabo*; a tract of *Paphlagonia*, with a cognominal village, near the promontory *Carambis*, on the *Euxine*, mentioned by *Homer*; other copies, according to *Strabo*, read *Cobialos*. Another *Aegialos*, *Stephanus*; a tract on the coaſt, as the term denotes, lying between *Sicyon* and *Bupraſium*, in *Peloponneſus*.

AEGIDA, *Pliny*; now *Caſo d'Iſtria*, the principal town in the north part of the territory of *Iſtria*, ſituate in a little iſland, joined to the land by a bridge. In an inſcription, *Gruter*, it is called *Aegidis Inſula*. E. Long. 14° 20, Lat. 45° 50. It was afterwards called *Juſtinopolis*, after the emperor *Juſtinus*. *Reineſius* ſuſpects the inſcription as being an impoſture.

AEGILIA, or *Aegyla*, an iſland between *Peloponneſus* and *Crete*, *Stephanus*, *Mela*, *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

AEGILIENSES, *Strabo*; one of the Athenian *ἄγῃαι*, or boroughs, from *Aegilia*, a borough of the tribe *Antiochis*, *Stephanus*.

AEGILIPS, *Strabo*; a town of *Acar-nania*; a place alſo in *Epirus*, *Ho-*

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mer; it is corruptly written *Agilops*.

AEGILIUM, ſaid to be a vicious reading for *Igilium*, which ſee.

AEGILODES, *Pliny*; a bay of *Laconica*.

AEGILOS, the Greek name of the iſland *Capraria*, which ſee.

AEGIMURUS, *Strabo*; *Aegimorus*, *Pliny*; an iſland in the bay of *Carthage*, about thirty miles diſtant from that city, *Livy*; now the *Galletta*: this iſland being afterwards ſunk in the ſea, two of its rocks remained above water, which were called *Arae*, and mentioned by *Virgil*, becauſe the Romans and *Carthagians* entered into an agreement or league, to ſettle their mutual boundaries at theſe rocks.

AEGINA, *Strabo*; now *Engia*, an iſland in the *Saronic Bay*, or Bay of *Engia*, twenty miles diſtant from the *Piraeus*, formerly vying with *Athens* for naval power, and at the ſea-fight of *Salamin* diſputing the palm of victory with the *Athenians*. It was the country and kingdom of *Aeacus*, who called it *Aegina*, from his mother's name, it being before called *Oenopia*, *Ovid*. The inhabitants were called *Aeginetae*, and *Aeginenſes*. The *Athenians* made a decree to cut off the thumbs of all ſuch as were fit for ſea ſervice. The Greeks had a common temple in *Aegina*. The ſoil was gleby underneath, but rocky on the ſurface; yet yielding plenty of barley. The *Aeginetae* applied to commerce, and were the firſt who coined money, called *Νόμισμα Ἀγινάιον*. Hence *Aegineticum aes*, formerly in great repute. The inhabitants were called *Myrmidones*, or a nation of ants, from their great application to agriculture.

AEGINA, the name of a town of the iſland *Aegina*, ſituate in the ſouth-weſt part of it, *Stephanus*.

AEGINETES, a river of *Paphlagonia*, with a hamlet of the ſame name, *Stephanus*.

AEGINIUM, a town of *Theſſaly*, to the ſouth-weſt of mount *Pierius*, *Pliny*; but *Strabo* places it bordering on *Stymphaea*.

AEGIRA, *Polybius*; a town of *Achaia Propria*, formerly called *Hypereſia*, ſituate

situate on steep and inaccessible eminences, in that part of Peloponnesus, which is washed by the bay of Corinth, between Aegium and Sicyon; it faces Parnassus, and the paces on the opposite shore, and is distant seven stadia from the sea. The inhabitants were called *Aegiratae*, and also *Aegaei*, being a colony from *Aegae*. They had a dock, called also *Aegira*, from which to the town there were twelve stadia, Pausanias.

AEGIRA, the ancient name of the island Lesbos, Pliny.

AEGIROESSA, a town of Aetolia, Herodotus.

AEGIRUM, a town of Lesbos, between Methymna and Mitylene, Strabo.

AEGIRUSA, or *Aegisthena*, or *Aegisthena*, or *crum*, a city in the mountainous part of Megaris, next Boeotia, to the north-east, burnt by the Megarians, Pausanias.

AEGISUS, or *Aegysus*, *Aegyssus*, or *Aegys*, a town of Moesia Inferior, Ovid; naturally strong, and recovered by the Romans from the Thracians, according to Ovid; and hence *Aegys* seems to be the true reading.

AEGITHALLUS, Diodorus Siculus; a promontory and citadel of Sicily, between Drepanum and the Emporium Aegistanum, afterwards called *Acellus*; corruptly written *Aegitharjos*, in Ptolemy; situate near mount Eryx, and now called *Capo di Santa Teodora*, Cluverius.

AEGITIUM, Thucydides; a town of Aetolia, whose particular site is uncertain; but distant from the sea about ten miles.

AEGIUM, Polybius; a town of Achaia Propria, five miles from the place where Helice stood, and famous for the council of the Achaeans, which usually met there; uncertain whether from the dignity, or commodious situation of the place. It was also famous for the worship of *Oaxagor* *zoe*. *Conventional* *Ja*, *ter*, and of *Parachian* *ter*. The territory of Aegium was watered by two rivers, viz. the Phoenix and Megaritae. The epithet is *Aegienus*. There is a coin in the cabinet of the king of Prussia, with the inscription *ARI*, and the figure of a tortoise, which

is the symbol of Peloponnesus, and leaves no doubt as to the place where it was struck.

AEGONES, Polybius; a people of the Gallia Cispadana, towards Adria.

AEGOS POTAMOS, *Aegos Flumen*, *Ne-pos*; *Aiyos ποταμός*. Diodorus Siculus, a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, falling with a south-east course into the Hellespont, to the north of Sestos; also a town, station, or road for ships, at its mouth; and yet it is doubted which it is of all these; where the Athenians, under Conon, through the fault of his colleague, Idonates, received so fatal a blow from the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, in a sea engagement, as cost them their liberty and their all. Here, according to Pliny, a large stone was shewn of a burnt colour, which Anaxagoras the Clazomenian foretold was to fall from the sun.

AEGOSTHENA. See **AEGIRUSA**.

AEGUSA, one of the islands of the *Aegates*, which see.

AEGUSA. See **ALTHUSA**.

AEGUSÆ, so called from Aegusa, one of the islands. See **AEGATES**.

AEGYLA. See **AEGILIA**.

AEGYPSUS, or *Aegyus*. See **AEGISUS**.

AEGYPTUS, now *Egypt*, by some referred to Africa, by others to Asia, and by others again made an intermediate part, called *Mizraim* in Hebrew, dually, to express the two general divisions of Egypt into Higher and Lower. It lies to the south of Palestine, with Arabia on the east, the deserts of Barca, Lybia, Numidia, and the kingdom of Nubia to the west, and on the north it is bounded by the Mediterranean, on the south by Ethiopia. Its name *Aegyptus* is by some supposed to be from *ala*, *terra*, and *Coptos*, a principal town of the Thebus. The ancients, according to Strabo, confined the name *Egypt*, to the parts watered and overflowed by the Nile, on each side its banks. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, considered with respect to the course of the Nile. Ptolemy divides it into three parts; namely, Delta, Heptanomis, and Thebais. Egypt was famous for its fertility, owing to the overflowing of the Nile, Virgil, and there-

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therefore called the public granary of the world. According to Proclus, in Timæus, it sometimes rained in the Lower Egypt, near the sea, but not in the Higher. The Egyptians were remarkable for cunning and address, hence the proverb, Δεινὸν πλέκειν τὰ μηχανὰς Ἀιγύπτιοι. They were also called Ἀχθοφόροι, from their earning their bread as porters, and παύροφθοροι, from acts of the lowest drudgery, or works of mere labour and toil, for instance compiling dictionaries; and hence the proverbial saying, concerning troublesome and impertinent people, Ὁ τὸ ἐκ ἀργίου εἰς ὅδ' ἵκνται Ἀιγύπτιοι. The Egyptians, according to Curtius, were a vain-glorious, fickle, and inconstant people, fond of innovations, and extremely seditious and passionate; which, Suetonius says, made Caesar scrupulous of reducing Egypt to a province; lest a violent governor should give occasion to the native levity, and seditious disposition of the people to break out into act. They were, however, generally esteemed an ingenious and learned people.

AEGYS, a town of Laconica, Stephan.

AEGYSUS. See **AEGISUS**.

AELANA, Josephus; or *Elana*; *Aila*, Strabo; the more ancient name, the *Ailath*, or *Elath* of Moses; a town of Arabia Petraea, situate on a bry of the Red Sea, called from it *delanites*, Ptolemy; *Elanites*, and *Elamiticus*, Pliny; the inhabitants are called *delanitæ*.

AELIA ADRIANA, the same with *Zama* in Numidia, so called from a colony of Adrian; as appears from an inscription in Gruter.

AELIA CAPITOLINA, or *Capitolia*, Jerusalem. so called, because the emperor Adrian settled a colony there, calling it Aelia, after his own name, with a prohibition for Jews, but a permission for Christians to settle: he adorned it with many public buildings, and with a temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, as appears from the epithet. It was not built on the very spot on which Jerusalem stood, but near it. E. Long. 34°, Lat. 32° 12'.

AELII PONS, one of the fortresses near the wall or rampart, or, in the

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words of the Notitia, through the line of the hither wall; built as is thought, by Adrian. Now *Porte-land*, Camden, in Northumberland, between Newcastle and Morpeth.

AELINUM PRÆTORIUM, appears, from coins found on the spot, to have stood near Adriani Forum, so called from Aelius, Adrian's first name.

AELIUS PONS, now *il Ponte S. Angelo*, a stone bridge at Rome, over the Tyber, which leads to the Burgo and Vatican from the city, along Adrian's mole, built by the emperor Adrian.

AEMATIA See **EMATIA**.

AEMILIA FOSSA, a trench or cut between Parma and Placentia, made by Aemilius Scaurus, which was navigable, executed to drain the marshes, Strabo.

AEMILIA VIA, a road laid out by Aemilius Lepidus, to join the Flaminia, from Placentia to Ariminum, Livy; which in latter ages gave name to the circumjacent country. But Strabo says, that it was carried on from Ariminum, where the Flaminia ended, to Bononia, and thence to Aquileia. There is another Via Aemilia laid out by Aemilius Scaurus, which carries through Pisa and Luna, to Sabata, and thence to Dertona, Strabo.

AEMILIANA CASTRA, Ptolemy; a town in Spain, near the springs of the Guadiana, in the south-east of New Castile.

AEMILIANI TROPÆUM, a trophy raised of white stone by Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, after defeating the Gauls, at the confluence of the Ilere and Rhone, near the Cevennes, Strabo.

AEMILIUS PONS, called *Sabucius*, because originally of wood, but afterwards of marble; a bridge across the Tyber at Rome, about six hundred feet from mount Palatine.

AEMINIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Portugal, on the river Monda, now Mondego, supposed to be Coimbra. W. Long. 9° 5', Lat. 40° 16'.

AEMONAS, Mela, Pliny; islands on the north side of Britain, seven in number.

AEMONA, Pliny; a colony or town of the Upper Pannonia, supposed to

to be Laubach, in Carinthia. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 46° 28'.

ARMONIA, a province of Macedon, which was also called Thessaly, Horace, Pliny; hence *Aemsius*, the epithet, Ovid.

AEMUS. See **HAEMUS**.

AENARIA, an island in the bay of Cumae, or over-against Cumae in Italy, Pliny. It is also called *Inarime*, Virgil; and now *Ischia*. Scarce three miles distant from the coast, and the promontory Misenus to the west; twenty miles in compass; called *Pitheculia* by the Greeks. It is one of the Oenotrides; and fenced round by very high rocks, as to be inaccessible but on one side: it was formerly famous for its earthen ware.

AENARIUM, a grove in Achaia, near Olenus, sacred to Jupiter, where the Achaeans used to meet in council, Strabo.

AENEA, or *Aenia*, now *Mencastro*, a town of Macedonia, fifteen miles to the south-east of Thessalonica, near the head of the Sinus Thermacius, in the province of Emathia; said to have been built by Aeneas. The Thessalonians performed a yearly sacrifice at Aenea, according to Livy, who calls the inhabitants *Aeneates*.

AENEIA, afterwards called *Janiculum*, which see. Dionys. Halicarn.

AENESIPPA, Ptolemy; called *Aenesippa*, Strabo; an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Marmarica.

AENESISPHYRA, a port of Marmarica, Ptolemy; but a promontory, Strabo. It may be both.

AENEUM. See **AENUS**.

AENI INSULA, an island of Arabia Felix, in the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

AENI PONS, uncertain whether there was any town or hamlet near this bridge, called the Lower, to distinguish it from the Higher, now called *Injbruck*, which is of later date. The latter in Noricum and the former in Vindelicia, where now stands Oettingen.

AENIA. See **AENEA**.

AENIA, a town of the Perrhebi, near the Achelous. The inhabitants were called *Aenianes*, and *Aenienfes*, Pliny.

AENIUS, a river of the Perrhebi, Stephanus.

AENNUM, Pliny; a town and port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, otherwise called *Phioteris*, Stephan. Mela; and *Philotera*, Strabo, Ptolemy; from the name of the sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Mela writes *Aennum*.

AENOK, Evangelists; a town of Samaria, near Salim, where John baptized, eight miles to the south of Scythopolis, near Jordan, on this side.

AENONA, a city of Liburnia, called by Pliny *Civitas Prafini*, the reason of which is unknown; also *Enona*, and is now called *Nona*; on the Adriatic, by which it is for the greater part surrounded; over-against the island Gissa, from which it is distant four miles to the west. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 28°.

AENOS, a town of Thrace. See **AENUS**.

AENUS, Tacitus; now the *Inn*, a river of Germany, which, rising in the country of the Grisons, out of the Alps, in the district called *Gottes-haus-punt*, runs through the Grisons, the county of Tyrol, the duchy of Bavaria, and through Passau into the Danube.

AENUS, Strabo; a mountain in the island Cephalenia, on whose top stood a temple of Jupiter, called hence *Aenesus*.

AENUS, Livy; *Aenos*, or *Aenum*; now *Eno*, a town of Thrace, situate on the east-most mouth of the Hebrus, which has two mouths; and said to be built by the Cumeans: was a free town, in which stood the tomb of Polydorus, Pliny; *Aenius* is the epithet. Here the brother of Cato Uticensis died, and was honoured with a monument of marble in the forum of the *Aenii*, Plutarch; called *Aenei*, Stephanus; Livy says that the town was otherwise called *Abfynthus*.

AEOLIA. See **AEOLIS**.

AEOLIAE INSULAE, now *Isole di Lipari*, seven islands, situate between Sicily and Italy, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; so called from Aeolus, who reigned there about the time of the Trojan war. The Greeks call them *Heptastades*, and the Romans, *Vulcaniae*, from their fiery eruptions.

eruptions. They are also called *Liparaeorum Insulae*, from the principal island Lipara. Dionysius Periegetes calls them *παραλαί*, because circumnavigable.

AEOLIS, Thucydides; the ancient name of *Calydon*, which see. Rather the name of a country, so called from Æolus, son of Hellen; who reigning in the parts bordering on Thessaly, called the people *Aeolenses*, Apollodorus, Diodorus Siculus.

AEOLIS, or *Aeolia*, a country of the Hither Asia, settled by colonies of Aeolian Greeks: taken at large, it comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontis, because in those parts there were several Aeolian colonies: more strictly, it is situate between Troas to the north, and Ionia to the south. The people are called *Aeoles*, or *Aeolii*.

AEOLIUM MARE, a part of the Egean Sea, washing Aeolis; called also *Myfium*, from Mysia. Now called, *Golfo di Smirna*.

AEPEA, or *Aepeia*, a town of Messenia, in Strabo's time called *Thuria*, situate on an eminence, whence its name, near Pheræ; one of the seven towns which Agamemnon promised Achilles, Homer; there is another of the same name in Laconica, a third in Crete, and a fourth in Cyprus, on the river Clarius, afterwards called *Soli*, Plutarch, Stephanus.

AEPY, Homer; a town belonging to Nestor, not far from Thryon, a town of Elis, raised on an eminence, whence the appellation. The epithet is *Aepytius*, Statius.

AEPYTIQS TUMBOS, the tomb of Aepytos, son of Elatus, near the mountain Cyllene in Arcadia, mentioned by Homer.

AEQUANA JUGA, mountains of Picenum, in the kingdom of Naples, now called *Montagna di Sorrento*, denominated from the town Aequa, which being destroyed, was replaced by Vicus, now *Vico di Sorrento*; called also *Aequana*, Sil. Italicus.

AEQUI, Livy, Florus; *Aequiculi*, Ovid, Sueton; *Aquilani*, Pliny; *Aequicolus*, Virgil; *Aequicus*, Livy; *Aequiculus*, Sil. Italicus; the epi-

thet; a people of Latium, but not properly Latins, having invaded the Latin territory, Livy, before Rome reduced the neighbouring nations under her power, from which time, all those of Latium were reckoned Latins.

AEQUIMELIUM, a place in Rome, where stood the house of Spurius Melius, who, by largesses corrupting the people, affected the supreme power: refusing to appear before the dictator Cincinnatus, he was slain by Servilius Ahala, master of the horse, his house was razed to the ground, and the spot on which it stood was called *Area Aequimelii*, Livy.

AEQUINOCTIUM, a town of the Higher Pannonia, or Austria, Itinerary; situate between Vindobona and Carnuntum, supposed to be *Vischmund*, near the confluence of the Visch with the Danube.

AEQUUM, a town and colony of Dalmatia, to the north-east of Salona, Ptolemy, and inscription.

AERÆ, a town of Macedonia; another of Ionia, and a third on the Hellespont, Stephanus.

AERIA, or *Eeria*, the ancient name of Egypt: the Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, says, that not only Thessaly, but Egypt was called *Ἠγία*, by the Greeks, which Eusebius also confirms: and hence Apollinarius, in his translation of the hundred and fourteenth Psalm, uses it for Egypt. Hesychius applies this name to Ethiopia.

AERIA, a town of the Cavari, or territory of Avignon, supposed now to be extinct. Strabo says it was so called from its airy situation, as standing on an eminence.

AERIA, the ancient name of the island Thasos, Pliny.

AERMON. See **HERMON**.

AEROPUS, a mountain of Chaonia, Livy.

AESA, a town of Thrace, near Palene, Stephanus.

AESAGEE, the name of a mountain, mentioned by Homer.

AESAR, or *Aejarus*, Strabo, Theocritus; a river of Magna Graecia, running through Croton, into the sea, with a port at its mouth. Now the *Ejaro*.

AESARIS,

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AESARIS, or *Auser*, Pliny; now the *Serchio*, a river of Tuscany, which rising from the Apennin, in the borders of Modena, runs through Carfagnana, and the territory of Lucca, by the city of Lucca, into the Tuscany Sea.

AESCLAPII NEMUS, Strabo; a place situate between Berytus and Sidon, in Phoenicia.

AESTIVS, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy; a river of Mysia in Asia, rising from mount Ida, near the spring of the Granicus, and running into the Propontis, between the mouths of the Granicus to the west, and the Tarsus to the east. At this river, Homer, according to Strabo, seems to terminate the country of Mysia, and begin that of Troy.

AESERNIA, Strabo, *Ejerna*, Pliny; now *Ijerna*, a town of the Samnites, a little way from the left, or south bank of the Volturnus. The inhabitants were called *Aeserni*, their territory *Ager Aesernus*. E. Long. 15° 15', Lat. 41° 36'.

AESICA, in the Notitia; a hamlet in Cumberland; *Netherby*, according to Camden.

AESIS, Strabo, Pliny; a river separating Umbria from the Picenum, now called *Esis*; has its springs in the Apennin, towards Umbria, then turning north, waters the town Aesis, and falls into the Adriatic between Ancona and Senogallia. The town and river had their name from Aesis, who reigned there, Sil. Italicus.

AESIS, a town and colony of Umbria, on the river of the same name, now *Esia*, situate on an eminence, in the March of Ancona. The inhabitants *Aesitae*, Pliny.

AESISIUM, Ptolemy, a town of Umbria, now *Ajisi*.

AESIUS, a river on the borders of Bithynia, Ptolemy; possibly the same with the Aescopus.

AESOLA, *Aezia*, Horace; *Aesulum*. Patriculus; a colony of Latium, settled about twenty-three years after the commencement of the first Punic war, situate probably between Tibur and Praeneste. The people *Aesulani*, Ptolemy.

AESONA, now *Esca*, or *Esca*, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, situate

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between the Sicoris and Nucaria; *Aesonensis* the epithet, Inscriptions.

AESQUILINUS MONS. See **AESQUILIAE**.

AESTII, Tacitus; a German people, beyond the Vistula, in Sarmatia Europea, dwelling along the south-east side of the Baltic.

AESTRAEUM, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy. The people called *Aestrai*.

AESULA, and **AESULUM**. See **AESOLA**.

AESYETAE TYMBUS, the tomb of Aesyetes, an eminence near Troy, from which Polites, the son of Priam, surveyed the Greeks, Homer.

AESYMA, a town of Thrace, Stephan. Also a town of Troas, Helychius.

AESYMNIVM, a monument erected to the memory of the heroes by Aesymnus the Megarian; who, consulting the oracle in what manner the Megareans might be most happily governed, was answered, *If they held consultation with the more numerous*; whom he taking for the dead, built the said monument, and a separate house, that took within its compass the monument; imagining that thus, the dead would assist at their consultations, Pausanias.

AESITAE, Ptolemy; which Bochart reads *Aesitae*. See **AUSITIS**.

AETARA, a town of Numidia, of which nothing but its name is known, called *Apari* in Agathodæmon's map.

AETHALIA, by the Greeks, *Iliu* by the Romans, Virgil; now *Elba*, retaining something of its ancient name, *Iliu*; an island on the coast of Etruria, in compass an hundred miles, abounding in iron, as Elba still does. Stephanus calls it *Aethalia*. The port of Aethalia was called *Argos*, Diod. Sicul.

AETHALIA, an appellation of the island Lemnos, Polybius.

AETHLODIS TORRENS, a brook in the south of Troas, near Hamaxitus, Strabo.

AETHEN, one of the hundred cities of Lycia, Stephan.

AETHERIA, Ethiopia, anciently so called, and the Ethiopians, *Aetherii*, Ptolemy, Strabo.

AETHICES, Stephanus; a people of Epirus,

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Epirus, situate between Athamania and Tymphaea.

AETHIOPE, the ancient name of the island Lesbos, Pliny.

AETHIOPIA, beyond Egypt, a country better known to the ancients, than that in Libya, or on the Atlantic, a distinction used by Homer. The people of which last were called *Aethiopes Hesperii*. Whether Chus is the Scripture name for Aethiopia is disputed; Bochart maintains that it denotes Arabia. The ancients comprised Chaldea under the name Aethiopia; Strabo says, that some called Phoenicia Aethiopia; Aethicus, the cosmographer, places also the head of the Tigris in Aethiopia. The inhabitants of Sagri, or Zagri, a mountain on the other side the Tigris, Hesychius makes a nation of Ethiopians. And the inhabitants of the Susiana were anciently reckoned among the Ethiopians. Memnon, who came from Susae, to the assistance of Priam, is called by Hesiod, king of the Ethiopians, mentioned also by Virgil. It is to be observed that the Greek geographers called all the more southerly people, of whom they knew little or nothing, *Aethiopes*.

AETHIOPICI MONTES, mountains running along the west-side of the Nile, Ptolemy.

AETHIOPICUS SINUS, comprises the Arabic Gulf, and the ocean southwards, which bounds the east-side of Africa, called also Sinus Indicus, because extending to India.

AETHIOPUM, Stephanus; a district of Lydia on the Hyllus, from which Diana is called *Aethiopia*.

AETHRIA, Pliny; the ancient name both of Thasos and Rhodes.

AETHUSA, Pliny; an island on the coast of Africa Propria; by others called *Aegusa*.

AETINIUM, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy; called *Athenaeum*, Livy; near the city of Tricca, on the borders of Thessaly. Now *Limno*.

AETNA, a volcano, or burning mountain in Sicily, a name it still retains, though now otherwise called *Monte Gibelo*. It hangs over the city Catana, and all the adjoining sea coast to the east: is famous for its great

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extent and fiery eruptions, and for being anciently the habitation of the Cyclops. The appellation *Aetna* is supposed to be from *Aithō*, to burn, as in the Itineraries it is written *Aethna*; Bochart derives it from *Atuna*, a furnace, or *Aetuna*, darkness. Pindar was the first who described its eruptions, calling it the pillar of heaven from its height; its figure is round, with a gradual ascent to its top, lying detached and separate from any other mountain, in the *Vallis Nemorensis*, now *Val di Demona*; a hundred miles in compass at the foot; from which to the top, is a distance of between twenty and thirty miles, so that it must be upwards of eight miles in height. The upper parts of the mountain, according to Strabo, are naked and bare, covered with ashes, and in winter with snow, nor without snow in summer; and subject to great changes from the devastation of the fire, which is sometimes collected into one crater, or basin, at other times divided into several parts, now sending forth streams of liquid fire, again flame and smoke, and sometimes large burning masses; all which must necessarily be attended with great changes in the bowels of the mountain, and with the opening of several fiery mouths on the surface. On the top there is a large level plain, about twenty stadia in compass, surrounded with a ridge of ashes, of the height of a wall, and in the middle of the plain an eminence of an ash colour, over which stands a pillar of cloud, rising to the height of two hundred feet; and this is the crater. In the night the flashes emitted from its top, and in the day-time the smoke and darkness are plainly observable. Solinus says, that on the top of mount Aetna, which is sacred to Vulcan, there are two hiatuses, called crateres, through which a vapour or steam burns forth, preceded by a noise, protractedly bellowing in the bowels of the mountain; previous to which the balls of fire never make their appearance. During the eruptions the territory of Catana is covered deep with ashes, which, though troublesome while

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emitting.

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emitting, yet serve greatly to fertilize it, according to Strabo. As to the several eruptions of mount Aetna, Diodorus Siculus relates, that before the war of Troy, and the arrival of the Siculi in Italy, the Sicani occupied the whole of the island; but that Aetna in several places discharging fiery currents, or lavas, obliged them to remove to the west of the island. Thucydides mentions an eruption, which happened in the spring of the second year of the eighty eighth Olympiad, or in the year four hundred and twenty-eight before Christ, fifty years after a preceding eruption; and that in all there happened three eruptions, from the time Sicily came to be inhabited by the Greeks. The prospect from mount Aetna is extensive, affording a full view of the island, yet greatly diminished in apparent extent; with a very distant view of Italy, quite to the mountains of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 38°.

AETNA, a town on the south-side of the mountain of that name, just where it begins to rise, formerly called *Inesia*; it stood near the town of Centuripæ; and the inhabitants called *Aetnenses*, served as guides to, and entertained persons who wanted to go up the mountain. *Aetneus* the epithet, as *Aetneus Venator* denotes a sorry huntsman, *Aetneus Cantharus*, a large one, and *Aetneus* is the surname of Vulcan.

AETOLIA, a small district of Greece, reaching along the river Achelous, to the strait or Dardanelles of the Corinthian bay, or to the Locri Ozolæ: these are the boundaries of Aetolia in general: there was a twofold Aetolia, according to Strabo; namely the old, and the super-added: the old he limits by the Achelous, down to the coast of Calydon, by which the Euenus runs, and from this river eastwards, to Naupactum and Epaurum, the super-added Aetolia. Aetolia, according to Stephanus, was anciently called *Ἰαρκία*; who thus characterizes the Aetolians, a craving, unsatiable, impudent people, whence some suppose they had their name, *Αἰτωῖες*.

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AETULIA, a part of Armenia Minor, called by Ptolemy, *Actulane*.

AEX, a rocky island in the Egean Sea, between Tenedos and Chios, having at a distance the resemblance of a goat, whence the name. From this island Pliny says the Egean Sea took its appellation. It is also the name of a town of the Marsi in Italy.

AEXONE, one of the *Δῆμοι*, or villages of Attica. The inhabitants *Aexones*, or *Aexonenses*, remarkable for their dicacity and malevolent virulence; so that *Αἰξονευσθία*, denotes an intolerable biting disposition, Stephan.

AEZICA, a part of Thrace so called, Stephanus.

ARFILE, a town of Latium, still retaining its old name; situate in the mountains between Sublaqueum and Anagnia. *Afflanus*, the gentilitious name, Inscription.

AFFLIANUS MONS, a mountain which hangs over Tyber on the east side, known from an ancient inscription, adduced by Holstenius; which mentions, that a branch of the Aqua Claudia was derived from the foot of this mountain to Rome.

AFRICA, one of the three great divisions of the world, according to the ancients, to all appearance a name posterior to Homer; by the Greeks called *Ἰνδία*, or continents; tho' Geminus calls them *μεγὰ*, or Partes, as the Romans also did. It was called Libya by the Greeks, and bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, by the ocean on the west, south, and east, and by the Red Sea and the isthmus; though some made the Nile the boundary to the east. It was divided into Egypt, Marmarica, Cyrene, Africa Propria, Mauretania, Libya Interior, and Ethiopia. Bochart derives the appellation from a Punic word, which signifies ears of corn, to denote its fertility. But may we not, with Eratosthenes, suppose, that the three greater divisions of the world took their names from particular cognominal districts contained in them? *Afer* denotes an African; is also an epithet, as *Armentarius Afer*, Virg. *Africæ*, Horat. *Africanus* is

is the other epithet, as *Scipio Africanus*.

AFRICA CARTHAGINIENSIS, or *Propria*, the inhabitants of this country are called by the Greeks *Agæoi*. Ptolemy extends it from the river Ampsaga, in Numidia, to the Cyrenaica, by which means it contains Numidia, the territory of Carthage, and the Tripolitana. Pliny extends Africa Propria from the river Tuscica, the boundary of Numidia on the east, to the river Triton, or to the bay of the Less Syrtis, consisting of two parts, the Zeugitana, and Byzacium: and this was properly the Carthaginian territory.

AFRICA INTERIOR, is divided by Ptolemy into two parts; namely, Libya Interior, and Aethiopia beyond Egypt. The former lies westward, whose line of demarcation to the east Ptolemy draws through Darnis, a town on the borders of the Marmarica and Cyrenaica. In this part the principal nations were the Getuli, Garamantes, Nigritæ, and the Hesperii, or western Aethiopes. The other part he has ranged to the south of Marmarica and Egypt. In both parts he has disposed the several people in such a manner, as not at all, or but doubtfully to fix their boundaries; nor indeed could he, considering the little knowledge he must have had of such remote parts.

AFRICA PROPRIA. See **CARTHAGINIENSIS**.

AFRICUS, a wind blowing between south and west, Virgil, Horace.

AGABENI, Ptolemy; a people in the south of Arabia Deserta, near the mountains of Arabia Felix.

AGAMEA, or *Agamia*, a promontory and port near Troy, Stephan.

AGAMEDE, the name of a place near Pyrrha, in the island of Lesbos, Stephanus. The calling it a place denotes that the town is extinct.

AGAMEMNONIS FONTES, springs in Ionia, near Smyrna, Philostratus.

AGAMIA. See **AGAMEA**.

AGANIUM, now *Ghena*, a town in the territory of Novaria, near the river Sesia. The inhabitants are called *Aganini*, as appears from an ancient inscription.

AGAVIA, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy; little known.

AGAMZUA, a town of Media, Pliny.

AGANIPPE, a fountain of Boeotia, at mount Helicon, on the borders, between Phocis and Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, and running into the river Permessus, Pliny, Pausanias; Ovid seems to make *Aganippe* and *Hippocrene* the same. Solinus more truly distinguishes them, and ascribes the blending them to poetical licence.

AGANZAGA, a town of Media, but little known, Ptolemy.

AGAR, a town of Africa Propria, mentioned by Hirtius.

AGARA, a town of the Phylitæ intra Gangem, Ptolemy; Sanfon supposes it to be the modern *Agra*. E. Long. 76°, Lat. 25°.

AGARENI. See **HAGARENI**.

AGARRA, a town of the Susiana, to the south of Susa, on, or near the river Eulaeus, Ptolemy.

AGARUM, a town of the Agareni, in Arabia, which Trajan dismantled, Dio Cassius.

AGARUS, a river of Sarmatia Europea, Ptolemy; called *Sagaris* by Ovid, and by others *Hypanis*, and falls into the Palus Maeotis.

AGASUS, a port of Apulia, Pliny; situate between the promontory Garganus, and the river Cerbalus, now called *Porto Greco*. Another *Agassus*, Pliny; *Agassa, æ; Agassæ, arum*, Livy; a town of Macedonia; *Agessus*, Stephanus; of Thrace; or on the borders of both.

AGATHA, an island in the Mediterranean, between the mouth of the Rhone and the Pyrenees, Ptolemy, Pliny; now joined to the continent by a mole, and called *Maguelone*.

AGATHA, or *Agathe*, a town built by the Massilians, Strabo, Pliny; now *Agde*, in Lower Languedoc, to the east of Narbonne, on the rivulet Erault. E. Long. 2° 20', Lat. 43° 25'.

AGATHOCLIS INSULAE, two islands in the Indian Ocean, to the south of the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

AGATHONIS INSULA, an island in the Red Sea, next to Egypt, Ptolemy.

AGATHOPOLIS, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, Ptolemy; now *Montpellier*, in the south east of Languedoc, on an eminence at the river Lez. E. Long. 3° 50', Lat. 43° 37'.

AGATHUSSA, the island Telos in the sea of Rhodes, so called by Callimachus, Pliny; adjoining to Triopion, a promontory of Caria, Herodotus.

AGATHYRNA, or *Agathyrnum*, *Agathyrfa*, Polybius; *Agathyrjum*, Strabo; a town of Sicily, now *S. Marco*, as old as the war of Troy, being built by Agathyrnus, son of Aeolus, on an eminence. The gentilitious name is *Agathyrnæus*, or according to the Roman idiom, *Agathyrnensis*.

AGATHYRSI, Mela; the same with the *Hamaxebii*, from their living in wains; a people both of Asia and Europe, a branch of the Sarmatae, gay and splendid in their dress, and fond of all the finery of a woman, Herodotus; living together in perfect amity, without envy or rancour, id.

AGVI, Homer; a people of Scythia, of the greatest innocence of manners, and living in simplicity, without the cares of riches.

AGAZACA, a town near the mountain Paropamisus, a part of mount Taurus, Ammian.

AGBATANA. See **ECBATANA**.

AGDESTIS, or *Agdhis*, a mountain of Phrygia, near Pessinus, Pausanias.

AGELOCUM, a town of Britain on the Trent, supposed to be *Axelut*; but by Camden, *Littleborough*, and the true appellation to be *Segelcum*.

AGENBICUM, the chief town of the Senones, Liber Notitiarum; now *Sens*, situate where the Varne runs into the Yonne, on the borders of the Gauls. E. Long 3° 55', Lat. 48° 21'.

AGENNUM. See **AGINNUM**.

AGER CAMPANUS. See **CAPUA**.

AGER PICENTUS, Cicero, Salust, Livy; and sometimes *Picennus*. Cacter, Pliny; a territory of Italy, to the south-east of Umbria, reaching from the Apennine to the Adriatic. The people are called *Picentes*. Cicero, Livy; distinct from the Picentini on the Tuscan Sea, though called by Greek writers *πικενται*. This name is said to be from the bird *Pica*, under whose conduct they removed from the Sabines, of whom they were a colony, Stephanus.

ACESINATES, Pliny; a people of

Gaul, neighbours to the *Pictones*.

ACESSUS. See **ACASUS**.

ACIDOS, a town of Cyprus, Strabo.

AGINNA, a town of Iberia, on the borders of Colchis, Ptolemy.

AGINNUM, a town of the Nitiobriges, or of Aquitania Secunda, Ptolemy, Antonine; now *Agen*, near the Garonne, on the borders of Gascony. Called *Agennum* in the Liber Notitiarum. E. Long. 30', Lat. 44° 20'.

AGISYMBBA, a district of Libya Interior, according to Agathemerus, situate to the south-east of the Aethiopes Anthropophagi; the parallel passing through which, at 16° to the south of the equator, was the utmost extent of the knowledge of the ancients to the south, Ptolemy.

AGLA, a hamlet of Judea, ten miles from Eleutheropolis, in the road to Gaza.

AGLAON, a fountain in Aulis, Hesychius.

AGMONIA. See **ACMONIA**.

AGNA, a river of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy.

AGNICES, or *Agnicis*, a river falling into the Tigris, Pliny.

AGNI CORNU, a low and sandy promontory of Egypt, between two mouths of the Nile, namely, the Bolbitinum and Sebennyticum, Strabo.

AGNONIA, a town of Thrace, built by Agnon, the Athenian general, Thucydides; near Amphipolis, Stephanus.

AGONALIS CIRCUS, now *La Piazza Navona*, a long, large, beautiful street in the heart of Rome, adorned with fountains, and the obelisk of Caracalla; still retaining the form of that circus; the reason of the name *Agonalis* is either unknown or doubtful; Ovid seems to derive it from the *Agones*, or solemn games, there celebrated; supposed to have been the *Ludi Apollineares*, or *Adriaci*, instituted by Augustus; whence the circus was called *Apollinæus*; also *Alexandrinus*, from the emperor Alexander Severus, who either enclosed or repaired the circus.

AGONENSIS PORTA. See **COLLINA**.

AGORALIS, a river of India, falling into the Ganges, Arrian.

AGRA, a town of the Sushana, Ptolemy.

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my. Also a place in Boeotia, where the river Ilyssus rises, from which Diana takes the name *Agraea*, Pausanias.

AGRADATUS, a river of Persia, Strabo.

AGRAE, *arum*, Pausanias; a place near Athens, on the other side the Ilissus.

AGRAEI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Deserta, to the west of the Ausitae.

AGRAGAS. See **ACRAGAS**.

AGRANI, a town of Babylonia, Pliny.

AGRE, a town of Lydia, Stephanus.

AGREI, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

AGRIANES, a river of Thrace, on this side Rhodope, Stephanus; from which the neighbouring people were called *Agriani*, Strabo; *Agraci*, Herodotus.

AGRI, Strabo; a people situate on the east side of the Palus Maeotis.

AGRI DECUMATES. See **DECUMATES**.

AGRIASPAE. See **ARIASPE**.

AGRIGENTI PORTUS,
——— **EMPORIUM** } See **ACRAGAS**.

AGRIGENTUM,

AGRILIUM, a town of Bithynia, near mount Olympus, Ptolemy. E. Long. 32° 30', Lat. 41° 40'.

AGRINIUM, a town of Aetolia, situate between the Achelous and Evenus, northwards, Polybius.

AGRIPPENSES. See **UBII**.

AGRIPPEUM, or *Agrippias*, *Anthedon* in Judea, so called because rebuilt by Herod, who was also called Agrippa.

AGRIPPINAE PRAETORIUM, a town on the Rhine, in the island of Batavia, Peutinger.

AGRIPPINA COLONIA UBIORUM, Pliny, Suetonius; now *Cologne*, so called from Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero, who had a colony sent thither at her request by the emperor Claudius, to honour the place of her birth. It is also called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, situate on the Rhine E. Long. 7° 56', Lat. 50° 55'.

AGRIS, a town of Carmania, Ptolemy.

AGRIZALA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

ACROEIRA, or *Al'ceira*, a town of

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Acolia, in Asia Minor, afterwards called *Attalia*, from Attalus Philadelphus, who rebuilt it, Stephanus; reckoned among the towns of Pamphylia, Strabo.

AGROSPI, a town on the banks of the Nile, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Pliny.

AGUBENI, the same with *Agabeni*.

AGUNTUM, a town of Rhaetia, Pliny; now *Doblach*, a hamlet of the county of Tyrol, on the river Rienz, at the foot of the Alps, Cluverius.

AGURIUM, Ptolemy; or *Agyrium*, Pliny; a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, near the river Symaethus, the people were called *Populus Agyriensis* by Cicero; *Agyrinus* by Pliny. It was the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus, as he testifies himself; but he calls it *Argyrium*, as it is now called *S. Filippo d'Argirone*, which modern name seems to confirm, that *Argyrium* is the true reading.

AGYLLAE, the ancient name of *Caere*, founded by the Pelasgi, from Thesfaly, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Etruria, formerly large, and celebrated for its riches and power, Strabo, Virgil; but in Strabo's time fallen to decay, now called *Cerveteri*. See **CAERE**.

AGYRIUM. See **AGURIUM**.

AHELOTH, Jerome; the same with *Ailana*, which see.

AI, a town in Judea, to the north of Jericho, called *Aia* by Josephus, and the inhabitants *Ainatae*.

AIALON, a town of the tribe of Dan, one of the Levitical. Another in the tribe of Benjamin, in whose valley Joshua commanded the moon to stand still, being then in her decrease, and consequently to be seen at the same time with the sun, Joshua.

AILANA, *Ailath*, or *Aheloth*, a town of Arabia Petraea, situate near the Sinus Elanites of the Red Sea. It is also called *Elath*, and *Eloth*, Stephanus, Strabo, Moses. The same with *Elana*.

AILANITES SINUS, or *Aelanites*, a bay of the Red Sea, so denominated from *Ailana*, Diodor. Sic.

AILATH. See **AILANA**.

AIPOLIS, a town of Babylonia, where were

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- were springs of bitumen, Isidor. Characenus.
- AIACUS**, a river of Rhaetia, called *Atagis*, Strabo; which falls into the *Athefis*, after being swelled by the *Byrrhus*.
- AKRABBIM**. See **ADSCENSUS SCORPIONIS**.
- ALABA**, a town of the Celtiberia in Spain, Ptolemy. Now *Alava*.
- ALABANDA**, *ae*, a town of Caria, near the Meander, situate beneath eminences resembling asses with pack-saddles, which gave rise to the jest; and between Amyzo to the west, and Stratonice to the east. Under the Romans they enjoyed *Affises*, or a convention of jurisdiction, by Pliny reckoned the fourth in order; hence the proverb in Stephanus, expressing their happiness. Livy uses it plurally, *Alabanda, orum*, as also Juvenal. It was built by Alabandus, whom therefore they deemed a god. The people were called *Alabandi*, *Alabandenses*, Cicero; and *Alabandeis*, after the Greek manner, in coins of Augustus and Claudius; they were also called *Alabandeni*, Livy.
- ALABAstra**, a town of Phrygia, Stephanus.
- ALABAstrorum URBS**, a town of Egypt, to the west of Cynopolis, Ptolemy.
- ALABAstrum**, a mountain in Egypt, Pliny.
- ALABAstrus**, a river of Troas, running from mount Ida, Pliny.
- ALABATER**, a promontory of Carmania, in the bay of Paragon, Ptolemy.
- ALABIS**, *Alabe*, or *Alabus*, a river of Sicily, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus; running with a north east course, and falling into the Sicilian sea at Megara, now called the *Canaro*, Cluverius.
- ALABO**, *cris*, or *Alabum*, a town, supposed to have stood on the banks of the Alabis; but in what particular spot, or on which side of the river, does not appear, much less the time when.
- ALABUNTIS**. See **ALAPUNTIS**.
- ALABUS**. See **ALABIS**.
- ALA FLAVIANA**, a name of *Tienna*. See **VINDOBONA**.
- ALAEA MINERVA**. See **ALEA**.

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- ALAEsa**. See **ALESa**.
- ALAESUS**. See **ALESUS**.
- ALAGONIA**, a free town of the Lacedaemonians, Pausan.
- ALALCOMENAE**, a town in the territory of Deuriopus, in the north of Macedonia, between the river *Axius* and *Erigon*, Strabo.
- ALALCOMENAE**, Pausanias; and *Alalcomenium*, Stephanus; a town, Strabo; a hamlet, Pausanias; in Boeotia, on the lake *Copais*, between *Haliartus* and *Coronea*; famous for a temple of *Minerva*; hence her epithet, *Homer*; the place derives its name from *Alalcomenes*, the foster-father of *Minerva*, Pausanias.
- ALALCOMENAE**, a town of Ithaca, denominated from that of Boeotia, Plutarch. With a temple of *Minerva*, hence the epithet, *Alalcomenis*, given that goddess, *Homer*.
- ALALIA**. See **ALERIA**.
- ALALIS**, a town of the Palmyrene, near the *Euphrates*, Ptolemy.
- ALAMATA**, a town of the Palmyrene, near the *Euphrates*, Ptolemy.
- ALAMUS**, a town of Albania, Ptolemy.
- ALANA**, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny.
- ALA DER**, a river of Phrygia, Livy.
- ALANIA**, the country of the *Alani*, a people to the north of the *Palus Maeotis*, situate along the *Tanais*, Josephus; having the *Rhoxolani* to the west; descendants of the *Alani*; in an ancient inscription they are joined with the *Bastarnæ* and *Daci*.
- ALANITICUS SINUS**. See **AELANITICUS**.
- ALA NOVA**, a town of the Higher Pannonia, between *Vindobona* and *Carnuntum*, Itinerary.
- ALANTONIS**, a town of Spain, eight miles from *Pampelona*, Antonine.
- ALANUS**, a river of Scythia; also a mountain of Sarmatia, Stephanus.
- ALAPUNTIS**, *Alabuntis*, or *Alabons*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, Antonine; now *Talart*, a hamlet in the south of Dauphiné, not far from the borders of Provence, on the river *Durance*. Others take it for *Ventavon*; or for *Alamon*, ruins near *Ventavon*.
- ALARIA**. See **ALERIA**.
- ALAS**, a district of Attica, near the
Saxa

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- Saxa Carystia, or marble quarries, of Carystus, Euripides.
- ALASI, a town of the Garamantes, taken by Corn. Balbus, Pliny.
- ALATA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deserta. Another of Dalmatia, Antonine.
- ALATA CASTRA, Πτεγντων επαλειδα, Ptolemy; a town to the south of the Aestuarium Bodotriæ, or Frith of Forth; supposed to be Edinburgh. It was anciently called *Edenodunum*, Buchanan; which seems to be confirmed by its Celtic appellation; namely *Dune Aidan*; that is, the *Dune*, eminence, or citadel of *Aidan*, the proprietor. *Burg* is Saxon, answering to *Dune* in the Celtic. W. Long. $2^{\circ} 46'$, Lat. $56^{\circ} 7'$.
- ALATRIUM, or *Aletrium*, now *Alatri*, in the east of the Campania di Roma, on the borders of Lavoro, and to the north of Abruzzo ultra. The inhabitants are called *Alatrinates*, Livy; and *Aletrinales*, Pliny.
- ALAUNA, a town of the Damnii in Britain, commonly supposed to be Allaway; but Whittie, Camden.
- ALAUNA, *Alaunium*, Antonine; a town of the Unelli, or the Constantini in the north-west of Normandy, near where Cherbourg now stands.
- ALAUNUS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, whose mouth is near the Isle of Wight.
- ALAVONA, Ptolemy; a town of the Vascones in Spain.
- ALAZIA, the name of a town, Strabo; of which Hecataeus says, that at this town the river Rhymus, running through the plain of Mygdonia from the west, out of the lake of Dascylitis, falls into the Rhyndacus; a river of Phrygia, but that then the town was desolate.
- ALAZON, a river of Albania, which separates it from Iberia, and running from north to south, falls into the Cyrus at Ofica, Ptolemy, Pliny.
- ALBA, *Alleba*, or *Allava*, Antonine; a river of Sicily, with a south-west course, falling into the African Sea, at Heraclea.
- ALBA, a river of Spain, Pliny; afterwards called *Tezerus*, now the *Ter*, running in the east of Catalonia, from the Pyrenees, not far from the mountain Canigo, through the town

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- of Girona; some miles after, to the north of the promontory Palafulgel, it falls into the Mediterranean.
- ALBA, a town of the Marsi in Italy, Pliny; situate on the north-side of the Lacus Fucinus, still retaining its name. The inhabitants were called *Albani*, and *Albenses*.
- ALBA HELVIORUM, or *Albaugusta*, Pliny, Ptolemy; afterwards called *Vivarium*, now *Viviers*, in the south-east of Languedoc, on the Rhone. In the lower age the inhabitants were called *Albenses*, and their city, *Civitas Albensum*, in the Notitia Galliarum. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$.
- ALBA JULIA, now *Weissenburg*, a town of Transylvania, on the river Marisus, or Merisch, to the west of Hermanstat, supposed to be called *Alba Julia*, after Julia Domna, the mother of Caracalla. There are, however, several inscriptions found at or near Weissenburg, which bear *Col. Apul.* that is *Colonia Apulensis*, without the least mention of *Alba Julia*, though inscribed after Caracalla's time. Add, that Ulpian, reciting the colonies of Dacia, calls this colony *Apulensis*, and neither *Alba* nor *Julia*. Whence there is a suspicion, that *Alba Julia* is a corruption of *Apulum*. It was also called *Apulum Augustum*. E. Long. 25° , Lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$.
- ALBA LONGA, a colony from Lavinium, in Latium, established by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, at the foot of the Mons Albanus: called *Alba*, from a white sow farrowing on that spot thirty white pigs, interpreted thirty years after which a city should be there built, Propertius; with the epithet *Longa*, from its length. It was the royal residence, till the building of Rome, as was foretold by Anchises, Virgil; destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, all but the fane or Temple, Strabo.
- ALBA POMPEIA, on the river Ceva, now *Ceva*, in Liguria, the birth-place of the emperor Pertinax; a colony either established at first, or re-established by Pompey, after having been before settled by Scipio. The inhabitants were called *Alpenjes Pompeiani*. At this day the town

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Town is simply called *Alba*, without any epithet.

ALBA URGAON, Antonine; *Urgao*, Pliny; a town of Spain, near Corduba, in Andalusia; called *Municipium Albenſe Urgaonenſe*, Inscription of Augustus's age; in another of Adrian's, *Urgaurenſe*.

ALBANA, Ptolemy; a sea-port town of Albania, on the Caspian sea, between the rivers Casius and Abanus; now called *Bachu*, or *Bachy*, giving name to the Caspian sea, namely *Mar de Bachu*. E. Long. 49°, Lat. 40°.

ALBANI. See **ALBANOPOLIS**.

ALBANIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the west by Iberia, on the east by the Caspian sea, on the north by the Montes Caucasii and Ceraunii, which are a part of Caucasus, on the south by Armenia, and the river Cyrus, Strabo, Ptolemy; now called *Serax*, or *Shirvan*.

ALBANIAE PORTAE, *Al Arḡānī Pīlāi*, defiles or straits in mount Caucasus, which give entrance into Albania, Ptolemy.

ALBANOPOLIS, a place mentioned only by Ptolemy, together with the Albani, a people on the confines of Macedonia.

ALBANUM POMPER, and *Domitiani*, two villas, near the spot where Alba Longa stood, situate on the Via Appia, Cicero, Tacitus.

ALBANUS, a river of Albania, running from west to east, into the Caspian sea, at Albana, Ptolemy.

ALBANUS LACUS, Propertius; now *Lago Albano*, or *di Gand-ſo*, twelve miles to the south-east of Rome.

ALBANUS MONS, Horace, now called *Monte Albano*, sixteen miles from Rome, near where Alba Longa stood.

ALBANUS MONS, to the north of Istria, called *Albus* by Strabo; the extremity of the Alps, which, together with the mountains to the east, joining it, called *Montes Dedin*, separates the farther Liburnia and Dalmatia from Pannonia.

ALBAUGUSTA, } See **ALBA HELVETIORUM**.

ALBENSES, }

ALBICI. See **ALBIOECE**.

ALBIGA, or *Alba*, *icis*, or *igis*, a town in the west of Languedoc, the capital of the Albigeois, now *Albi*, on

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the river Tarn, Notitia Urbium Galliae.

ALBIGAUNUM, *Albingaunum*, or at full length, *Albium Ingaunum*, now *Albenga*, situate in the west of the territory of Genoa, at the mouth of the river Cente, Strabo, Pliny. E. Long. 8° 46', Lat. 44° 20'.

ALBINIA, now *Albegna*, a rivulet in Italy, in the south-east of the duchy of Tuscany, which runs into the Tuscan sea, through the territory of, and not far from, Orbitello.

ALBINTEMELIUM, *Albintimilium*, Tacitus; or at full length, *Albium Intemelum*, Pliny, Strabo; now *Vintimiglia*, situate in the south-west of the territory of Genoa, near the borders of the county of Nice, with a port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the rivulet Kotta, almost about half-way between Monaco and S. Remo. E. Long. 7° 40', Lat. 43° 17'.

ALBIOECE, or *Alebece*, Pliny, Strabo; otherwise called *Reis Apollinares*, from their superstitious worship of Apollo, also *Civitas Reienſium*, now *Riez* in Provence, about eighteen leagues to the north-east of Toulon, on the north side of the rivulet Verdon: was originally a Roman colony, Inscription. It is sometimes written *Regium*. The people called *Albici*, Caesar. E. Long. 1°, Lat. 43° 20'.

ALBIOX, *i*, Pliny; *Albio*, *onis*, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; a name of the island of Britain. The Caledonians or Highlanders call Scotland in general *Albio*, which denotes a high mountainous country, without extending the appellation to the whole of the island. See **BRITANNIA** and **CALEDONIA**.

ALBIS, Lucan; now the *Elbe*, which divided ancient Germany in the middle, and was the boundary of the ancient geography of Germany, so far as that country was known to the Romans; all beyond, they owned to be uncertain, no Roman, except Drusus and Tiberius, having penetrated so far as the Elbe. In the year of the building of the city seven hundred and forty four, or about six years before Christ, Domitius Ahenobarbus, crossing the river with a few, merited the ornaments

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ments of a triumph: so glorious was it reckoned at Rome to have attempted the passage. In the following age, however, the river, that before occupied the middle of ancient Germany, became its boundary to the north, from the irruptions of the Sarmatae, who possessed themselves of the Transalbin Germany. The Elbe rises in the borders of Silesia, out of the Risenberg, runs through Bohemia, Misnia, Upper Saxony, Anhalt, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Danneberg, Lauenburg, Holstein, and, after being swelled by many other rivers, and passing by Hamburg and Gluckstadt, falls into the German, or North sea, to both which places the river is navigable by large vessels.

ALBIUM INGAUNUM. See **ALBINGAUNUM.**

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM. See **ALBINGTEMELIUM.**

ALBIUS MONS, the last of the Alps, on the borders of Pannonia, at the foot of which dwelt the Japodes, or Japydes, Strabo.

ALBIX. See **ALBIGA.**

ALBULA, Virgil, Livy; the ancient name of the river Tiber in Italy; so called from the whiteness of its water. Another *Albula*, called *Albulates*, Pliny; a river of the Piceni, in Aprutium, running into the Adriatic, between Asculum and Interamna. A third in the territory of Tibur, Martial; according to Strabo good in wounds.

ALBUM LITRUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a place so called of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean.

ALBUNEA SYLVA, and *Albunus fons*, Virgil, Horace; a wood and fountain, near the city Tibur, and the river Anio, now called *Albuna*, as Tibullus in his time called it.

ALBURNUS, Virgil; a mountain of Lucania, on the river Silarus, or Siler, to the north of Paestum; a port also called *Portus Alburnus*, six miles from the first Tabernae, and mentioned by Lucilius.

ALBUS PAGUS, Plutarch; a place between Berytus and Sidon, where Antony with his men waited for Cleopatra.

ALBUS PORTUS, a port of the Red Sea, on the side of Egypt, Ptolemy.

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ALBUS VICUS, a sea port of the Nabataei, in Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea. Arrian, in his Periplus. calls it a citadel, distant from Berenice of Egypt a sail of two or three days to the east: not to be confounded with the Portus Albus of Ptolemy, on the Egyptian side of the Red Sea.

ALCATHOE, a name of Megarae, in Achaia, Ovid.

ALCES, a river of Bithynia, Pliny.

ALCHABUR, the Arabic name of a river of Mesopotamia, the same with *Chaboras*. See **ABORRAS.**

ALCHIONE, a mountain of Macedonia, Pliny.

ALCIMOENNIS, Ptolemy; *Samulocoenis*, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, on the Danube, which some suppose to be *Ulm*, or that *Ulm* now stands where that town formerly stood. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 48°.

ALCMANIA, an inland town of Caria, otherwise called *Heraclea*, Stephanus.

ALCYONE, a town of Thessaly, on the Maliac bay, Pliny.

ALCYONIUM STAGNUM, a lake in the territory of Corinth, whose depth was unfathomable, and in vain attempted to be discovered by Nero: through this lake Bacchus is said to have descended to hell, to bring back Semele, Pausanias.

ALDUABIS, a river of Celtic Gaul, which rising from mount Jura, separating the Sequani from the Helvetii, and running through the county of Burgundy, or the Franche Comté, environs almost on every side the city of Besançon; and running by Dole, falls into the Saone near Chalons. In Caesar it is called *Aldusdubis*; in Ptolemy, *Dubis*; now *le Doux*.

ALEA, a town of Arcadia, the ruins of which were seen near Tegea, distant about ten stadia, Pausanias. Hence *Alaea* is a surname of Minerva, whose temple alone remained standing in Strabo's time.

ALEBECE, a town of Gaul. See **ALBIOECE.**

ALBIUS CAMPUS, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; a plain in Cilicia, on this side the river Pyramus, near the mountain Chimera, famous for Bellerophon's wandering and perishing there, after

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ter being thrown off Pegasus; which is the reason of the appellation.

ALEMANIA, or *Allemania*, a more modern name of Germany, and not known before the time of the Antonines, and then used but for a part. After the Marcomanni and their allies had removed from the Rhine, a rabble, or collection of people from all parts of Gaul, as the term *Alemanni* denotes, prompted either by levity or poverty, occupied the *Agri*, called *Decumates* by Tacitus, because they held them on a tithe; now supposed to be the duchy of *Wurtemberg*. Such appear to be the small beginnings of *Allemania*, which was in after-times greatly enlarged; but at that time still considered as a distinct part; for Caracalla, who conquered the *Alemanni*, assumed the surname both of *Alemannicus* and *Germanicus*.

ALEON, a river of Ionia, in Asia, Pliny. See **ALES**.

ALERIA, *Alalia*, or *Alaria*, a town of Corsica, situate near the middle of the east side of the island, on an eminence, near the mouth of the river Rotanus, mentioned by Ptolemy; built by the Phocaeans, Diodorus Siculus; afterwards Sylla led a colony thither; now in ruins, and called *Aleria Distrutta*.

ALES, a river of Ionia in Asia, Paulanias; running by the city of Colophon, supposed to be the *Alex* of Pliny.

ALES, a river of Italy. See *Alex*.

ALESA, *Alaesa*, or *Halesa*, a town of Sicily, on the Tuscan sea, built, according to Diodorus Siculus, by Archonides, of Herbita in the second year of the sixty-fourth Olympiad, or four hundred and three years before Christ; situate on an eminence, about a mile from the sea, now in ruins. It enjoyed immunity from taxes under the Romans, Diodorus, Cicero. The inhabitants were called *Halesini*, Cicero, Pliny; also *Alesini*, and *Alaesini*. Solinus mentions an extraordinary fountain in the territory of *Alesia*, which, at the sound of the flute, seemed to heave and dance, as if pleased with the music: but this is a circumstance not mentioned by any other author.

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ALESIA, called *Alexia* by Livy and others, a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic Gaul, situate, according to Caesar, on a very high hill, whose foot was washed on two sides by two rivers. The town was of such antiquity, that Diodorus Siculus relates, it was built by Hercules. It is supposed to be the city of *Alise*, in the duchy of Burgundy not far from Dijon.

ALESINI, Strabo; people on the Persian gulf.

ALESIIUM, a town of Peloponnesus, Strabo.

ALESIIUS, a town of Elis, Stephanus. Also a mountain of Arcadia, not far from Mantinea, Paulanias.

ALESTES, a rivulet of Hispania Tarraconensis, Strabo; now *el Rio Grentes*, which rises in mount Spinus, to the north of Bracara Augusta, by which it runs and falls into the Avus, a larger river, and both together into the Atlantic Ocean, at Abobrica.

ALESUS, *Alaesus*, or *Halesus*, Columella; a river of Sicily, now the *Pittines*, running between Cephaloedium and Halesa, into the Tuscan sea.

ALETA, a town of Illyria, Ptolemy; whether the same with *Alata*, is matter of doubt.

ALETA. See **ALETUM**.

ALETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, now *Leccie*, between Brundisium and Hydrus, at the distance of seven miles from the Adriatic. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 32'.

ALATRIUM. See **ALATRIUM**.

ALETUM, or *Aleta*, Notitia Imperii; a town of Celtic Gaul, now extinct; from its ruins arose St. Malo, in Brittany, at the distance of a mile. Its ruins are called *Guich Aleth* in the British.

ALEX, or *Halex*, now *Alece*, a river of the Brutii, or Calabria Ultra, falling into the Sicilian sea, between the promontories Rhegium and Hercules, Dionysius Periegetes. It seems to be the *Ales* of Theocritus.

ALEXANDREA. Ovid, Strabo; a mountain of Mysia, on the sea coast, forming a part of mount Ida, where Paris or Alexander gave judgment on the three goddesses.

ALEXANDREUM, a citadel situate on the north borders of Judea, built

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on an eminence by Alexander Jan-
naeus, the father of Hyrcanus and
Aristobulus; but the particular spot
does not appear from Josephus, who
mentions it.

ALEXANDRI ARAE, a place at the
south bend of the Tanais in Sarmat-
ia Europaea, Ptolemy.

ALEXANDRI CASTRA, a town of the
district called Ammoniacæ, in, or
bordering on, Marmarica, Ptole-
my.

ALEXANDRI COLUMNÆ, a place
which Ptolemy says was situate at the
foot of mount Hippius in Sarmatia
Asiatica, though Alexander had ne-
ver been in those parts.

ALEXANDRI INSULA, an island in the
Persian Gulf, called afterwards *Arac-
ia*, Ptolemy.

ALEXANDRI PORTUS, a sea port town
of Gedrosia, to the west of the mouth
of the Indus, Arrian.

ALEXANDRIA, a principal city of
Egypt, called *Χερση*, Athenæus; the
seat of the kings of the family of
the Lagidae, or Ptolemies, built by
Alexander the Great, on the Medi-
terranean, twelve miles to the west
of that mouth of the Nile, called
Canopicum, near the lake Mareotis;
the staple not only for merchandize,
but for all the Greek arts and scien-
ces. Josephus makes it thirty stadia
in length, and no less than ten sta-
dia in breadth, and next to Rome
the greatest city. The royal palace
was enlarged and adorned by almost
every succeeding prince, agreeably
situated towards the sea, and divid-
ed into two parts or members; one
of which was called the Museum, or
place of resort for learned men,
which had a peripatus, or walks,
and an exhedra, or place of retire-
ment for conversation, so called
from the seats it was furnished with.
The library consisting of seven hun-
dred thousand volumes, was begun
to be collected by Ptolemy Phila-
delphus, and completed to the a-
bove number by his successors; but
in Caesar's expedition into Egypt,
was unhappily destroyed by fire,
Ammian. Another part of the pa-
lace was called the Soma, contain-
ing the royal sepulchres. It had
two ports, the one at the island
Pharos, which was large, and after-

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wards divided into several others:
another on the lake Mareotis. The
temple of Serapis was in nothing
short of the grandeur and magnifi-
cence of the Capitol at Rome, Dio-
nysius Periegetes. The city at this
day lies for the greater part in ruins,
yet is much frequented by European
ships, on account of the commodi-
ousness of its harbour. *Alexandri-
nus*, the epithet; *Alexandrina vita
atque licentia*, the character of the
Alexandrians, Caesar.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Arachosia,
called also *Alexandropolis*, on the ri-
ver Arachotus, Stephanus, Isido-
rus Characenus. Another *Alexan-
dria* in Gedrosia, built by Leonna-
tus, by order of Alexander, Pliny.
A third *Alexandria* in Aria, situate
at the lake Arias, Ptolemy; but ac-
cording to Pliny built by Alexander
on the river Arius. A fourth in
the Bactriana, Pliny. A fifth *Alex-
andria*, an inland town of Carina-
nia, Pliny, Ptolemy, Ammian. A
sixth *Alexandria*, or *Alexandropolis*,
in the Sogdiana, Isidorus Charace-
nus. A seventh in India, at the
confluence of the Acesines and In-
dus, Arrian. An eighth near the
Sinus Issicus, on the confines of
Syria and Cilicia, now *Scanderoon*,
the port town to Aleppo. E. Long.
37°, Lat 36° 15'. A ninth *Alexan-
dria* of Margiana, which being de-
molished by the barbarians, was re-
built by Antiochus, the son of Se-
leucus, and called *Antiochia* of Sy-
ria, Pliny; watered by the river
Margus, which is divided into se-
veral channels, for the purposes of
watering the country, which is call-
ed *Zotale*. The city was seventy
stadia in circuit, according to Pliny;
who adds, that after the defeat of
Crassus, the captives were convey-
ed to this place by Orodes, the king
of the Parthians. A tenth, of the
Oxiana, built on the Oxus by
Alexander, on the confines of Bac-
tria, Pliny. An eleventh, built by
Alexander at the foot of mount
Paropamisus, which was called *Cau-
casus*, Pliny, Arrian. A twelfth *Alex-
andria* in Troas, called also *Troas*
and *Antigonia*, Pliny. A thirteenth,
on the Iaxartes, the boundary of
Alexander's victories towards Scy-
thia,

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this, and the last that he built on that side.

ALEXANDRINA REGIO, this territory extended between the lake Mareotis and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, called by Ptolemy, the *Nomus* of the district of the Alexandrians, the chief town of which was Her-mopolis, not including Alexandria, which was the head of all the *Nomi* of the territory.

ALEXANDROPOLIS. See **ALEXAN-DRIA** in the Sogdiana.

ALFATERNA, the last town of Cam-pania, beyond Vesuvius, Diodorus; the same with *Nuceria*, which see. The inhabitants *Alfaterni*, Pliny.

ALGAE, a maritime town of Tuscany, situate between the river Minio and Centumcellae, Itinerary; so called, according to Holstenius's observa-tion, because the whole sea-coast is there covered with the sea-weed, called *Alga*.

ALGIDUM, a mountain with a grove, a town and an extent of country, so called, in Latium, Strabo, Livy, Eutropius, Horace; distant from Rome, according to Holstenius, a very intelligent observer of that country, eighteen miles. *Algidas* the epithet, Ovid; and *Algidenfis*, Pliny.

ALIACMON, or *Haliacmon*, a river, which rising in the country of the Peneſae, in Greek Illyria, from the mountains called Cambunii, runs by Lynceſtis and Emathia on the south, and then turning east, falls at Pydna into the Thermaic bay, and separates Macedonia pro-
perly so called, from Thessaly, Caesar, Livy. Claudian calls it *Al-
agmon*; a very rapid and headlong river, which does a great deal of mischief to the inhabitants, Clau-
dian.

ALIAE, islands in the Adulic bay, Pliny; called *Eliae*, Strabo.

ALIAGMON. See **ALIACMON**.

ALIARTUM, a town of Boeotia, taken by M. Lucretius, Livy.

ALIARTUS. See **HALIARTUS**.

ALIBACA, a town of the Pentapolis, or Cyrenaica, in Africa, Ptolemy.

ALICADRA, a town of Media, Ptole-
my.

ALICANUM, *Halicanum*, *Helicanum*, *Hedicanum*, a town of Pannonia Supe-

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rior, situate on the river Murus, near where it falls into the Drave, An-tonine; by the Itinerary numbers, now *Rackelburg*, in Austria; and therefore Cluverius thinks the true reading is *Raclizanum*. E. Long. 16° 16', Lat. 47° 8'.

ALICHORDA, a town of Bactria, Pto-
lemy.

ALICIS, a town of Laconica, Diodo-
rus, Strabo.

ALIPA, *Alpha*, and *Allifae*, Livy, Horace, Strabo; a town of Samnium, now *Alife*, in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Volturnus, in a plain at the foot of the Apennine; but now ruin-ous and desolate. The inhabi-
tants are called *Allifani*, Pliny.

ALIMELA, a district of Lycia, Stepha-
nus.

ALIMNE, a town of Phrygia, Livy.

ALINDA, an inland town of Caria, Ptolemy; near Mylasa, and Stra-tonicia. *Alinda, orum*, Arrian. The inhabitants are called *Alindienses*, Pliny.

ALINDOEA, a town of Macedonia, Stephanus.

ALIONE. See **ALONE**.

ALIPHA. See **ALIPA**.

ALIPHERA, a town of Arcadia, which, according to Polybius, being situ-ate on a very steep eminence, on the left side of the Alpheus, had a cita-del and a brais statue of Minerva, very different in form and magni-tude from all others. The inhabi-
tants are called *Alipheraei*, Pliny.

ALISARNA, a town of Troas, Ste-
phanus.

ALISCA, a town of Pannonia Inferior, Antonine; now *Almaz*, a town of Hungary on the Danube, seven miles from Buda.

ALISINCUM, a place of Celtic Gaul, on the Loire, Antonine; called also *Aquae Nisinae*, and perhaps better *Lanesneae*; now *Bourbon Lancy*, a town of the duchy of Burgundy, on the Loire, on the borders of the Bourbonnois, Sanson. E. Long. 3° 36', Lat. 46° 33'.

ALISO, a river of Germany, Tacitus; rising in the duchy of Westphalia, near Almen, and running through the territory of Paderborn, it falls, not far from Paderborn, into the Lippe. Also a town of Germany, Tacitus;

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Tacitus. Now *Elfen*, according to Cluverius, a village of Westphalia, in the territory of Paderborn, where the river Aliso falls into the Lippe, scarce a German mile distant from Paderborn to the east; though some suppose it to be the village of *Almen*, at the springs of the *Alijo*.

ALISONTIA, or *Alisuntia*, Antonine, Ausonius; a river of Belgic Gaul; now *Alsitx*; which rising on the borders of Lorrain, and running through the duchy, waters the city, of Luxemburg, and, swelled by other rivulets, falls into the Sur.

ALISTA, a hamlet of Corfica, Ptolemy: now *Porto Vecchio*, in the south east of the island, on the Golfo Arfiano: though others suppose it to be *Iffa*, a village on the said bay.

ALISUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; now *Heilbrun*, in Suabia, on the Necker, between Heidelberg to the north, and Stutgard to the south. E. Long. $9^{\circ} 8'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 10'$.

ALISUNTIA. See **ALISONTIA**.

ALISUS, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; now *Bart*, in the Hither Pomerania, towards the Baltic. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $54^{\circ} 20'$.

ALLABA. See **ALBA**.

ALLABONS. See **ALAPUNTIS**.

ALLABUS. See **ALABIS**.

ALLANTE, a town of Macedonia, and another of Arcadia, Stephanus. The inhabitants are called *Allantenses*, Pliny.

ALLARIA, or *Alloria*, a city of Crete, Stephanus.

ALLAVA. See **ALBA**.

ALLEMANNIA. See **ALEMANNIA**.

ALLIA, a river of Italy, which running down a very steep channel from the mountains of Crutuminum, mixes with the Tiber at forty miles from Rome; famous for the great slaughter of the Romans by the Gauls, under Brennus: hence *Aliensis dies*, an unlucky day, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan. Our ancestors, says Cicero, deemed the day of the fight of *Allia*, more fatal than that of taking the city.

ALLIENI FORUM. See **FORUM**.

ALLIFAE, } See **ALIFA**.

ALLIPHA, }

ALLOBROGES, Inscriptions, Livy, Veileius, Florus; from *Allobrox*,

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Horace; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between the rivers Isara and Rhodanus, and the Lacus Lemanus; commended for their fidelity Cicero; discommended on another account; namely, their fondness for novelty, Horace. Faultily called *Allobryges*, Ptolemy; contrary to universal consent.

ALLOEIRA. See **AGROEIRA**.

ALLOSYGNE, Ptolemy; a staple or mart town in India intra Gangem.

ALMA, or *Almus*, a mountain of Pannonia, near Sirmium, which the emperor Probus, according to Eutropius, planted with vines.

ALMA, Antonine, a rivulet of Tuscany, now the *Arbia*; which, rising in the territory of Siena, to the east of, and not far from, that city, soon after falls into the river Ombrone.

ALMATH. See **ALMON**.

ALMELIC, a river of Babylon, or rather one of the cuts from the Euphrates to the Tigris.

ALMENE, a town on the Euxine, Stephanus.

ALMIA, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate in mount Corax, which on the west joins Caucasus, to the north of Colchis.

ALMO, a rivulet in the territory of Rome, running from the Via Appia, not far from the Porta Capena, into the Tiber, a mile below the city. In this stream the image of Cybele, the mother of the gods, was washed on the twenty-fifth of March, Ovid, Sil. Italicus, Vibius Sequester.

ALMOENA, a town of Africa, in the inland parts of Zeugitana, stands to the south of the Promontorium Mercurii, Ptolemy.

ALMON, a town of Thessaly, Pliny. Another of Boeotia, Stephanus. A third of the tribe of Benjamin, called also *Almath*.

ALMOPIA, Thucydides; a part of Macedonia, so called from the giant Almops, Stephanus. The people are called *Almopii*, Pliny.

ALMUM, Peutinger; a town of Moesia.

ALMUS, a mountain. See **ALMA**.

ALMYRE, a town of Egypt, in the Mareotic district, mid-way towards the sea, Ptolemy.

ALOCIAE

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ALOCIAE INSULAE, three islands, placed by Ptolemy near the Chersonesus Cimbrica, very hard to be now distinguished, as there are many Danish islands in that quarter.

ALORIUM, a city of Thessaly, near Tempe, Stephanus.

ALOR, a town of Thessaly, towards the sea-coast, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ALONE, Mela; *Alonae*, Ptolemy; a sea-port town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Guardamar*, in the kingdom of Valentia, to the south-west of, and not far from Alicante, in a peninsula at the mouth of the Segura: *Alone*, was a colony of the Massilians, according to Stephanus; who calls it *Alonis*, from the excellent salt made, and still continuing to be made there, at this day.

ALONE, a town of Britain, Mela; *Alione* in the Notitia; now *Lancaster*, in the county of that name, Camden; situate on the Lonus, whence its name. W. Long. 1°, Lat. 54°.

ALONE, an island of the Propontis, Stephanus. Also an island of Aegina, in Asia Minor, between Lebedus and Teios, Pliny.

ALONIS of Spain. See **ALONE**.

ALONTIUM. See **ALUNTIVM**.

ALOPE, a town of the Locri, but whether of the Ozolae or Epicnemidii, Strabo himself has left doubtful. Another of Thessaly, Homer. A third of Attica, near Cynosargus, Herodotus. A fourth of Pontus, the birth-place of Penthesilea, the Amazon, Homer, Stephanus; tho' the quotation, as taken from Homer by Stephanus, in this last instance, is not now to be found in Homer, probably expunged by Aristarchus.

ALOPECE, Pliny; *Alopecia*, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island placed by Ptolemy at the mouth of the Tanais: and called the island *Tanais*: now *l'Île des Renards*, Baudrand. Also an island of the Bosporus Cimmerius, Pliny; and another in the Egean sea, over-against Smyrna, id.

ALOTECONNESUS, a town of the Chersonesus of Thrace near the promontory Mastusia, Demosthenes, Livy, Mela: a colony of the Aeo- lians, according to Scymnus Chius, the coinographer.

ALOPECOS. See **ORCHALIS**.

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ALORUS, a town of Bottiaea, a small district of Macedonia, on the west side of the Thermaic bay, to the north-east of Methone, Strabo, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Alorita*. Another *Alorus* of Paconia, Ptolemy.

ALOS, a town of Argia, in Peloponnesus, Hesychius: another of Arcadia, Stephanus: a third of Phthiotis, Pliny.

ALOSANGA, a town of India in the Gangem, Ptolemy.

ALCUS, a town of Illyria, Stephanus.

ALPENSUS, the metropolis of the Locri, near Thermopylae, Herodotus.

ALPES, Polybius, Livy, &c. a range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany, in the form of a crescent. They take their rise from the Vada Sabatia, or Savona, and reach to the Sinus Flavianicus; now Golfo di Carnaro of the Adriatic, and the springs of the river Colapis, now the Kulpe; extending, according to Livy, two thousand stadia in length, or two hundred and fifty miles: they are divided into several parts, and accordingly have different names. From Savona to the springs of the Varus, where the Alps lie against the sea of Genoa, they are called *Alpes Maritimae*, now *le Montagne di Tende*, and extend from south to north between Gaul to the west, and Genoa to the east, beginning at Monaco on the Mediterranean; then running out through the east of the county of Nice, and between that and the marquisate of Saluzzo, terminate at length at mount Viso, between Dauphiné and Piedmont. Hence to Susa the *Alpes Cottiae* run. Sueton; *Cottianae*, Tacitus; mountains extremely high, separating Dauphiné from Piedmont, and extending from mount Viso to mount Cenis, between the *Alpes Maritimae* to the south, and the *Graiae* to the north. The *Alpes Graiae*, Pliny so called from the passage of Hercules, begin from mount Cenis, where the *Cottiae* terminate, and run on between Savoy and the Tarente to the west, and Piedmont and the Duché d'Aouste to the east, quite to

the Great St. Bernard, where the *Alpes Penninae* begin. They are also called by some *Graecae Alpes*, and *Gravius Mons*, Tacitus; which extend from west to east, between St. Bernard and the Adula, or St. Gotthard; and thus they run out between the Vales to the north, and the Milanese to the south; with these are continued the *Alpes Rhaeticae*, to the head of the river Piave; a part of which are the *Alpes Tridentinae*, to the north of Trent. To these join the *Alpes Noricae*, reaching to Doblach in Tyrol, to the north of the river Tajamento: thence begin the *Alpes Carnicae*, or of *Carniola*, extending to the springs of the Save; and the last, called *Alpes Pannonicae*, and *Juliae*, extend to the springs of the Kulpe. Some, however, extend the Alps to the north of Dalmatia; others again to Thrace and the Euxine. But their termination at the Kulpe, as above, is more generally received. They were formerly called *Albia*, and *Alpionia*, Strabo. Through these mountains Annibal forced his passage into Italy, by pouring vinegar on the rock, heated by burning large piles of wood on them, by which means they became crumbled, Livy. They are covered with perpetual snow. *Alpes*, or *Alpen*, a Celtic term for high mountains. Cluverius makes the height of some thirty, of others fifty miles; a height almost incredible, even supposing we reckon from the level of the sea: the manner by which he found this height is no where said; by a geometrical process it seems impracticable, as they are not detached, but contiguous mountains, and rising one above another.

ALPES BASTARNICAE. See **BASTARNICA**, and **CARPATES**.

ALPENSES POMPEIANI. See **ALBA POMPEIA**.

ALPHABUCCELIS, a town of the Marsi, Ptolemy; now *Avezzano*, in the Farther Abruzzo, near the Lacus Fucinus, Baudrand.

ALPHEUS, Strabo; *Alpheius*, Ptolemy; a noted and large river of the Peloponnesus, which, rising in, and after several windings, running through Arcadia, and by Olympia in Elis,

with a south-west course, pours into the Sinus Chelonites, about ten miles to the south of Olympia. It has a common spring with the Eurotas, at the foot of mount Parthenius, near the village Asea, Strabo. The Alpheus and Eurotas mix and run together for twenty stadia; after which they enter a subterraneous passage at Mantinea, then again emerge, the Eurotas in Laconica, and the Alpheus in the territory of Megalopolis, Pausanias. The poets fable strange things of this river, that out of love to the nymph Arethusa, it runs under the sea to Sicily, and bursts out at the fountain of Syracuse, of that name, Virgil. Its waters were reckoned good in the leprosy, which is called *Alpe* by the Greeks, and hence the name *Alpheus*, Pausanias.

ALPIUM, a village of Laconica, Pausanias.

ALSA, a river of Carniola, Pliny; now the *Ausa*, running by Aquileia, with a short course from north to south, into the Adriatic; where Constantine, the son of Constantine the Great, fighting against Constans his brother, lost his life.

ALSADAMUS, a mountain of the Trachonitis, on the other side Jordan, Ptolemy.

ALSIETINA AQUA, and *Alsetinus Fons*, an aqueduct carried to Rome from the Via Claudia, for fourteen miles; called also *Alia Aqua*, in the Notitia, taking its name from the town of *Alisium*.

ALSIUM, a town and colony of Tuscany, Livy, Pliny; on the Tuscan shore; so called, according to Silius Italicus, from the founder Alesus; now called *Palo*, eighteen miles to the west of Rome. *Alsiensis*, the gentilitious name, and the epithet, Cicero, Inscription; the territory, *Alia Tellus*, Rutilius.

ALSIVS, a river of Lydia, in Asia, which runs from mount Sipylus into the Hermus, Pausanias.

ALTABA, a town of Numidia, Ptolemy, Antonine.

ALTA RIPA, Itinerary; a town of the Nemetes on the Rhine, situate between Spire and Worms, a little below the confluence of the Necker. Now called *Altrip*. Also a town of Pan-

Pannonia Inferior, Itinerary, Notitia

ALTANUM, a town of the Brutii in Italy, Antonine; now *Sorata*, a citadel of the Calabria Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river *Alatrinus*.

ALTAVUS VENTUS, a high wind from the sea; an east wind, Pliny.

ALTHA, a town of Chaldaea, Ptolemy; near which the Tigris is again divided into two channels, which form a triangular island, whose base is obverted to the Persian Gulf.

ALTHAEA, the chief town of the Olcades, a people of the Hither Spain, near Carthago Nova, Polybius, Livy, Stephanus.

ALTILIA, Suetonius; a town of Liguria; now *Alteisla*.

ALTINUM, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the territory of Venice, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the river Silis, now in ruins, except a tower, still retaining the name *Altino*. The inhabitants, *altrinates*, Inscription.

ALTINUM, or *Altinium*, a town of Lower Pannonia, Antonine; on the Danube; now *Telma*, in Lower Hungary. E. Long. 19° 40', Lat. 46° 41'.

ALTISIODORUM. See **AUTESIODORUM**.

ALTONA. See **AUVONA**.

ALUACA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ALUCA, a town of Corsica, Ptolemy; now *Alata*, near the bay of Ajaccio.

ALUDDA. See **ALYDDA**.

ALUNTIVM, Pliny; or *Aluntium*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Sicily: also written *Haluntium*, Cicero; who describes it as situate on a steep eminence, at the mouth of the Chydus, Ptolemy. A town as old as the war of Troy, Dionysius Halicarn. now in ruins, from which arose the hamlet *S. Filadelfo*, in the Val di Demona. The inhabitants are called *Haluntini*, Cicero.

ALVONA, a town of Istria, Pliny, Ptolemy, Peutinger; twelve miles from the river *Arilus*; situate on an eminence, near a creek of the gulf of Carnaro: now *Abona*.

ALUTA, a large river of Dacia, Ptolemy; now called *Olt* by the natives, and *Alt* by the Germans, which rising out of the Carpathian

mountains, and being swelled by many smaller rivers, falls into the Danube, between Trajan's bridge and Nicopolis.

ALYARTTA, a place or town of Bithynia, Stephanus; called by Livy *Alyatti*, not far from the borders of Galatia. The gentilitious name is *Alyatteni*.

ALYATTIS SEPULCHRUM, the monument of Alyattes, the father of Croesus, near Sardes; a pile six stadia in compass; according to Herodotus, it was earth piled up on a foundation of stone.

ALYBA, a district not far from Myfia, Homer. Hellanicus writes, that it is a marsh of Pontus.

ALYBE, Ptolemy; the same with **ABYLA**, which see.

ALYCAEA, a town of Arcadia, Pausanias.

ALYDDA, or *Aludda*, a town of Phrygia Major, Ptolemy; on the borders of Lydia; now *Luday*.

ALYMNE, a town of Phrygia Major, Stephanus.

ALYSSUS, a fountain in Arcadia, so called from its curing the bite of a mad dog, on drinking it, Pausanias.

ALYZIA, a town in the south of Acarnania, about two miles from the sea, Strabo, Cicero, Ptolemy.

AMAAD, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Aser, Josh. xix.

AMACASTIS, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

AMADUCA, a town of Sarmatia Europea, placed by Ptolemy near the Borysthenes: where he also places the Montes Amadoci; also the name of a fen in Lithuania, Cluverius.

AMAEA, Ptolemy; *Ammia*, Pliny; a town of Lusitania; now *Portalegre*, in Portugal. W. Long. 8°, Lat. 39° 20'.

AMAENVM, Pliny, a lake in Spain, now *Albusera*, in the kingdom of Valentia; between Valentia to the west, and Sucro, now *Succa*, to the east, Baudrand.

AMAGETOERIA, *Amagetobriga*, or *Magetobriga*, in Gaul; which of these is the true reading in Caesar is not yet decided; nor is the place mentioned by any other author.

AMAKUR, either the ancient name of Asturica, now *Astorga*, in Asturias,

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in the north of Spain, or of a smaller division, into which the *Astures* were divided, Inscriptions.

AMALCHIUM, the northern sea, which washes Scythia, Hecataeus; called also the Scythian Ocean, Pliny.

AMALEKITAE, Moses, descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau; a wicked people, and therefore devoted to destruction; who lived to the east of the Lacus Asphaltites; next the Moabites to the south, and the Ammonites to the north. A branch of them dwelt to the south of Canaan.

AMALOBURICA, Antonine; a town of Spain, between Salamanca and Complutum, or Alcalá de Henares.

AMANA. See **ABANA**.

AMANDA, Pliny; the name of the plain in which Taxila stood, situate between the Indus and Hydaspes.

AMANICAE PYLAE, Ptolemy; *Amanides Pylae*, Strabo; *Amani Portae*, Pliny; straits or defiles in mount Amanus, through which Darius entered Cilicia; at a greater distance from the sea, than the Pylae Ciliciae, or Syriae, through which Alexander passed.

AMANTIA, a town of maritime Illyria, or Epirus, near the mouth of the Celydnus, Cicero, Caesar. The inhabitants are called *Amantini*.

AMANUS, a mountain of Syria, separating it from Cilicia, a branch of mount Taurus, Cicero, Strabo, Pliny; extending chiefly eastward, from the sea of Cilicia to the Euphrates; now called *Monte Negro*; or rather *Montagna Neros* by the inhabitants, that is, the watery mountain, as abounding in springs and rivulets.

AMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

AMARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caspian Sea, Ptolemy, Pliny; which gives name to the *Amardi*, a people dwelling upon it, to the south of the Cadusii, Pliny. The name is said to denote either a free or a rebellious people, if before subject to kings.

AMARI FONTES, springs near Arsinoe, on the Red Sea, Strabo.

AMARTUS, a town of Phocis, in Greece, Homer.

AMARUSA, a town of Hyrcania, Ptolemy.

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AMARYNTHUS, a hamlet of Eretria in the island of Euboea, about seven stadia distant from its walls, Strabo. Here Diana was religiously worshipped by an annual solemnity, at which those of Carystus assisted; hence the title of the goddess was *Amarynthis*, and *Amarysia*, Livy, Pausanias.

AMAS, a mountain of Laconica, Pausanias.

AMASENUS, Virgil; a river of Latium, running from Privernum into the Paludes Pomptinae, and then into the Tuscan Sea.

AMASIA, Strabo; *Amasius*, Ptolemy; *Amisia*, Tacitus; *Amisus*, Mela; now the *Emis*, a river of Germany, rising in the bishoprick, and to the north of, and at no great distance from, Paderborn, runs through the county of Rietberg, Rheda, and the bishoprick of Munster, through East Friesland, by the city of Embden, into the North, or German Sea.

AMASIA, Ptolemy; now *Marpurg*, a city in the landgraviate of Hesse, on the Lahn. According to others it is *Emden* in Westphalia. Also a city of Pontus, the birth-place of Strabo the geographer, situate, according to him, in a deep and large valley, through which the river Iris runs; a place strong both by nature and art.

AMASTRA. See **AMESTRATA**.

AMASTRIS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian; a Greek city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, a harbour for ships; formerly called *Sesamus*, Homer; or one of the four towns which concurred to its formation, Strabo; it took its name *Amastris*, from a Persian lady, the daughter of Oxyathras, brother of Darius Codomannus, and the consort of Dionysius, tyrant of Heraclea, Strabo, Stephanus; who adorned this city and called it after her own name. There are coins extant of this place, struck in the time of Augustus, with the epigraph, *Amastriani*, the gentilicious name. Pliny, in a letter to Trajan, calls it an elegant and greatly ornamented city, particularly on account of a very beautiful and extensive street: In Spanheimius there is a coin of this queen. *Amastriacus* the epithet, Ovid.

AMATH. See **HAMATH**.

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AMATHUS, *i*, a river of Messenia, called also *Pamifus*, running from north to south into the Messenian Bay.

AMATHUS, *untis*, Strabo; *Psamathus*, Aeschines, Pausanias, Scylax; *Psamathus*, Stephanus Pliny; a town of Laconica, situate on the coast, because Scylax assigns a port to it.

AMATHUS, *untis*, a very ancient town in the south of Cyprus, Strabo, Ptolemy; so called from Amathus the founder; or, according to others, from *Amath*, a Phoenician town, sacred to Venus, with a very ancient temple of Adonis and Venus: and hence Venus is denominated *Amathusia*, Tacitus. According to Ovid it was a place rich in copper-ore, and where the inhabitants became *Cerastrae*, or horned. Now called *Limisso*.

AMATHUS, *untis*, Josephus, a town in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, but whether at a greater or less distance from it, is not so easy to determine. Eusebius places it in the Lower Peræa. Reland, in Ramoth-Gilead. Gabinius, proconsul of Syria, established five juridical conventions in Judea; two of which were on the other side Jordan; one at Gadara, the other at *Amathus*, Josephus.

AMATHUSIA, one of the ancient names of Cyprus; so called from the town *Amathus*, Pliny.

AMATINI, Caesar; a people of Epirus.

AMAZONES, Lyfias, Apollonius, Apollodorus, Ovid; a race of warlike women, who either dwelt, or are feigned to have dwelt, upon the river Thermodon, in Pontus.

AMAZONIUM, an obscure town of Pontus, Pliny.

AMAZONIUS Mons, Mela; a mountain of Pontus, at whose foot the river Thermodon runs.

AMBARRI, Caesar; a branch of the Aedui, situate on the Araris, as their name shews.

AMBASTUS, a river of India, Ptolemy.

AMBASUM, the metropolis of Phrygia, Stephanus.

AMBE, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

AMBENUS, a mountain of Sarmatia

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Europea, on the river Tyras near Ophiusa, on the Euxine, Valerius Flaccus.

AMBER, Antonine; still retaining its name, a river of Bavaria, which rising on the borders of Tyrol, and running through the lake called the Ammer-See, and through the west of Bavaria, falls, two German miles to the south-west of Landshut, into the Iser.

AMBIANI, Caesar; a people of Gallia Belgica, situate between the Bellovaci and Nervii; according to Strabo, Ptolemy, situate on the ocean, between the Caleti to the west, and the Morini to the east, and thus placed more inland by Caesar.

AMBIANI, or *Ambianensis Civitas*, now *Amiens*, a city of Picardy. It is called *Samarobriva* by Caesar and Cicero; which, according to Valerius, signifies the bridge of the *Samarra*, or *Somme*. *Ambiani* is a later name, taken from that of the people, after the usual manner of the lower age.

AMBIATINUS VICUS, situate above the Confluentes, or Coblentz: now *Capelle*, Cluverius; called also *Ambitarinus*, the birth-place of Caligula, Pliny the Younger; a town on the Rhine, in the east of the bishoprick of Treves, between Coblentz and Boppart, where at this day are to be seen some Roman antiquities. Others make Tibur the birth-place of Caligula; by the public records, Antium appears to be the place, Sueton.

AMBITUI, Pliny; an unknown people of Galatia, in the Hither Asia.

AMBLADA, *cruin*, a town of Pisidia, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Strabo; who commends its wines as medicinal. The gentilicious name is *Ambladeus*. Philostorgius characterizes the people as inhuman and barbarous.

AMBRACIA, a noble city of Epirus, a little to the north of the Sinus Ambracius, and to the west of the mouth of the Arachthus; a colony from Corinth, according to the author of the Periegesis, whether Scylax or Martianus Heracleota, standing at the foot of a rough eminence, looking to the west; on the eminence stood the citadel, looking to

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the east, Livy. It was the royal residence of Pyrrhus: it afterwards fell into the hands of the Etolians, who together with it came into the power of the Romans; who called the people *Ambracienses*, as the Greeks called them *Ambraciotes*; and Thucydides, *Ampraciotes*. The epithet is *Ambracius*. Some Greek writers pronounce it *Ampracius* hard, as Dio Cassius.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, Pliny, Strabo; *Ambracheus*, Polybius; a bay of Epirus, now called *Golfo del'Arta*; at its mouth it is less than a mile in extent, thirty-eight miles long, and twelve broad, Pliny.

AMBRACUS, a citadel near Ambracia, situate in fens; formerly walled round, with one entrance only, made of rammed earth; from which the town might be annoyed, Polybius.

AMBRODAX, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

AMBRONES, 7 See TUGE-
AMBRONICUS PAGUS, 5 NUS.

AMBRUSSUS, a place of Gallia Narbonensis, Itinerary; now *Pont de Lunel*, in Languedoc, between Montpellier to the west, and Nîmes to the east, about two leagues to the north of Aigues Mortes. E. Long. 4° 6', Lat. 43° 40'.

AMBRYSSUS, or *Ambryffus*, a town of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus eastwards, Pausanias, Strabo.

AMBRYSSUS, Strabo; a river of Thessaly, running through the Crocius Campus, at the foot of mount Othrys.

AMELAS, a town of Lycia, Pliny.

AMENANUS, a river of Sicily, rising out of mount Aetna, which, after a short course of ten miles through Catana, falls into the Ionian sea, Strabo; who says, that after a disappearance of many years, it reappears: now called *Indicello*.

AMERIA, now *Amelia*, a town of Umbria, Cicero, Ptolemy. According to Cato it was built nine hundred and sixty-four years before the war of Perseus, Pliny; situate on an eminence: was a municipal town, Cicero; and afterwards, under Augustus, a colony of Veterans, Frontinus. E. Long. 13° 20', Lat. 42° 40'.

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AMERINA VIA, mentioned in an inscription; and which, as Onuphrius supposes, turned off from the Via Flaminiæ to Ameria.

AMERINUM CASTELLUM, by Peutinger's map, twelve miles to the west of Falerii, towards the Lacus Vadimonis; now Lago di Bassanello, or Bassano, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

AMERIOLO, a town of the Sabines, in Latium, Livy, Pliny; now extinct. Its situation is unknown.

AMERYTHA, a town of the Upper Galilee, on a steep rock, Josephus.

AMESTRATA, a town of Sicily, Cicero; *Amestratos*, Stephanus, *Amastra*, Silius Italicus, *Mutistratos*, Polybius; now *Mistretta*, in the Val di Demona, on the river Halesus; a very strong fort of the Carthaginians, besieged in vain by the Romans for seven months with considerable loss; at length, in a third siege, taken and razed, Diodor. Siculus. The appellation is Phoenician, according to Bochart, *Math-Astrata*, and *Am-Astrata*, the city and people of the goddess Astarte. The inhabitants are called by Cicero, *Amestratini*, and *Mutistratini* by Pliny.

AMIBUS, an island of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

AMIDA, a principal city of Mesopotamia, Liber Notitiæ; *Ammæa*, Ptolemy; situate on a high mountain, on the borders of Assyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius. It was formerly called *Constantia*, being restored by Constantius; and here, according to Ammianus, the Romans had a great defeat, by Sapor king of Persia.

AMIMONE. See AMYMONE.

AMINEAE. See AMMINEAE.

AMINIUS, a river of Arcadia, which falls into the Helisson, and both together soon after into the Alpheus, Pausanias.

AMISENA, a district of Cappadocia, Strabo.

AMISIA, **AMISIUS**. See AMASIA.

AMISUS, an illustrious Greek city of Pontus, Strabo; who, on the authority of Theopompus, says, that it was first built by the Milesians, and afterwards increased with an Athenian colony. *Amisum*, Pliny;

for some time it enjoyed its liberty, as all the Greek cities in Asia did, but was afterwards oppressed by the kings of Pontus, who there fixed their residence. The Romans restored them to liberty. The gentilitious name is *Amigani*, Pliny.

AMITERNUM, a town of the Sabines, in Italy, Livy, Pliny; now extinct, whose ruins are to be seen on the level ridge of a mountain, near S. Vittorino, and the springs of the Aternus; not far from Aquila, which rose out of the ruins of *Amiternum*. The inhabitants are called *Amiterni*, Livy, Pliny. The epithet, *Amiternus*, Virgil.

AMMAEA. See **AMIDA**.

AMMAEDARA, Ptolemy; or *Ammedara*, a colony of Numidia. See **AD MEDERA**.

AMMAN, a city of Arabia Petraea. See **RABBATH AMMON**, **PHILADELPHIA**.

AMMAUS. See **EMMAUS**.

AMMIA. See **AMAEA**.

AMMINEAE VITES, Virgil; *Amincae* in the common editions; vines highly commended for their copious running and the long keeping of their wine; growing in some district of Campania, but where uncertain.

AMMOCHOSTUM, a promontory of Cyprus, in the south-east side: now *Famagusta* E. Long. 36°, Lat. 35°.

AMMODES, Bieia; a promontory of Cilicia, between the rivers Pyramus and Cydnus.

AMMON, a city of Marmarica, Ptolemy; Arrian calls it a place, not a city, in which stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, round which there was nothing but sandy wastes. Pliny says, that the oracle of Ammon is twelve days journey from Memphis, and among the *Nomi* of Egypt he reckons the *Nomus Ammoniaca*: Diodorus Siculus, that the district, where the temple stood, though surrounded with deserts, was agreeably adorned with fruitful trees and springs of water, and full of villages; in the middle of which stood the acropolis, or citadel, encompassed with a triple wall, the first and innermost of which contained the palace; the others, the apartments of the women, the relations

and children, as also the temple of the God, and the sacred fountain for lustrations: that without the acropolis stood, at no great distance, another temple of Ammon, shaded by a number of tall trees; near which was a fountain, called that of the sun, or *Solis Fons*; because subject to extraordinary changes according to the time of the day; morning and evening warm, at noon cold, at midnight extremely hot.

AMMONIA, said to be the same with *Paracticum*, which see.

AMMONIACUS NOMOS. See **AMMON**.

AMMONIS PROMONTORIUM, Strabo; a promontory on the west side of the Syrtis Minor, to the north of Thenna, from which the fishermen watched the motions of the thynni, or tunny fish.

AMMONITIS, a country of Arabia Petraea, occupied by the children of Ammon, whence the appellation. Its limits partly to the west and partly to the north were the river Jabok, whose course is no where determined; though Josephus says, that it runs between Rabbath-Ammon, or Philadelphia, and Gerasa, and falls into the Jordan.

AMMONIUM, a promontory of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

AMMONIUS, a town on the river Cinyphus, in the district of Syrtis, Ptolemy.

AMNIUS, a river and a town at its mouth so called, in the north of Crete; but the particular position is unknown, Homer, Strabo, Stephanus. Hence the nymphs are called *Amniades*, and *Amnisides*, Stephanus.

AMNIUS, a river of Bithynia, Apian.

AMOLEUS, a city of the Magnetes, in Thessaly, and another of Macedonia, Stephanus.

AMORDACIA, or *Amordocia*, a district of Babylon, situate on marshes, Ptolemy.

AMORGOS, or *Amurgus*, now *Morgo*, not far from Naxos to the east, one of the European Sporades: the country of Simonides, the Iambic poet, Strabo. To this island criminals were banished, Tacitus. Famous for a fine flax called *Amorgis*.

gis. Another island of the same name, one of the Asiatic Sporades, Ptolemy.

AMORIS ARA. See ARA AMOLIS.

AMORITAE, or AMORRHAEI. See AMORRHITIS.

AMORIUM, a town of Phrygia Major, near the river Sangarius, on the borders of Galatia, Strabo, Ptolemy. In Peutinger's map it is written *Amurium*.

AMORRHITIS, the country of the Amorrites, situate, according to Josephus, between three rivers, like an island; the Arnon on the south, the Jabok on the north, and the Jordan on the west. The *Amoritae*, or *Amorrhaei*, took their name from *Amor*, or *Emor*, the son of Canaan, Moses: they dwelt in the mountains of Judah, to the south, and in some parts mixed with the Hethaei; also about Sichem: but a great part of them crossing the Jordan, in a hostile manner occupied a considerable part of the Moabitis and Ammonitis; which afterwards fell to the Israelites, on the defeat of Sihon their king.

AMPF, Stephanus; *Ampis*, Herodotus; a city of Babylon, on the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of the Tigris, Stephanus; a colony of Milesians, Herodotus; *Ampacus* the gentilitious name.

AMPELA, a town of Crete, Pliny.

AMPELOESSA, a town of Judea, in the Decapolis, next to Syria, Pliny.

AMPELON, *Ampelos*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Paraxia, a district of Macedonia, to the south of the Singitic bay, running out into the Egean sea, between the Sinus Toronaicus and the Singiticus.

AMPELOS, a promontory of Crete, on the south-east side, and a town there of the same name, Pliny; now in ruins: also a town of Macedonia, id. and a town of Liguria, Stephanus.

AMPELUS, a promontory of Samos, Strabo; the name also of that ridge of mountains which run through Samos.

AMPELUSIA, a promontory of Mauritania Tingitana, called *Cottes* by the natives, which is of the same signification, Mela; with a town of the same name, Pliny; not far from

the river Lixus, near the straits of Gibraltar: now *Cape Spartel*. W. Long. 6° 30', Lat. 36°.

AMPHAPALIA, a town of Crete, Strabo.

AMPHAXIS, Stephanus; an inland town of Macedonia, situate on the river Axios, and giving name to *Amphaxitis*.

AMPHAXITIS, a territory of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus; the people *Amphaxitae*, on each side the river Axios, Stephanus; which is the reason of the appellation.

AMPHEA, Stephanus; a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus.

AMPHIALE, a promontory of Attica, stretching out to the island of Salamis, from which the passage is short, Strabo.

AMPHIARAI BALNEA, a place in Attica, Stephanus.

AMPHIARAI FONS, a fountain near Oropus: another in the territory of Corinth, Pausanias.

AMPHICAEA, Herodotus; *Amphiclea*, Pausanias; a town of Phocis, in Greece; one of those that were burnt by Xerxes, Herodotus.

AMPHIDOLI, a town of Triphylia, in Peloponnesus, Stephanus.

AMPHIGENIA, a town of Messenia, in Peloponnesus, Homer, Statius.

AMPHILOCHIA, the territory of the city of Argos Amphilocheium, in Acarnania, Thucydides; called *Amphilochi*, from the people in the lower age, Stephanus. A town also of Spain, in Gallicia, built by Teucer, and denominated from Amphilocheus, one of his companions, Strabo: now *Orense*, Mariana. W. Long. 8° 20', Lat. 42° 36'.

AMPHILYSUS, a river running down from mount Assarus of Samos, Stephanus.

AMPHIMALES SINUS, Ptolemy; now called *Golfo della Suda*, from a cognominal citadel, a bay on the north side of Crete, and taking name from the adjoining town, *Amphimalla*, Pliny; *Amphimallium*, Stephanus.

AMPHIMELA, Dicaearchus; a river of Crete.

AMPHIPAGUM, a promontory on the south-west side of Corcyra, Ptolemy.

AMPHIPOLIS, a city of Macedonia, an Athenian colony, on the Strymon, but on which side is not so certain;

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certain; Pliny places it in Macedonia on this side, but Scylax, in Thrace on the other. The name of the town *Amphipolis*, however, seems to reconcile their difference; because, as Thucydides observes, it was washed on two sides by the Strymon, which dividing itself into two channels, the city stood in the middle, and on the side towards the sea, there was a wall built from channel to channel. Its ancient name was *Ἀμφίπολις*, the *Amphipolis*; Thucydides, Herodotus; which last calls it by no other name. The citizens were called *Amphipolitani*, Livy. It was afterwards called *Christopolis*, now *Chryssopolis*, or *Christopolis*, Holstenius.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, burnt by Seleucus, called by the Syrians *Tarmada*, Stephanus; the name with *Thaspiacus*, Pliny; a Macedonian name; from the cognominal town *Amphipolis*; and is supposed to have been only renewed and adorned by Seleucus; because long famous before his time, Xenophon.

AMPHISCHIA. See **UMERA**.

AMPHISSEA, the capital of the Locri Ozolae, one hundred and twenty stadia, or fifteen miles, to the west of Delphi, Pausanias. So called, because surrounded on all hands by mountains, Stephanus. Hence *Amphisei*, the inhabitants; who plundered the temple at Delphi, Demetrius. Also a town of Magna Graecia, at the mouth of the Sagra, on the coast of the Farther Calabria, situate between Locri and Caulonia; now called *Rocella*, *Amphisea*, the epithet, Ovid.

AMPHISENE, a district of Armenia the Less, Stephanus.

AMPHITHEATRUM, a structure, either of a circular, or of an oblong or oval form, for the exhibition of the combats of gladiators, and wild beasts.

AMPHITHEATRUM CASTRENSE, built by P. Statilius Taurus, in Rome, Suetonius; now for the greatest part ruined.

AMPHITHEATRUM VESPASIANI, now *il Colosseo*, built by Vespasian, in Rome, Suetonius; and afterwards ornamented by his son Domitian, Martial;

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and made of Tiburtine stone: it is called *Coliseum*, or *Colosseum*; because hard by there was a Colossus with the head of Nero: it is of an oval figure, in height two hundred and twenty one Roman palms, in length eight hundred and twenty, and contained eighty-seven thousand spectators. A third of it now lies in ruins.

AMPHITUS, Pausanias; a river of Melienia, falling into the Ealyra.

AMPHRYSUS, or *Amphryssus*, a river of Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, Virgil, Strabo; running by the foot of mount Othrys, from south to north into the Enipeus, at Thebes of Thessaly; where Apollo fed the herds of king Admetus, Virgil, Lucan. Another *Amphrysus* in Phrygia, rendering women barren, Pliny. Hence the epithet, *Amphrysiacus*, Statius. Also a town of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus, encompassed with a double wall by the Thebans, in the war with Philip, Pausanias: *Amphrysia Vates*, in Virgil, denotes the Sibyl.

AMPIS. See **AMPE**.

AMPSAGA, a river of Numidia, which rising in mount Buzara, and running from south to north, falls into the Mediterranean at Tucca, separating Mauretania Caesariensis on the east from Numidia, Ptolemy, Mela; now *Suffegmar*, one of the principal rivers of Algiers.

AMPSALIS, a town of Asiatic Sarmatia, Ptolemy; to the east of the Bosphorus Cimmerius, or Straits of Caffa.

AMPSANCTI VALLIS, or *Ampsanti Lacus*, a cave or lake in the heart of the Hirpini, or Principato Ultra, near the city Tricento, Cicero, Virgil, Pliny; it is now called *Musiti*, from Mephitis, the goddess of stench, who had a temple there. The ancient poets imagined that this gulf led to hell. It is also called *Amphictis*.

AMUCA, or *Amyca*, Coelesyria so called by the Hebrews and Syrians, the term denoting a valley. Polybius mentions *Amux; πεδιον*, or *Amycae Campus*, the plain through which the Orontes runs from Libanus.

AMUCLAE. See **AMYCLAE**.

AMUNCLA,

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- AMUNCLA**, an inland town of the territory of Syrtis, Ptolemy.
- AMUNCLAE**. See **AMYCLAE**.
- AMURGOS**. See **AMORGOS**.
- AMURIUM**. See **AMORIUM**.
- AMYCA**. See **AMUCA**.
- AMYCAE CAMPUS**. See **AMUCA**.
- AMYCI**. See **AMYCLI**.
- AMYCI PORTUS**, a place in Pontus, famous for the slaughter of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, Pliny.
- AMYCLAE**, *Amunclae*, or *Amuclae*, a town of Italy, which formerly stood a little way from Tarracina, on the Tuscan sea, destroyed by serpents, Pliny; abounding in vipers, whose bite is mortal, Solinus: a colony from Amyclae in Laconica. Servius, explaining *tacitis amyclis* in Virgil, says, that being a Laconian colony, who followed the doctrine of Pythagoras, from which they were called *Taciti*, and abstaining from killing animals, they were destroyed by a number of serpents, which bred in the neighbouring marshes: he adds another explanation; viz. that the city being often disturbed by false alarms of an enemy, a law was made, that none should dare to give any alarm; and thus it was taken by surprize, Silius Italicus, Lucilius. Hence the epithet, *Amyclanus*, and *Amuclanus*, Tacitus; and *Amyclaeus*, Virgil.
- AMYCLAE**, a town of Laconica, Homer; twenty stadia from Lacedaemon to the south, towards the sea, beautifully laid out in orchards; hence the epithet *Virides* in Statius. Famous for a temple of Apollo, from which it was called *Apollineae*, id. The place of abode of Leda, mother of the Dioscuri and Helena, and hence the denomination *Ledaeeae*, id. It was also called *Tetricae*, from the austere discipline of the Pythagoreans, id. and *Therapnaeae*, Martial, from the neighbouring town Therapnae. *Amyclaeus*, an epithet of Apollo, who had a temple at Amyclae.
- AMYCLAEUM**, a town and port of Crete, Stephanus; mentioned by no other author.
- AMYCLI**, or *Amyci Portus*, a port of Bithynia, Pliny; called *Daphne*, Arrian; on the Bosporus Thracius, to the north of Chalcedon; men-

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- tioned by Virgil. Now called *Lamia*.
- AMYDON**, a town of Macedonia, in the territory of Paconia, on the river Axios, from which auxiliaries were sent to Troy, Homer, Juvenal.
- AMYMNI**, Stephanus; a people of Epirus.
- AMYMONE**, or *Amimone*, a fountain and river of Peloponnesus, running through the country of Argia into the lake Lerna, Ovid.
- AMYNTAE**, Stephanus; a people of Thesprotia, a district of Epirus.
- AMYNTAE REGNUM**, the kingdom of Amyntas, who was secretary to Deiotarus, tetrarch of Galatia, general of his army, and was afterwards king: at the battle of Philippi, he joined M. Brutus, but went over from him to Antony and Cleopatra: and after Deiotarus's death, Antony made him prince of Galatia, with part of Lycaonia and Pamphilia, Dio Cassius; and granted him the title and dignity of king, Appian: he afterwards quitted Antony and joined Augustus.
- AMYRGIUM**, a plain of the Sacae, Stephanus.
- AMYRICUS CAMPUS**, a place in Thessaly, Polybius.
- AMYRUS**, a town of Thessaly, Stephanus; also a small river of Thessaly, mentioned by Valerius Flaccus.
- AMYSTIS**, a river of India, falling into the Ganges, Arrian.
- AMYTHACNIA**, a part of Elis, so called from Amythaon, a great warrior, and excellent physician, father of Melampus, Virgil, Tibullus.
- AMYZON**, a town of Caria, in Asia Minor, Pliny, Ptolemy; of which nothing farther is known; now *Meso*, between Magnesia and Alabanda, thirty miles to the east of the Egean Sea.
- ANA**. See **ANAS**.
- ANAB**, the name of a city or mountain in Judea, Joshua.
- ANABIS**, a town of Hispania Tarracensis, Ptolemy; situate at the foot of mount Edulius; now *Igualeda*, a town of Catalonia, on the river Noya, nine Spanish leagues to the north of Tarragona.
- ANABUCIS**, a town of the territory

tory of Syrtis, Peutinger's map.
ANABUM, *Anabon*, Ptolemy; a town on the Danube; now *Neuhausel*, in Upper Hungary. E. Long. $18^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 25'$. Also a district of Aria, in Asia, Isidor. Characenus.

ANABURA, a town of Phrygia, Ptolemy. Another of Pisidia, Strabo, Livy.

ANACE, a town of Achaia, Stephanus.

ANACIUM, a mountain in Attica, on which stood a temple of the Dioscuri, who were called Anaces, Phavorinus, Polyænus; and hence the appellation.

ANACOLE, an island of the Egean Sea, Antonine.

ANACTORIA, Pliny; *Anactonium*, Thucydides, Strabo, &c. now *Venizza*, a town of Acarnania, distant forty stadia from Actium, Strabo; who places it in a peninsula, and calls it the port of the new city Nicopolis. Thucydides places it at the very mouth of the Sinus Ambracius: a colony from Corinth, Stephanus. The people called *Anactorii*, Thucydides; the epithet, *Anactorius*, as *Anactorius Ager*, *Anactorius Sinus*, the same with the *Ambracius*. Also the ancient name of the territory of Miletus, Pausanias.

ANACTORIUM, Herodotus, a temple of Ceres in Eleusine.

ANAEA, a town of Caria, on the west side, over-against the island Samos, Thucydides: the people *Anacitæ*, id. *Anaci*, Stephanus.

ANAGNIA, a town of Latium, capital of the Hernici, Livy, Pliny, Virgil; which, after a faint resistance, submitting to the Romans, was admitted to the freedom of the city, yet without the right of suffrage, Livy. It was afterwards a colony of Drusus Cæsar, and walled round, and its territory assigned to the veterans, Frontinus. Here Antony married Cleopatra, and divorced Octavia. Now *Anagni*, thirty-six miles to the east of Rome. The people are called *Anagnini*, Livy; and *Anagninæ*, Diodorus. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. 42° .

ANAGYRIS, or *Anagyris*, the name of a place in Attica, of the tribe Erechtheis, where a fetid plant, called *Anagyris*, Dioscorides, Pliny,

grew in great plenty, Stephanus; and the more it was handled the stronger it smelled: hence *Commo-vere Anagyrin*, or *Anagyrum*, is to bring a misfortune on one's self, Aristophanes.

ANAHARATH, a city of the tribe of Issachar, Joshua.

ANAITICA REGIO, a district of Armenia the Greater, so called from *Anaitis*, a goddess worshipped by the Armenians, with impure rites of intemperance and prostitution, Strabo.

ANALIBA, a town of Armenia the Less, Ptolemy.

ANALITÆ, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

ANAMIS, a river of Carmania, Arrian: called *Andanis* by others, which see.

ANAON, a port on the Mediterranean, between Monaco and Nice, Antonine.

ANAPAUCMENOS, a fountain of Dodona, whose waters failed at noon, and hence the appellation, after which, till midnight, it filled again and ran over, and though extinguishing burning bodies plunged into it, yet kindled them when held over it, Pliny.

ANAPHÆ, an island spontaneously emerging out of the Cretan sea, near Thera, Pliny, Strabo. Now called *Naxos*. It breeds no serpents, Solinus. Its name is from the sudden appearance of the new moon to the Argonauts in a storm, Apollonius. *Anaphæus*, an epithet of Apollo, who was worshipped there. *Anaphæi*, the people, who sacrificed to Apollo with mutual taunts and derision, Conon the historian.

ANAPHILYSTUS, a hamlet of Attica, Herodotus, Pausanias; and of the tribe Antiochis, Stephanus: near it stood a temple of Pan, and another of Venus Colias, and there the wreck of the Persian fleet, after the fight of Salamis, was thrown on shore, Strabo.

ANAPUS, a small river of Illyria, running by Lissus, on the borders of Macedonia, towards the sea-coast, ten stadia from the city of Stratos, Thucydides.

ANAPUS, a river of Sicily, now *Alfo*, which rising in the Val di Noto, falls

falls into the Portus Magnus, to the south of Syracuse, running from west to east, Thucydides, Theocritus, Livy, &c. The appellation is Phoenician, denoting a grape, in which the country about the river abounded, Theocritus.

ANARIACAE, Strabo; *Anariaci*, Pliny; a people inhabiting on the east side of the Caelian.

ANARISMUNDI PROMONTORIUM, a promontory in the island Taprobane, Ptolemy; called also *Andra-simundi*.

ANARIUM, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ANARTES, Caesar; *Anarti*, Ptolemy; a people of Dacia, situate on the Tibissus.

ANARUS, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

ANAS, Strabo; *Ana*, Ptolemy; a river of Spain, rising in the territory of Iaminium, of the Hither Spain, and now spreading into lakes, again restraining its waters, or, burrowing itself entirely in the earth, is pleased often to re appear; it pours into the Atlantic, Pliny; now *Guadiana*, rising in the south-east of New Castile, in a district commonly called Campo de Montiel, not far from the mountain Consuegra, from the lakes, called *las Lagunas de Guadiana*, and then it is called *Rio Roydera*, and, after a course of six leagues, burying itself in the earth for a league, it then rises up again from three lakes, called *los Ojos de Guadiana*, near the village Villa Harta, five leagues to the north of Calatrava, and directs its course westward through New Castile, by Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz, where it begins to bend its course southwards, between Portugal and Andalusia, falling into the bay of Cadiz, near Ayamonte.

ANASSUS, or *Anaxus*, a river in the territory of Venice, Pliny; now the *Piave*, which rising from the mountains of Tyrol, not far from the borders of Carinthia, runs from north to south, through the territories of Cadorino, Belluno, Feltre, and, after running from west to east, through Trevigi, falls into the Adriatic, thirteen miles to the south-east of Venice.

ANASUS, or *Anisus*; now the *Enn*, a river of Germany, more famous in the lower age than in the ancient; which rising on the borders of the territory of Salzburg, then separating Upper Stiria from Upper Austria, and washing the town of Ens, falls, at the distance of a mile, below it, into the Danube, in a course from south to north.

ANATHAN, or *Anathon*, a citadel of Mesopotamia, surrounded by the Euphrates, Ammian.

ANATHO, a town of the island Prosopitis, in the Nile, which Megabazus, the Persian, joined to the continent, Thucydides. Also an island in the Euphrates of four stadia, Isidorus Characenus. Libanius calls it a peninsula.

ANATHON. See ANATH N.

ANATHOTH, a hamlet of Palestine, very near Jerusalem, Josephus; about three miles and a half to the north; its ruins are still to be seen. The birth place of the prophet Jeremiah, and one of the Levitical towns in the tribe of Benjamin.

ANATILIA, Pliny, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *St. Gilles*, between Arles and Nîmes, about a league distant from the Rhone.

ANATILII, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis; occupying what is now called *la Camargue*, in Provence.

ANATIS, Pliny, Solinus; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, now the *Zilia*, in the kingdom of Fez, falling into the Atlantic, a little below the town of Zilia.

ANATOLIA. See NATOLIA.

ANAVA, or *Anaya*, a town of Phrygia, between Celaenae and Colossae, Herodotus.

ANAUDOMA, a town of the Syenitae, Pliny.

ANAVRUS, a river of Thessaly, rising in mount Pelion, and falling into the Egean sea, at Pagasae, Callimachus, Lucan. Now *il Fiume di Demetria*.

ANAXUS. See ANASSUS.

ANAZARBUS, Pliny; *Anazarba*, Stephanus; a town of Cilicia, now *An Zarta*, on the river Pyramus, the birth-place of Dioscorides, and of the poet Oppian. It was sometimes called *Caesarea*, in honour

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either of Augustus or of Tiberius. The inhabitants are called *Anazarbeni*, Pliny; and on coins *Anazarbeis*, after the Greek idiom. Under Justinian it was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake.

ANCALITES, Caesar; a people of Britain, conjectured to be those on the hills about Henley on the Thames, over-against Windsor, Camden.

ANCHESMUS, Pausanias, a mountain of Attica, on which stood the image of Jupiter Anchemius.

ANCHIALE, Strabo: *Anchialis*, Pliny; *Anchialis*, Arrian; an ancient city of Cilicia, said by some to have been built by Sardanapalus, Strabo; at a small distance from the sea, and hence the name; where was a monument, setting forth, that Sardanapalus, son of Anacyndaraxis, built Anchiale and Tarsus on the same day: this is repeated by Athenæus, Arrian, Stephanus, &c. Though Stephanus prefers the opinion of Athenodorus, a native of the place, namely, that the place was built by Anchiale, the daughter of Japetus; which is also confirmed by the grammarian Diodorus, and by King Ptolemy. Arrian adds, that from the compass and foundation of the walls, it may be easily conjectured to have been a considerable city. The river, that runs by, is called *Anchialeus*, Stephanus.

ANCHIALUS, a town of Thrace, Ptolemy; now *Anchalis*, with a port at the mouth of the river Erginus, on the Euxine, Pliny.

ANCHISÆE PORTUS. See **ONCHISMOS**.

ANCHISIA, or *Anchisa*, a mountain of Arcadia, at whose foot was the monument of Anchises, whom some will have buried there, Pausanias.

ANCHORA, or *Anchore*, Strabo; a place where the river Cephalus buries itself for some distance in the earth, and again rises near Larvina or Locris, after which it falls into the sea.

ANCIANA, or *Aniana*, a town of Upper Pannonia, Peutinger's map.

ANCOBARITES, one of the divisions of Mesopotamia, lying along the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ANCON, *onis*, a port of Pontus, so called from its situation between

promontories, forming an elbow, Ptolemy, Arrian.

ANCON, Strabo; *Ancona*, Cicero, Caesar; the reason of the appellation is the same as in the preceding article, Mela; and it is still called *Ancona*. It was a Greek city, built by the Syracusians, who fled the tyranny of Dionysius, Strabo; which is the reason of its being called a Deric city, Juvenal. Situate in the territory of the Piceni, on the Adriatic, with a noble harbour, built by Trajan.

ANCORARIUS, a mountain of Mauritania, near the citadel of Tingis, Ammian.

ANCORARUM URBS, *Ἀγκυρῶν Πόλις*, a city in the Nomos Aphroditopolites, towards the Red Sea; so called because there was in the neighbourhood a stone quarry, in which they hewed stone anchors, Ptolemy; before iron anchors came to be used. The gentilitious name is *Ancyropolites*, Stephanus.

ANCORE, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Nicaea*, the capital of Bithynia, a colony of the Bottiaei, a people of Thrace, Pliny.

ANCRINA, Ptolemy, a town of Sicily, which Cluverius supposes to be a faulty reading for *Ancyrina*, and this last, for **ANCYRAE**, which see.

ANCYLUM, a town of Sicily, but where situate is unknown, Cluverius: the inhabitants *Ancyli*, or *Ancylenses*.

ANCYRA, a town of Phrygia Magna, Ptolemy; of the district of Abasitis; so called from *Abasia*, a town probably of that name, Strabo.

ANCYRA, the capital of Galatia, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; at no great distance from the river Halys, Livy: said to be built by Midas, king of Phrygia, and to take its name from an anchor found there, Pausanias. It was greatly improved by Augustus, deemed the second founder of it, as appears from the *Marmor Anciranum*. It is now called *Anguri*, or *Leguri*. E. Long. 33°, Lat. 41° 20'.

ANCYRAE, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, to the west of Agrigentum, on the river Halycus, above Heraclea, which stood at its mouth: one of the five cities which remain-

ed firm to the Carthaginians, id.
ANCYRION, a town of Italy, Stephanus.
ANCYRON, a town of Egypt, Stephanus.
ANDA, a town of Africa, Polybius.
ANDABALIS, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.
ANDACA, or *Andraca*, a town of India intra Gangem, which surrendered to Alexander, Arrian.
ANDANIA, a town of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, Strabo; of Messenia, Pausanias, Stephanus; which last will have Messenia itself to be so called.
ANDANIS, a river of Carmania, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Anamis*, Arrian; running south-west into the Persian Gulf, at the promontory Armozum. *Andonius*, Strabo. Now probably the *Tifindon*, Bandrand.
ANDANUM, a town of Caria, Stephanus.
ANDARBA, a town of Dalmatia, Antonine.
ANDARISTUS, a town of the Pelagones, in Macedonia, Ptolemy; the people *Andaristenes*, Pliny.
ANDATIS, a town of Ethiopia, on the Banks of the Nile, Pliny.
ANDAUTONIUM, a town of Pannonia Superior, Ptolemy.
ANDECAVI, Tacitus; *Andegavi*, Pliny, *Andes*, Caesar; *Andi*, Lucan; a people of Gallia Celtica, having the Turones to the east, the Namnetes to the west, the Pictones to the south, and the Auleri Coenomani to the north; now *Anjou*.
ANDECRUM. See **ANDETRUM**.
ANDEGAVI, or *Andegavus*, a town of Gallia Celtica, Pliny, Ptolemy; now *Angiers*. Called *Andecavi*, Tacitus. See **JULIOMAGUS**. W. Long. 30', Lat. 47° 30'.
ANDEGAVI, a people of Gaul. See **ANDECAVI**.
ANDERA, a town of Mysia, Strabo *Anderina*; the epithet of the mother of the gods.
ANDEREDON, *Anderidum*, Ptolemy; *Anderitum*, Peutinger; capital of the Gabali, now extinct in the Gevaudan, a territory of Languedoc, in the south of France.
ANDERICA, a town of the Susiana, Herodotus.
ANDERIDUM, and **ANDERITUM**. See **ANDEREDON**.

ANDRS, and **ANDI**, a people of Gaul. See **ANDECAVI**.
ANDES, *ium*, a hamlet of Mantua in Italy, the birth-place of Virgil. Hence the epithet, *Andinus*, Silius Italicus. Now called *Pietola*, two miles to the west of Mantua.
ANDETRUM, *Andretium*, Strabo; *Andecrium*, or *Andrecium*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia. The genuine name is *Andetrium*, Inscription; and thus Pliny calls it; Strabo, a strong place; and Dio Cassius, *Anderium*; situate near Salonae, on a naturally strong and inaccessible rock, surrounded with deep vallies, with rapid torrents; from which it appears to be the citadel now called *Cliffa*. E. Long. 17° 46', Lat. 43° 20'.
ANDRUM, one of the islands between Gaul and Britain, Itinerary.
ANDOMOUNUM, *Andomatunum*, Ptolemy; and *Autematunum*, Antonine; *Civitas Lingonum*, Tacitus; a city of Gallia Belgica: now *Langres* in Champagne, situate on an eminence (which seems to justify the termination *dunum*) on the borders of Burgundy, at the springs of the Marne. Tacitus calls an inhabitant, *Lingon*. E. Long. 5° 22', Lat. 48°.
ANDOMATIS, a river of India, which runs into the Ganges, Arrian.
ANDOMATUNUM. See **ANDOMADUNUM**.
ANDRACA, a town of Cappadocia, Ptolemy; to the north, on the borders of Galatia. Also a town in India intra Gangem, on the other side the Choaspes, Arrian.
ANDRAPY, a town of Paphlagonia, which is also called *Neoclaudiopolis*, Ptolemy; to the south-east of mount Olgasis.
ANDRAPANY, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.
ANDRASIMUNDI. See **ANARISMUNDI**.
ANDRECUM, } See **ANDETRUM**.
ANDRETUM, }
ANDRIA, a town of Phrygia, Pliny; another of Elis, and a third of Macedonia, Stephanus.
ANDRIACA, a town of Media, another a maritime town of Lycia, Ptolemy; now *Gorante*: a third of Thrace, on the Euxine, Strabo; now called *Gatapeli*, Castaldus.
ANDRICLUS, a mountain of Cilicia, Strabo:

Strabo: also the name of a river, Pliny; called *Andrius*, Strabo; which falls into the Scamander: called also *Andrius*, and *Andricius*.

ANDRO, or *Andropolis*, the capital of the Nomos Andropolites, on the river Agathodaemon, or western branch of the Nile, to the south of Hermopolis Parva, Ptolemy.

ANDROCALIS, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny.

ANDRONA, a town of Chalcidene, in Syria, to the south-east of Chalcis, Antonine.

ANDROPHAGI. See **ANTHROPOPHAGI**.

ANDROPOLIS, } See **AN-**

ANDROPOLITES NOMOS, } **ANDRO**

ANDROS, an island in the Irish Sea, Pliny; called *Hiberna*, Ptolemy; now *Earlsay*, distant about a mile from the coast of North Wales.

ANDROS, Cicero, an island, one of the Cyclades, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; separated from Euboea to the south by a strait, and by a narrower still, from the island Tenos: now called *Andros*; a fertile and well cultivated island, in compass seventy miles. It had several names among the ancients; viz. *Caurus*, *Lopha*, *Nenagria*, *Hidropia*, and *Epagris*. It had a fountain, which yearly, on the nones, or fifth of January, ran with a liquor of a vinous taste, Pliny.

ANDROSIA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy; on the river Halys, below Claudiopolis: now *Andria*.

ANEIANUM, a town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, Antonine: now *Monte Aeneo*; situate between Padua and Modena.

ANELON, *enon*, a river near Colophon, in Ionia, remarkable for the coldness of its waters, Pausanias.

ANEMO, a river of Italia Ciliadana, Ptolemy, Mela, Pausanias; now *Anemo*, a river running near Orzi, out of the Apennines, in the territory of Romagna, and running through the state and the territory of the Pope, waters Fivertina, and at length falls into the Adriatic, three miles to the south of the principal mouth of the Po.

ANESOMIA, a town of Phocis, Homer, Lycophron.

ANEMONA, a hamlet of Arcadia, Pausanias.

ANEMURIUM, a promontory of Cilicia, where the continent approaches nearest to Crommyon, a promontory of Cyprus, Strabo; separating Cilicia from Pamphylia, Mela. Also a town there, of the same name, Pliny, Scylax, Ptolemy, Coins.

ANTHUSA, a town of Libya, Stephanus.

ANGARIS, a mountain of Palestine, Pliny.

ANGE, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ANGELLAE, a city of Hispania Baetica, situate between Corduba and Seville, Antonine.

ANGILL. See **ANGLI**.

ANGITES, a river of Thrace, which runs into the Strymon, Herodotus.

ANGITIAE LUCUS, Virgil; who in room of *Lucus*, uses *Nemus* for the sake of the verse; situate on the west side of the Lacus Fucinus. The inhabitants are called *Lucenses*, Pliny. Angitia was sister of Medea, who taught antidotes against poison and serpents, Sil. Italicus. But Servius on Virgil says, that the inhabitants called Medea by this name for the same reason. The town is now called *Luci*.

ANGITULA, a river and town of Calabria, Antonine. Now *Roccha d'Angitula*.

ANGLI, Tacitus; a people of Germany beyond the Elbe; called *Suevi*, Ptolemy; because a branch of the Suevi.

ANGRIVARII, Tacitus; a people of Germany, situate between the Weser and the Ems, and eastward reaching beyond the Weser, as far as the Cheruici, on which side they raised a rampart, Tacitus; to the south having the Tubantes on the Ems, and on the Weser, where it bends to the forest Bacemis, the Dulghini; to the west the Ems and the confines of the Bructeri; and to the north the territory of the Angrivarii, lay between the Chamavi and Ansibarii. Ptolemy places them between the Cauchi and Saevi, or Carti. Supposed now to contain a part of the county of Saxe-Magdeburg, the half of the bishoprick or principality of Minden, to the south, the greatest part of the bishoprick

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- bishoprick of Osnabrug, the north part of the county of Teclenburg, and a part of the county of Ravensberg. A trace of the name of the people still remains in the appellation *Engern*, a small town in the county of Ravensberg.
- ANGULUM**, Antonine; *Angelos*, Ptolemy; a town of the Vestini, a people of Abruzzo Ultra; situate between the mouth of the Aternus and Ortona, ten miles from the former, and eleven from the latter, Antonine; a proof that it was at no great distance from the sea. The inhabitants were called *Anguloni*, Pliny.
- ANIANA**, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy.
- ANICIUM**. See **ANITIUM**.
- ANIEN**. See **ANIO**.
- ANIGRUS**, Ovid; *Aniger*, Vibius Sequester; a river of Thessaly. Hence *Anigræis Nymphae*, Strabo, Pausanias. The same with the *Alpheus*.
- ANIM**, the name of a city, Joshua.
- ANIMO**. See **ANIMO**.
- ANINA**, a city of India extra Gangem, Ptolemy.
- ANINACHA**, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.
- ANIO**, *anis*, Cicero, Horace, Prædian; *Anien*, Statius; now *il Tevereone*; a river of Italy, which falling into the Tyber, three miles to the north of Rome, not far from Antemnae, and rising in a mountain near Treba; Pliny; runs through the country of the Aequiculi, or Aequi, afterwards separates the Latins from the Sabines; but nearer its mouth, or confluence, it has the Sabines on each side. It forms three beautiful lakes in its course, Pliny; In the territory of Tibur it falls from a great height, and there forms a very rapid cataract; hence the epithet *Proceres*, and hence the steam caused by its fall, Horace: *Anienus* the epithet formed from it, Virgil, Propertius: *Anienus* is also the god of the river, Propertius, Statius.
- ANIO**, an aqueduct from the river Anio, called *Fetor*, to distinguish it from the *Astus*, begun by Caligula, and completed by Claudius, Frontinus.
- ANISUS**. See **ANASUS**.
- ANITHA**, a town of Arabia Petraea, Ptolemy.

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- ANITIUM**, or *Anicium*, called also *Podium*, now *le Puy*, a town of Langudoc, capital of the Vellauni, Caetar; now *le Velay*; situate on a mountain near the Loire. E. Long. 3° 50', Lat. 45°.
- ANITORGIS**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, where a battle was fought between the Scipios and Aldrubal, Livy.
- ANNATIATA**, a town of Lower Pannonia, Itinerary, Peutinger.
- ANNIA VIA**, near the Flaminia in Tuscany, made out only by inscriptions, Gruter. Onuphrius imagines, that from an inscription on a marble extant, it either joined the Flaminia or began from it.
- ANNISI**, mountains of the Seres, Ptolemy. Also a people called *Annibi*, from these mountains, to the south of the Anthropophagi.
- ANOGATH**, a town of Libya Interior, Pliny, Ptolemy.
- ANOLUS**, a city of Lydia, Stephanus.
- ANONIUM**, a town of Insubria, Ptolemy: now *An*, or *Nun*, a hamlet in the duchy of Milan, on a lake of the same name, twenty-eight miles to the north of the city of Milan.
- ANOPORA**, or *Anopaca*, Herodorus; a mountain and hamlet on the river Asepus, in the territory of Melia, in Caria.
- ANOPOLIS**. See **ARADEN**.
- ANSANCTI VALLIS**. See **AMPSANCTI**.
- ANSIARI**, or *Ansiarii*, Tacitus; a people of Germany, in the neighbourhood of the Chauci, but on which hand does not appear. Cluverius assigns to them half the bishoprick of Minden, to the north the county of Diepholt, the greatest part of the county of Hoya on the left of the Weser, and a small district commonly called Steding.
- ANTACITES**, a river of Sarmatia Asiatia, falling into the Palus Maeotis, yielding fish, called *Antacci*, which make a fine pickle, Athenæus.
- ANTAEOPOLIS**, a town of the Nomos Antaeopolites, in the Thebais, on the east side of the Nile, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus. It takes its name from the fabulous Antæus, who is said to have been vanquished by Hercules, Juvenal, Diodorus, Lucan.
- ANTANDROS**, a town of Mysia, on the

the sea-coast, at the foot of mount Alexandria, a part of mount Ida, Strabo. Ptolemy: it was a town of the Leleges, Strabo; anciently called *Edonis*, then *Cimmeris*, Pliny, Stephanus. It takes its name from Antandros, a general of the Aeolians: it is now called *S. Dimari*, Sophianus.

ANTARADUS, Antonine, Peutinger: a town of Seleucis in Syria, not far from the sea, on the right or north side of the river Eleutherus; opposite to the island Aradus, and hence the name. Now in ruins.

ANTECUIA. See **ANTEQUIA**.

ANTELIA, a city of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy.

ANTEMATUNUM. See **ANDOMADUNUM**.

ANTEMNA, Livy; or *Antemna arum*, Strabo, Virgil; a city of the Sabines, very near Rome, on this side the Anio; hence the name, *Ante Anion*, Varro: more ancient than Rome, Cato; no traces of it now remain. The people were called *Antemnates*, Livy.

ANTEQUIA, or *Antecua*, Ptolemy, a city of the Autrigones, in Tarraconensis: now *S. Anders*, in Biscay. W. Long. $4^{\circ} 32'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$.

ANTES. See **VENEDI**.

ANTHEDON, a town of Judea, not far from the sea, Pliny, Ptolemy, Josephus; near Gaza, Stephanus: it was rebuilt by Herod, and called *Agrippas*, or *Agrippæum*, Josephus; and yet after all continued to be called by its old name.

ANTHEDON, the last town of the sea-coast of Boeotia, on the Euripus, Homer, Strabo; with a harbour, Dicaearchus, Strabo. Also a seaport town of Argolis, on the Saronic bay, Pliny; called *Portus antheueris*, Ptolemy.

ANTHEIA, the ancient name of Tralles, a city of Lydia, from the great plenty of flowers that grew about it, Stephanus. Also a town of Messenia, one of the seven, which Agamemnon promised Achilles, with his daughter, Homer.

ANTHELA, a town of Thessaly, near Thermopylae, Herodotus; also a hamlet on the Asopus, in Trachinia, a district of Thessaly, id.

ANTHEMIS, a name of the island Samos, Strabo.

ANTHEMUS, *antis*, a town and district of Macedonia, Herodotus, Thucydides, Pliny, Stephanus, Aetichines, near Therma, Pliny. The inhabitants are called *Anthemuntii*, Harpocration.—*Anthemas*, a town in the north of Mesopotamia, called also *Anthemasia*, and *Anthemium*, in a district called *Anthemysia*, next Armenia, and thus to the north, Strabo.

ANTHEMUS, *antis*, and *Anthemusia*, ancient names of Samos, Pliny, Strabo.

ANTHENA, a town of the district of Cynuria, in Arcadia, Thucydides.

ANTHINAE, an island near Lphesus, Pliny.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, Mela; *Androphagi*, Herodotus; a name given a people of Sarmatia Europea, from their ferocity of disposition; Ammian says, that they lived on human flesh; and the only Sarmatians who did so, Herodotus; to the north of the Alathyrii. There were also such cannibals in Asia, in the north parts of Serica, Ptolemy; and in Africa, in Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, Agathemerus; as also in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

ANTHYLLA, Herodotus; *Antylla*, Athenaeus; a town of Egypt, to the south-east of, and not far from, Alexandria, the revenues of which went to the pin-money of the queens of Persia, when Egypt was in the hands of Persians, id.

ANTIANA, Peutinger; *Antianae*, Antonine, a town of Pannonia Inferior, situate between the Drave and the Danube.

ANTIATUM ROSTRA, a temple in the Forum at Rome, with a pulpit or tribunal, from which public speakers declaimed: so called because adorned with the *Rostra*, or beaks of the ships of the *Antiates*, Livy, Florus.

ANTIBACCHI INSULA, an island in the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

ANTIOLE, Ptolemy; the sixth mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the west, as if opposite to the rest.

ANTICASIUS, a mountain of Syria, Strabo; to the south of Antioch, and west of the river Orontes, which washes its foot, Ammian.

ANTICALCASUS, Strabo; a mountain of Cilicia.

ANTICETA,

ANTICETA, a river running from east to west, with one mouth, into the Palus Maeotis, and with another into the Euxine, a little to the east of the Bosporus Cimmerius, and thus forming an island, Strabo, Dionysius Periegetes: called also *Anticitus*, and *Atticitus*, Strabo.

ANTICHTHONES, Achilles Tatius; people in the same semi-meridian, but in opposite parallels, or the *Antioeci*; but now understood to be the same with the *Antipodes*.

ANTICIMOLIS, Strabo; *Anticinolis*, Mela, a town of Paphlagonia.

ANTICIRRHA, Strabo; *Anticyra*, Pausanias, Stephanus, Livy; a town in Phocis, on the Corinthian bay, opposite to Cirrha, lying to the west on the same bay. Another *Anticirra*, or *Anticyra*, on the Sinus Maliacus, and near mount Oeta, where grew the best hellebore, Strabo, Stephanus; but which Pausanias ascribes to the *Anticyra* of Phocis. Hence the adage, *Naviget Anticyram*, Horace, used of a person of an unsound mind. The gentilicious name is *Anticyreus*, Paulanias.

ANTICITUS. See **ANTICETA**.

ANTICRAGUS, a mountain of Lycia, running westward from mount Cragus, Strabo; which is the reason of the name.

ANTICYRA. See **ANTICIRRHA**.

ANTIGONEA, or *Antigonia*, a town of Bithynia, so called from Antigonus, the son of Philip, and afterwards called *Nicaea*, Strabo, Stephanus. Another of Epirus, to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, opposite to the city of Oricum, Polybius, Ptolemy. A third of Arcadia, namely *Mantineia*, so called, in honour of king Antigonus, Plutarch, Pausanias. A fourth in Macedonia, in the territory of Mygdonia, Pliny, Ptolemy. A fifth in the territory of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, on the east side of the Sinus Thermaicus, Livy. A sixth of Syria, built by Antigonus, not far from Antioch, on the Orontes, Stephanus; but soon after destroyed by Seleucus, who removed the inhabitants to Seleucia, a town built by him, Diodorus Siculus. A seventh of Troas, called *Alexandrea* in Pliny's time.

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Coele-syria, which bounds it on the south, running parallel with Libanus: they both begin a little above the sea, Libanus near Tripolis, Antilibanus at Sidon; and both terminate near the mountains of Arabia, which run to the north of Damascus, and the mountains of Tracoonitis, and there end in other mountains, Strabo. The Scripture making no distinction between Libanus and Antilibanus, calls them by the common name *Lebanon*.

ANTINOITES NOMOS, lying on the east bank of the Nile; so called from Antinoopolis; a denomination taken from Antinous, the favourite boy of Adrian, Ptolemy, Ammian: it was before called *Besan*, the name of an Egyptian god, Ammian: Helladius, an Egyptian writer, joins both names together, forming thus *Besantinous*.

ANTIOCHEA, or *Antiochia*, called *Lamotis*, a district of Isaurica, in the Hither Asia, Ptolemy.

ANTIOCHLNE, a district of Syria, Mela, Pliny; the same with **SELEUCIS**, which see.

ANTIOCHI SOLEN, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, on the Sinus Adulicus, a bay of the Red Sea.

ANTIOCHIA, a town of Assyria, situate between the rivers Tigris and Tornadotus, Pliny. Another of Caria, on the Meander, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, Coin; called also *Pythopolis*, *Athymbra*, and *Nyssa*, or *Nysa*, Stephanus: but Strabo says, that *Nysa* was near Tralles. A third of Cilicia Trachea, on mount Cragus, Ptolemy. A fourth, called *Epidaphnes*, the capital of Syria, distinguished from cities of the same name, either by its situation on the Orontes, by which it was divided, or by its proximity to Daphne, Ptolemy, Pliny. It is a four-fold city, or consisting of four parts; each distinguished by its proper wall, and all taken in within the compass of one common wall, Strabo. Seleucus Nicator was the principal founder, who called it from his father's name; the others were Callinicus, and Antiochus Epiphanes. It was not only the metropolis of Syria, but the residence of the governors, Strabo: and here the professors of the

the doctrine of Christ came first to be called Christians, Luke; to that in the middle age it was called *Iberopolis*, as also in the preamble of the hundred and ninth Novella. There are still extant many coins of this city. E. Long. $37^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. 36° .

A fifth *Antiochia*, a town of Comagene, on the Euphrates, Pliny.

A sixth, of Lybia, *Tralles* so called, Pliny. A seventh, of Marga-

na, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; on the river Margus, taking its name from

Antiochus, son of Seleucus, who rebuilt it, and walled it round, be-

ing before called *Alexandria*, from Alexander the founder, and sur-

named Syria; in compass seventy

stadia; whether Oracles carried the Romans, after the defeat of Cras-

sus, Pliny. An eighth, in Melopo-

tania, on the lake Calushee, the old name of *Edeffa*, Pliny. A ninth

Antiochia, on the river Mygdonius, in Melopotamia, situate at the foot

of mount Maïus, and is the same with *Nybis*, Strabo, Plutarch. It

was the bulwark and frontier town of the Romans against the Parthians

and Persians, till given up to the Persians, by Jovinian, by an igno-

minious peace, Ammian, Eutropius. A tenth *Antiochia*, was that

situate in the north of Pisidia. Luke, Ptolemy, Strabo: it was a Roman

colony, with the appellation, *Caesarea*, Pliny, Strabo, Coins. There

is an *Antiochia* at mount Ianus, Ptolemy; but mentioned by no

other author.

ANTIOCHIANA, a district of Lycania, in the Hither Asia, Ptolemy.

ANTIPATERA, a town of Epirus, a district in Macedonia, Polybius, Livy.

ANTIPATRIA, a town of Samaria, built, or rather reduced from a

hamlet to a town, by Herod, in memory of his father Antipater, Luke,

Josephus; it was before called *Cherzaba*, situate in a very beautiful plain, Josephus; distant ten

miles from Lydda, and twenty six from Caesarea: now in ruins.

ANTIPHILLUS, a town of Lycia, on the sea, so called from its opposite

situation to Phellus, a more inland town, Ptolemy, Pliny: famous for

very hot springs, found about its walls, Pliny: now *Antipha*.

ANTIPHILIOPIIDUM, a town of the district of Mareotis, in Egypt, to the south of the lake Mareia, Ptolemy.

ANTIPHILI PORTUS, a port on the African side of the Red Sea, Strabo.

ANTI-PHRA, Ptolemy; *Antiphrae* Strabo: a hamlet of Marmarica, distant a little way from the sea, Strabo.

Antiphrae, Strabo; also an island on the coast.

ANTIPODS, people on the surface of the earth, diametrically opposite, or feet against feet, as the term literally imports; deemed by Plutarch and many other ancients as

absurd; but assumed by Strabo, from the sphericity of the earth, and the tendency of heavy bodies, which

constitutes the centre, the lowest point, as Cleomedes justly observ-

ed.

ANTIPODIS, now *Antibes*, on the coast of Provence, a colony of the Massilians, near the river Verus, in Gal-

lia Narbonensis, Livy; three leagues to the west of Nice. E. Long. 7° ,

Lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$.

ANTIPIRUS, a port of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy;

Antipirus, Scylax.

ANTIQUARIA, a town of Lusitania, Antonine; now *Antiquera*, in Spain.

W. Long. $4^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$. Supposed to be the Singili of Pliny.

ANTIRRHUM, a promontory at the mouth of the Corinthian bay, where

it is scarce a mile broad, and where it separates the Aetolians from the

Peloponnesus; so called from its opposite situation to Rhium in Peloponnesus, Pliny: both are now called the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*.

ANTIHEROUS, an island of Egypt, near Ithous, Strabo.

ASTICH, Achilles Tatius; are the opposite shadows thrown by people

situate in opposite hemispheres, the northern and the southern, separated by the equator.

ASTIODORUM. See AUTESTODORUM.

ASTICA, a town in Lesbos, Thucydides, Demosthenes; destroyed by the Romans, and the inhabitants removed to *Mityzæna*, Livy, Pliny.

ASTISIANA, a town of the Hither Spain, between Barcelona and Tarragon, Antonine.

ANTITAUROS, a mountain of Cappadocia, which, running out from the Taurus to the north-east, terminates in the inland parts, Strabo; reaching to the Euphrates, Ptolemy; in which are many deep and narrow valleys or defiles, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ANTIESTABUM. See **BELLERUM**.

ANTIUM, Livy; *Antia*, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; a city of the Volsci, Livy; situate on the Tuscan Sea, yet without a harbour, because they had a neighbouring hamlet, called Ceno, with a harbour, Strabo. The Romans gained their first reputation in naval affairs against the Antiatres; part of whose ships they conveyed into the arsenal of Rome, and part they burnt, and with their beaks, or rostra, adorned the pulpit, erected in the Forum, thence called Rostra, Livy, Florus. Several colonies were successively sent thither, Livy, Tacitus. The epithet is *Antianus*, *Antienfis*, *Antiatinus*, and *Antias*, *atis*; the people *Antiatres*. Here stood a famous temple of Fortune, Horace. Addison says, there were two Fortunes worshipped at Antium. The birth place of Caligula and Nero, Sueton. But according to Pliny, the Ambiatinus Vicus was the birth-place of Caligula. See **AMBIATINUS**. It is now extinct, but the name still remains in the *Capo d'Anzo*.

ANTIOPI, Achilles Tatius; are people on the earth, in the same meridian, but in opposite parallels, and equidistant from the equator; and the same with the *Antichthones*, Achilles Tatius.

ANTONA, Tacitus; a river of Britain, which Camden supposes to be a faulty reading for *Avonna*, or *Antona*, (the *Avon*) which see.

ANTONACUM, *Antoniacum*, or *Antunacum*, a town of the Treveri, Ammian; now *Andernach*, below Coblenz. E. Long. 7° 5', Lat. 50° 25'.

ANTONIA, a citadel of Jerusalem, the origin of which we have in Josephus; who says, that Hyrcanus, the first high priest of that name, built Bais near the temple, a house with turrets, where he generally resided. Herod afterwards made it stronger,

for the security and defence of the temple, and in honour of Marc Antony, who then commanded in the east, called it *Antonia*. It was very extensive, could accommodate a Roman legion; from it there was a full view of the temple.

ANTONINOPOLIS, a city of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, built by Antonine, Ammian.

ANTONNACUM. See **ANTONACUM**.

ANTRO, *Antroa*, *entis*, a town of Thessaly, on the Euripus, Strabo; purchased by Philip of Macedon, Demosthenes; was formerly subject to Proteus; from Antroa to Thermopylae, the kingdom of Achilles extended. or; *Antroa*, a hidden rock in the sea, a proverbial saying on matters of great importance.

ANTROS, a small island in the mouth of the Garonne, Mela.

ANTIUNACUM. See **ANTONACUM**.

ANUBINGAR, a city of Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ANUNIA. See **HANUNEA**.

ANUROGRAMMUM, a town of the island Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ANXA, a town of Calabria. See **CAL-LIPOLIS**.

ANXANTIUM, a town of the Mariti, in Italy, said to be *Civita d'Antia*; whence the people are called *Anxantini*, Pliny.

ANXANUM, a city of the Ferentani in Italy, Ptolemy; now *Lanciano*: the people *Anxanenses*, Pliny. E. Long. 15° 25', Lat. 42° 20'.

ANXUR, a city of the Volsci, Pliny, Livy; in Latium, called *Tarracina*, by the Greeks and Latins: now *Terracina*; situate on an eminence, Livy, Horace, Sil. Italicus. *Anxur*, a citizen of Anxur, Livy. And the epithet, *Anxurus*, a name of Jupiter, worshipped without a beard at Anxur, Virgil. Though others read *Axurus*, or *Axyrus*, without a razor. E. Long. 14° 5', Lat. 41° 18'.

ANYDROS, a small island near Ephesus, Pliny.

ANYSIS, a city of Egypt, Herodotus, Stephanus.

ANYTIOS, a Nomos of Egypt, Herodotus.

ANZABAS, a river of Assyria, Ammian.

ANZETA, a city of Armenia the greater. Ptolemy.

ANZITENE. See **AZETENE**.

ANRICA. See **ANORRICA**.

AONIA, a mountainous part of Bosphoria; an appellation, however, extended to the whole of it, Pausanias. The people are called *Aoniæ*. The epithet is *Aoniæ*. The Muses, *Aoniæ*.

AORST, a town of Bactria, Arrian.

AORXOS, a very high rock of India, and hence the appellation, as exceeding the flight of an eagle, at the foot of which runs the Indus; the rock was taken by Alexander, or rather abandoned by the enemy, Curtius, Arrian. See also places near the springs of the Indus. Also a place in Thesprotia, where oracular answers were given, Pausanias; and a lake whose vapour was deadly, Pliny; and a place near Tartessus; and another between Puteoli and Baiae. See **AVRORUS**.

AORZI, Strabo; a people of Scythia Asiatica, dwelling on the Tanais.

AORTA, the ancient name of Fluviocæsa, an inland town of Cilicia, Strabo.

AOUT. See **AVAT**.

APAMENIA, or *Apamene*, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

APAMOTICENE, or *Apamotene*, a district of Parthia, to which town *Apamotene*, Ptolemy's *Apamotene*.

APAMOTUS. See **APAMOT**.

APAMUS, a city of Thracia, near the Thracian Chersonese, called also *Apamotus*, Hom. *Od.*

APAMUS, or *Apamotus*, a city of Bithynia, formerly called *Apamotus*, from *Apamotus*, queen of the city, who was destroyed by Philip, father of Perseus, and given to his son Perseus, who rebuilt it, and called it *Apamotus*, in the name of his queen *Apamotus*, Strabo. Strabo says, that Apamotus, Epiphaneus, son of Perseus, called it after his mother, and that it had its ancient name from Mytilene in Aegæum. The Romans called it *Apamotus*, Strabo. Ptolemy. *Apamotus*. The genuine name is *Apamotus*, and the name *Apamotus* is a corruption. Another *Apamotus* is mentioned by Pliny in the *Apamotus*, but by a corruption of the name.

Tiberius, on the Meander. The coins vary in spelling *Cibotos*, some having an omicron, and others an omega; which last is approved by Salmastus, as denoting an ark, this city being the repository and magazine of all sorts of commodities, and the greatest staple in Asia, next to Ephesus, Strabo; situate on the Meander, which runs through the city, and afterwards into the Meander, Id. The name is from *Apame*, mother of Antiochus Soter, the fourth, and the daughter of Antabazus, Id. The city, or at least, the suburb of Apamea, was owing to the ruins of Colene. The inhabitants are called *Apamenses*, Tacitus. A third on the confines of Parthia and Media, surnamed *Euphrates*, Strabo, Pliny. A fourth *Apamea*, a town of Melene, an island in the Euxus, Pliny, Ammian; where a branch of the Euphrates, called the *Red River*, falls into the Euxus, Ptolemy. A fifth in Mesopotamia, on the other side the Euphrates, opposite to Zeugma, on the Taurus, both founded by Seleucus, and joined by a bridge, from which the latter takes its name, Pliny, Justin, Characenus. A sixth *Apamea* also in Syria, below the confluence of the Orontes and Mydas, a strong city, and situate in a peninsula, formed by the Orontes and Mydas, was a place of much plenty, that Seleucus, the founder of it, there maintained five hundred elephants, calling it after *Apama*, his concubine, Justin. *Apamea* was also the ancient name of *Pella*, in the Thracian.

APAMOTUS, the country round Apamotus, of Syria, Ptolemy.

APAMOTUS, *Apamotus*, the third of the *Apamotus*, or *Apamotus*, held at Apamotus, Pliny.

APAMOTUS, *Apamotus*, a lake near Apamotus, Strabo.

APAMOTUS. See **APAMOT**.

APAMOTUS, a wind blowing from the north, Pliny.

APAMOTUS, Strabo; a branch of the *Apamotus*, Ptolemy.

APAMOTUS. See **APAMOT**.

APAMOTUS, a town

in the *Apamotus*

porus *Chimæra*

was said to have by guile killed the giant, by means of Hercules, Strabo; and related in Pliny's time.

APARARTICE. See APARARTICE.

APARARTICE. See APARARTICE.

APARARTOS, a mountain in Teleponia, Polybius.

APARARTOS, or *Ap'art'os*, a wind blowing from the sun, or east, Ptolemy.

APARARTOS, a town of Arabia, near the promontory Gerganis, Strabo; unknown to others. N. 31° 10', E. 100°, 17' 49", Lat. 41° 54'.

APARARTOS, now the *Apennines*, a mountain, or ridge of mountains, running thro' the middle of Italy, from north-west to south-east for seven hundred miles, in the form of a crescent, Pliny; beginning at the Alps in Liguria, or the Riviera di Genova, and terminating at the strait of Messina, or at Paestum, and the promontory Tenacetum, and separating, as by a back or ridge, the Adriatic from the Gulf of Sicily, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, Polybius, Vitruvius. This mountain, though high, is greatly short of the height of the Alps. Its name is Celtic, signifying a *high mountain*.

APAR, a town of Galatia, Antonine.

APARANTIA, a town of Arcadia, at the foot of mount Eudus, Polybius, Livy.

APARANTOS, a town of Arcadia, Pausanias.

APARANTIA, an island on the coast of Argos, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, a town of Lycia, Pliny; a town of Lycia, between Paria and the mouth of the river Pamphylus. Now said to be Phinicia.

APARANTIA, or *Ap'antia*, *Ap'antia*, Pliny; *Ap'antia*, Strabo; a mountain of Peloponnesus, in the territory of Argos, near the Isle Lerna, Strabo. From this mountain Jupiter was called *Ap'antia*, Strabo.

APARANTIA, a town of Bithynia, not far from Constaninople, Strabo.

APARANTIA, the name of a place in Syria, situate between Helophas and Byblus, near L'obana, Tobari, famous for a temple of Venus, called *Ap'antia*, near which was a lake, round which are actually built forth, and its waters were so heavy that bodies floated on them. The temple was destroyed by Constan-

tine, as being a school of incontinence, Lucianus. The name is of Syrian origin, signifying *embraces*.

APARANTIA, an obscure place in Sicily, hence the proverb, *Ad Apantia*, concerning things obscure, Stephanus.

APARANTIA. See SARANTIA.

APARANTIA, a town in the tribe of Berytus, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, a river of Molossia in Epirus, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, a town in the tribe of Manthabian in the tribe of Judah; and a third in the tribe of Asher, Ephraim; where the Philistines engaged against Heli, a Sam. and a Benadab, king of Syria, was vanquished, 1 Kings, x.

APARANTIA. See APARANTIA.

APARANTIA, a town and port of Magnesia in Thessaly, on the north side of the Sinus Pagalaus; from which the Argonauts set sail, which is the reason of the name, Strabo.

APARANTIA, a port on the Ganges, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, Pausanias; *Aph'ina*, Strabo; and *Aph'ina*, Herodotus; one of the *Ap'ina*, or families of Attica, of the tribe Ptolemaus, Helychius; where Theseus is said to have kept Helen, from which Castor and Pollux descended, Herodotus, Strabo, Pausanias. In an inscription on a stone, *Aph'ina*, *Aph'ina*, is the common name.

APARANTIA, a town of Phrygia, Stephanus.

APARANTIA, a lake of Thespie in Boeotia, Stephanus.

APARANTIA, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, an inland city of Caria, called the metropolis, Ptolemy, Strabo, said by Scyllas to have been called *Amor*. The citizens, *Ap'antia*, *Ap'antia*, Pliny, Tacitus. Another of Calabria, Ptolemy; so called from the worship and a temple of Venus; the promontory and town of Venus, next the island Cyprus, Ptolemy. A third of Thessaly, to the north of the isthmus of the Cheilonius; an open town, but strongly fortified by Justinian, Ptolemy.

APARANTIA, an island on the coast of Caria, Ptolemy; sacred to Ve-

nus, Arrian. Another island on the coast of Cyrene, with a road for ships, Scylax; called *Laos*, or the island of Venus, Ptolemy.

APHRODISIUM, a town of Cyprus, where the island runs narrowing or tapering to the east; to the north of, and distant seventy stadia from, Salamis, Strabo. Another *Aphrodisium* of Africa Propria, at the promontory of Mercury, a temple of Venus, Ptolemy. A third, a colony of Numidia, Ptolemy: supposed to be a mistake, for a promontory or temple of Venus. A fourth *Aphrodisium*, or temple of Venus, on a promontory of the Pyrenees, separating Gas from Spain, sometimes called simply, *Venus Pyrenaea*, Pliny, Strabo. A fifth, *Aphrodisium* of Latium, Mela; extinct in Pliny's time.

APHRODITIA, a small district of Laconica, Thucydides.

APHRODITOPOLIS, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, in the Nomos Leontopolites, to the north-east of Athribis, a town situate on the branch of the Nile, called Athribiticus, Strabo, Stephanus. Another to the east of the island Heraclea, towards Arabia, in the Nomos called Aphroditopolites, Strabo, Ptolemy.

APHYDNA. See **APHIDNA**.

APHYTIS, a town of the Chersonesus, called *Pallare*, in Macedonia, Pliny. Famous for an oracle of Apollo. The inhabitants are called *Aphytaei*, Stephanus; who pay no less worship to Jupiter Ammon than those of Africa do, Pausanias.

APIA, an ancient name of Peloponnesus, Pliny; (being before called *Aegialia*) from Apis, a king of Sicyon.

APIA. See **APPIA**.

APIDANUS, a river of Thessaly, Pausanias, with a north-east flow course; till it mixes with the Enipeus, by which it is carried into the Peneus, Lucan, Ovid; rising in mount Bromius, it washes Gomphi and Pharsalus: now called *Epineo*.

APILOCARIUM, a town of Lusitania, Pliny, Ptolemy.

APINA, or *Apinae*, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes, as was also *Tricac*, Pliny. *Apinae* and *Tricac* is a proverbial saying for things trifling,

and of no value, Martial: and *Apinari* was the appellation for triflers or buffoons, Trebellius Pollio.

APIOLA, or *Apiolae*, a city of Italy, taken by Tarquin; with the spoils of which he began building the capitol, Pliny, Stephanus.

APIS, a town of Marmarica, famous for the superstition of the Egyptians; whose kingdom extended so far to the west, Pliny, Scylax.

APOBATANA, the metropolis of Media, and where the kings kept their treasure, Isidorus Characenus: supposed to be the same with *Ecbatana*.

APOBATHRA, a place near Sestos, Strabo; the landing place where Xerxes's ship was frozen, and stuck in the ice, Eustathius.

APOCOPA, a town of Ethiopia, on the Red Sea, Ptolemy: called a promontory by Arrian; also a bay of the Red Sea, Marcianus Heracleota.

APOCOP, mountains of India intra Gangem, nearer the Indus, Ptolemy.

APOLLINARES AQUAE, in Etruria; a place distant three miles from Castrum Novum, on the coast, towards the land side, Itinerary.

APOLLINIS ARCHEGETAE ARA. See **ARCHEGETAE**.

APOLLINIS ARX, near the cave of the Sybil, in Campania, Virgil. Now *Arco Felice*.

APOLLINIS LIBYSTINI TEMPLUM, near Pachynum, a promontory of Sicily, where Apollo was religiously worshipped: and hence the Libyans, landing with a fleet at that promontory, were struck by Apollo with pestilence and sudden death, Macrobius.

APOLLINIS TEMPLUM, in Thrace, in the territory of the Aenii, Livy. Another in Lycia, on the Sinus Myriensis, Aelian.

APOLLINIS URBS MAGNA, called also *Apollonopolis*, and *Apollonis Superior*, Itinerary; a city of Egypt, in the Nomos Hermonthites in the Thebais, Ptolemy, Strabo. The inhabitants are called *Apollinopolitae*, great enemies to the crocodile, which they take in nets, and kill, Strabo, Aelian.

APOLLINIS URBS PARVA, called also *Apollonia*, a city of Egypt, in the Nomos

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NOMOS Coptites, to the south of Coptos, towards the Red Sea, Strabo; called also *Inferior*, Stephanus, Ptolemy.

APOLLINIS PROMONTORIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory in Africa Propria, opposite to Sardinia, near Utica; called *Apollonium* Strabo. Another in Mauretania Caesariensis, Pliny.

APOLLO, put for Apollo's temple, Virgil.

APOLLONIA, a town of Aetolia, Livy. Another of Assyria, beyond the river Gorgos, Ptolemy; between Babylon and Susa, Stephanus; of Greek original, as appears from the name. A third of Caria, at the Lambanus, either a river or a mountain, Ptolemy. The inhabitants are called *Apolloniatae*, Pliny. In the Notitia it is called *Apollonias, ados*. A fourth of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, which arose in the place of *Acrothosm*, a town on mount Athos; the inhabitants were called *Macrobii*, long-lived, Mela. A fifth of Crete, near Cnossus, Stephanus; formerly called *Eleutheria*. A sixth, called also *Apollonias*, a port of Cyrene, Strabo. A seventh on the Adriatic, on the coast of Illyria, distant sixty stadia from the sea, and ten from the river Aoos, built by the Corinthians and Corcyreans, Id. Famous for learning, and thither Augustus was sent by his great uncle Caesar, by the mother. The inhabitants are called *Apolloniatae*, and *Apolloniates*, Cicero, Livy, Caesar. An eighth of Mygdonia, in Macedonia, between Amphipolis and Thessalonica, Luke, Antonine. A ninth of Palestine, on the sea, Josephus; between Caesarea and Joppa, Ptolemy, Pliny. It must have had its name from the Macedonian kings of Syria, or of Egypt, who long disputed that sea-coast. A tenth of Pisidia, to the south-west of Antiochia, Ptolemy; near Amblada, to the north of which it lies; it was formerly called *Mordiacum*, Stephanus. An eleventh in Mysia, on the Rhyndacus, Stephanus, Coins. Situate on a lake called Apolloniatis, Strabo. A twelfth of Sicily, near Halus and Calacta, Diodorus; Civitas Apolloniensis, Cicero. A thirteenth of

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Syria, in Coele Syria, Stephanus; but where is not said. A fourteenth of Thrace, a colony of the Milesians, from which Lucullus took away a colossus of Apollo, and placed it in the Capitol; the greatest part of the town was situate in a small island on the Euxine, in which was a temple of Apollo, Strabo. Pliny says the colossus was thirty cubits high, and cost five hundred talents. There was also an *Apollonia* at mount Parnissus, near Delphi, Stephanus. *Trezen* was formerly called *Apollonia*, id.

APOLLONIATIS, a district of Assyria, about the city Apollonia, Polybius, Ptolemy: also a lake in Mysia, Strabo. See APOLLONIA.

APOLLONIDEA, a town of Lydia, mentioned on the base of Tiberius's colossus; called *Apollonis*; midway between Pergamus and Sardes, Strabo, Cicero. The gentilitious name is *Apollonides*, Cicero; *Apollonidices*, Pliny.

APOLLONIUM, the promontory which shuts to the west the bay on which Carthage and Utica are situate, Strabo.

APOLLONOPOLIS. See APOLLINIS URBS MAGNA.

APOLLONOS, (Polis understood) See APOLLINUS URBS PARVA.

APOLLONOS HIERON, a town of Lydia, so called from a temple of Apollo. The gentilitious name is *Apollonessiatæ*, Pliny.

APONIANA, an island near Lilybeum, of Sicily, Hirtius.

APONUS, a hamlet near Patavium, with warm baths; the waters were reckoned prophetic, Sueton; and good in diseases, and hence the appellation. The birth-place of Livy, Martial. Now, *Abano*. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 45° 15'.

APORIDIS COME, a hamlet of Phrygia, Livy.

APPA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

APPHA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

APPHADANA. See APHPHADANA.

APPHANA, an island in the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy.

APPHAR, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, between the rivers Chinaph and Cartennus, Ptolemy.

APPRIA, or *Apia*, a town of Phrygia Magna. The gentilitious name, *Appiani*, Cicero, Pliny.

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APPRIA AQUA. See **CLAUDIA.**

APPIA PORTA. See CAPENA.

APPIA VIA, a way reaching from Rome through Capua to Brundisium, between three hundred and thirty and three hundred and fifty miles long. Appius Claudius, surnamed Cæcus, in the year of the city four hundred and forty one, carried it from the Porta Capena to Capua, Livy, Frontinus. It was afterwards carried on to Brundisium, but by whom, or when, is uncertain. It was laid with a very hard stone, brought from a great distance, large, and squared, Diodorus; and it was so wide, that several waggons could go abreast. Strabo calls it the Queen or Road. Its course is described by Horace, Strabo, and Antonine.

APPIARIA, a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Danube, Antonine, Arthodaemon, Peutinger, and the Notitiae.

APPIE FORUM. See **FORUM.**

APRI, a Roman colony, Ptolemy; on the river Meta of Thrace; called also *Apris Colonia*, singular, Pliny, Stephanus; this colony is supposed to be established by Claudius. Now *Apris*. E. Long. 15° 4', Lat. 42° 50'.

AFROSITOS, one of the Fortunate Islands, Proëmy; supposed to be the same with OMBRIOS, which see.

APRUSA, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, Pliny; now the *Plava*, rising in mount S. Marino, then running north for twelve miles, falls at length into the Adriatic, near Ariminum.

APRUSTUM, *Abrustum*, Pliny; or *Abysrum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brutii, Pliny; to the north of Thurii, the last town of Lucania, Ptolemy.

APSAIUS, an inland town of Macedonia, near Europus, on the river Axios, Ptolemy.

APSARUM, } See { AESARUM.
 APSERUS, }
 APSORUS, }
 APSORRUS, }

APSORUS. See ABSCURS.

APSUS, a river of Macedonia, Strabo, Ptolemy, Lucan, Claudius; running from east to west into the Adriatic.

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atic, between Dyrrhacium and Apollonia, on the coast of Illyricum.

APSYRTIDS, } See ADSORUS.
APSYRTIS, }

APTA, or *Apta Julia*, Pliny; now *Apte*, in Provence, on the river Calaron, seven leagues to the north of Aix, and nine to the north of Avignon. In the Normine it is called *Caracas Apterorum*: Pany reckons it among the Latin Towns. That it was a colony appears from an inscription on a stone found at Arles, *Samond. E. Long. 5° 56', Lat. 43° 25'.*

APTIRA, Strabo, Stephanus; *Apteron*, Piny, *Agaria*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Crete, whose port was Citamus, on the west side of the island, Strabo; twelve miles to the south of Cydonia, towards the Montes Leuci, and as many from the Sinus Amphimides. So called from the Suenes, who being there vanquished in song by the Muses, stripped themselves of their wings, and out of grief leapt into the sea, Stephanus; who says, there was a town of Lycia of the same name. E. Long 25°, Lat. 35° 50'.

APRUCHI FANUM, Ptolemy; called *Aptona* by St. Augustine, a town of Cilene on the Mediterranean.

APUA, a town of Liguria, on the borders of Tuscany. The gentilitic name is *Apuam*, Livy. Now *Favarella*, at the foot of the Apennine. L. Long. 10°, Lat. 43° 22'.

APULIA, now *Puglia*, a territory of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic, and extending from the river Fren-
to to Tarentum in length, and from the Adriatic to the Lucani in breadth. *Apai* the people, Horace: divided into the *Asani Daunia*, now called *Puglia* *Asani*, or the *Cassitana*: and into the *Asani Pucetia*, now *Terra di Lavoro*. Pliny, Pto-
lemy. *Asia* abounded in sheep, which yielded the finest wool, Mar-
tial. *Asia*, the people, Pliny; a breed of women were called *Pucetia*, Martial; *Pucetia*, Pliny.

ALICE, Queen of Bohemia, or *Alice*.
Long Live the King! See *ELLA JULIA*.

ARUSCULITES, a lake of Africa, in which all bodies float and none sink, Pliny.

ΑΡΥΡΑΕ.

APYRAE. See APERRAE.

AQUA CLODIA. See CLAUDIA.

AQUA CONTRADICTIONIS, a rock in the wildernets of Zin, to the south of Edom, from which Moses brought forth water; still extant, with channelst hrough which the water issued, to be plainly seen; called also *Meribah*.

AQUA CRABRA. See CRAERA.

AQUA MARTIA. See MARTIA.

AQUA VIRGO. See VIRGO.

AQUAE APOLLINARES, Antonine; a place of Etruria, near Mons Argentarius, between Rome and Cosa, now extinct. Cluverius confounds it with the Aquae Caeretanæ, the former being at a greater distance from Caere, as appears by the Itinerary.

AQUAE AUGUSTAE, Ptolemy; *Aquae Tarbellicae*, Antonine; *Aquensis Civitas*, in the Notitia. Now *Acqs*, or *Dax*, a town in Gascony, on the river Adour, famous for its baths. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 56'$.

AQUAE BILBILITANAE, Antonine; bathst twenty-four miles to the west of Bilbilis; now *Banos de Aihama*, in Aragon.

AQUAE CALIDAE, Ptolemy; *Aquae Solis*, Antonine; a place of the Belgae in Britain, famous for its hot waters; now *Bath*, in Somersetshire. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$.

AQUAE CALIDAE, Ptolemy; *Aquicaldes*, Pliny; formerly in great repute, and a public bath; whose ruins still remain testimonies of the Roman grandeur. Now *Orense*, in Galicia, still famous for its baths; on the river Minno, fifty-four miles south east of Compostella. W. Long. $8^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$. Also a place in the bay of Carthage, Strabo. Other *Aquae Calidae*, to the north of Carthage, in Catalonia, Ptolemy.

AQUAE CALIDAE, a colony, between the river Ebro and Savus, in Hispania, Ptolemy.

AQUAE CALIDAE, a colony, or *Aquae Calidae*, a colony, in Hispania, Ptolemy.

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AQUAE CALIDAE, a colony, in Hispania, Ptolemy.

renees, near the source of the Garonne. Now *Bagneres*. W. Long. $3^{\circ} 39'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$.

AQUAE CUMANAE, baths near Cuminae, reckoned salutary, Livy.

AQUAE CUTILIAE, a lake of the Sabines, in the territory of Reate, Pliny; *Lacus Catiliensis*, Varro; with a moveable island in it, Seneca, Pliny; Supposed to be the centre of Italy, Varro. The waters are medicinal, and extremely cold, good for a weak stomach and in weak nerves; they seemed to act by a kind of suction, which approached to a bite, Pliny. Vespasian used them every summer; and there he died, Sueton, Xiphilin from Dio. Now *Lago di Contigliano*.

AQUAE DACICAE, fourteen miles to the east of the metropolis Sarmizagethusa, Ptolemy, Peutinger; with an illustrious Roman monument, inscribed, *Ad Aquas*.

AQUAEDUCTUS ROMANI. These Aqueducts greatly added to the magnificence of Rome. The waters were conducted from a great distance, and where the nature of the situation required, the channel of the aqueduct was raised on arches. The principal were the *Aqua Appia*, called also *Claudia*, from Appian Claudius. The others were the *Martia*, the *Virgo*, and the *Anio Vetus*; which lie under those names. There were seven in all, till the time of Caligula, who began two new Aqueducts, which his successor Claudius completed and dedicated; the one was called *Claudia*; the other, the *Anio Novus*. There was another called *Aqua Crabra*, conducted from the territory of Tusculum, Cicero: but Agrippa distributed this water among the villas of Tusculum, Frontinus.

AQUAE FLAVIAE, a town on the confines of Galicia and Portugal, so called from Vespasian and Titus. The inhabitants are called *Aquiflavitenses*, Coins. Now called *Chaves*, a mean hamlet; but the ruins of its badge testify its former grandeur. W. Long. $6^{\circ} 6'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$.

AQUAE FLUMINA, the ancient name of *Seleucia*, in Syria, a strong fortress, and impregnable city, Strabo. See SELEUCIA.

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the first and second Macedonian wars, Livy. It is washed by two rivers, the Natiso and Turiis, Pliny. The reason of leading this colony was, in order to be a bulwark against the neighbouring barbarians. The colony was afterwards increased with fifteen hundred families by a decree of the senate, Livy. From which it became a very famous port town, Herodian. The emperor Julian ascribes the appellation to the ingenuity of an eagle at the time of building it; but Isaac Vossius on Melis, to the great plenty of water, as if the town were called *Aquilegia*. The harbour, at the mouth of the Natiso, is distant sixty stadia from the city; so that ships of burden are towed up the river, Strabo. It is still called *Aquilon*, but greatly fallen from its former splendour. E. Long. 15° 32', Lat. 45° 45'.

AQUILIO VENTUS, a north east wind, Seneca; so called from the impetuosity of an eagle, Festus. See its description in Virgil. Those winds are also called *Aquilones*, which for almost eight days precede the rising of the dog star, and continue blowing for forty, called *Septem*, and *Pendentes*.

AQUINUM. See **ACQUINUM**.

AQUINUM, a large and considerable town, Strabo, Sal. Italicus; municipal, Cicero; and a Roman colony, Tacitus; a town of the Latins, on the borders of the Samnites, washed by the river Melphus, Strabo. The birth place of Juvenal, as he himself testifies. The inhabitants are called *Aquenses*. Now *Aquino*, but almost in ruins, in the territory of Lavoto. E. Long. 17° 11', Lat. 41° 15'.

AQUITANIA, one of the three principal divisions of Gallia Comata, Caesar; bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrennes, and the Ocean; this is the *Aquitania Caesarionis*, or *Fezicæ*. Augustus set different boundaries, viz. the Loire, the Cevennes, the Pyrennes, and the Ocean, Strabo. It was called *Gallia Aquitana*, Pliny; and in the old Notitia, *Provincia Aquitania*. The people are called *Aquitani*, Caesar. Now comprising *Gouche* (which

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seems to be a corruption of *Aquitania*) and Gascony.

AR, the metropolis of Moab, in Arabia Petraea, Moses; and the royal residence, situate on the east side of the river Arnon. It was called also *Rabba*, Joshua; and to distinguish it from *Rabba* of the Ammonites, *Rabbat Moab*, and on coins, *Rabbath Moab*, Reland. Putschius says it was called *Neopolis* in his time, from *Ne* and *Polis*. The inhabitants are called *Neopolitæ*.

ARABIA AFRICA, a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, in the Troglodytis, Ptolemy.

ARAN, a town in the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

ARANTA, or *Arbela*, an ancient town of Media, Stephanus; but its situation unknown. The inhabitants were accounted silly and spiritless; hence the proverb, *What will you come to, if you go to Arbela*, &c.

ARABIA, an extensive country of Asia, reaching from Egypt to Chaldaea; and on the other side, from the Euphrates, which washes Syria, to the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, where it joins the ocean. It is divided into three greater parts, viz. Petraea, Deserta, and Felix, and forms a peninsula, between two great gulfs, the Arabian to the west, the Persian to the east, and the ocean to the south. Ptolemy is author of this threefold division, before whose time it was only divided into *Deserta* and *Felix*. The origin of the appellation is variously assigned, namely, as denoting either a campaign and desert country, or a mixt people, or promiscuous, unlawful copulations. Some imagine that the *ἄραβος* in Homer, denotes the Arabs, as if they were called *ἄραβος*, black, dark. De la Cerda pretends, that by *Arabs* are meant robbers; as by *Caranites*, merchants, and by *Chaldeans*, astrologers. It is not for nothing, says Bochart, that an *Arab*, the *ceceus*, and a *reeven* are all from the same root.

ARABIA DESERTA, now called *Arden*, one of the grand divisions of Arabia, extending from the deserts of Palmyra, on the south of the Euphrates, to Chaldaea, having on the west a part of Syria and Arabia

Petræa, on the north, a part of Mesopotamia, from which it is separated by the Euphrates, as it bends eastward, on the east, by Chaldaea, or Babilonia, from which it is parted by a range of mountains, on the south, by Arabia Felix, separated from it also by mountains, Ptolemy. From Thapsacus, at the east bend of the Euphrates, Ptolemy begins *Arabia Deserta*, which he makes the first town, situate on the Euphrates, and famous for a passage and bridge, which both the last Darius and Alexander crossed. but we have followed Pliny and Strabo, and have begun it in the Palmyrene.

ARABIA PETRAEA, *Παλαια*, Pliny, now called *Ἰσχυα*, or *Ἰσχυα*, lying to the south of Arabia Deserta and Petræa, is confined to a sort of peninsula by the Persian Gulf on the east, and the Arabian on the west, with the ocean to the south, and called *Ἰσχυα*, or *Ἰσχυα*, from the great produce of perfumes, for which reason its more southerly part is called *Ἰσχυα*, *Ἰσχυα*, the country of the Sabæi. the epithet *Ἰσχυα* is peculiar to it, of the ancients prior to Ptolemy, and especially Strabo, who accounted all Arabia, which was without the limits of *Arabia Felix*, to the *Deserta*, as it really is, because what Ptolemy and others called *Petræa*, is for the most part rugged and uncultivated.

ARABIA PETRAEA, *Παλαια*, lying more to the west, called also *Νεο-Ἰσχυα*, Pliny. The appellation *Petræa*, is from *Πέτρα*, the capital and royal residence, which cannot be older than the time of the Macedonians, as *Πέτρα* is Greek. It is bounded by the bay of the Red Sea, and by the isthmus of Egypt on the west, on the north by Palestine, and Coele Syria, by Arabia Deserta on the east, and on the south by a chain of mountains, which separate it from Arabia Felix.

ARABIA PETRAEA, the more westerly part of Arabia Petræa, comprising the country of the Ammonites and Moabites, lying along the east side of the river Jordan, so called from *Παλαια*, the more

modern name of *Rubad Amman*, Josephus, Ptolemy.

ARABIA DESERTA, is the lower and more southerly part of Mesopotamia, to the south of the east bend of the Euphrates, inhabited by the Arabes Deserti, Xenophon, Strabo.

ARABIA DESERTA, is a nome of Egypt, without the Delta, towards Arabia, Ptolemy.

ARABIA DESERTA, the Arabian Gulf, stretching out from north to south between Asia and Africa, for eleven hundred miles, with Arabia Petræa and Felix on the east, from which it has its name, and with Egypt and Ethiopia to the west. Its greatest breadth is two hundred and fifty miles, and it is separated from the ocean, by the Strait of Bab el Mandeb. Its navigation is dangerous on the account of the shelves, shoals, and rocks towards each side, but especially towards Arabia. Dionysius, and the author of the book *de Mundo*, with most Greek writers, always distinguish this Gulf, from the Mare Rubrum, which they make a part of the Ocean between India and Ethiopia. And some Roman authors, extend the name Mare Rubrum, to the Arabian and Persian gulfs, which are arms of that Ocean, as Seneca, who by *Præter Rubrum*, means the Persian Gulf, into which the Tigris falls, and Pliny, by *Mare Rubrum*, often means the Arabian in common with the Persian Gulf, as do also the Seventy, and the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as heing parts of the *Oceanus Ruber*, as it is called by Horace, or *Mare Rubrum*, Solinus. And though the Seventy translate *Yam Suph*, the Hebrew name of the Arabian Gulf, as *Yam Suph*, yet this is not to be understood as if both names were of equal extent, but that the one is a part of the other. It is now called *Mare d'Arabie*.

ARABIA DESERTA.

ARABIA. See ARABIA.

ARABIA, a town of Armenia Minor, on the confines of Comagene, Antonine.

ARABUS, Arabian; a river of Gedrosia, called also *Arabis*, Ptolemy; *Arbis*, Strabo; *Arabis*, Marcellinus; and

and *Artabius*, Ammianus, the boundary of India on the west, Strabo. The gentilitious name is *Arbitae*, Arrian. However *Arbit*, or *Arbitum* seems to be the genuine appellation.

ARABUS, *euus*, Antonine, a river of Pannonia Superior, running from north to south, and falling into the Danube, with a town of the same name at its mouth, *Arabon*, Ptolemy. Now both called *Raab*. Lat. 46° 16', Lat. 48° 3'.

ARABURGA, Ptolemy, a town of Lusitania, to the south east of the mouth of the Mondego.

ARABYTES, a town of the Camones, a people of Bithynia, Ptolemy.

ARABUS, an inland town of Syria, Ptolemy.

ARABIA, Ptolemy, *Arach*, Ammianus, a town of Arabia, on the Euphrates, supposed to be the *Arach*, *Arach*, or *Arach*, of Moses, built by Nimrod. From this *Arach*, or *Arach*, Salustius derives the *campus Arach* of Tibullus: this he supposes to be the true reading, and not *Arach*.

ARABIA, or *Arach*, an appellation of *Petra*, the capital of Arabia Petraea, so called from *Rasem*, the fifth king of the Moabites, Josephus.

ARACH, { See **ARABIA**
ARACHA }

ARACHIDROM, a mountain in Argos, Strabo.

ARACHISIA, a district, adjoining to the Diapentia, with a town of the same name, called anciently *Coplen*, built by Scythians, and a river, Pliny, the town is at no great distance from the Mithras, Strabo, called *Arachis*, Ptolemy, situate in the east of *Arachis*. The river is also called *Arachis*, Helianthus Chrysomus, who says it rises from mount Caucasus. *Arachis*, is also the name of one of the Satrapies beyond the Indus, Pliny. The gentilitious name is *Arachis*, Strabo, Arrian, *Arachis*, Pliny, and *Arachis*, Pliny. *Arachis*, is a lake formed by this river, Ptolemy, Ammianus, called by the former, *Arachis*.

ARACHISIA, Ptolemy, Strabo, *Arachis*, Polybius, a river of Lycia, which runs by Ambria, and is no

vigable for a few stadia up to its rise out of mount Nymphis, Strabo, with a course from north to south, and falls into the Sinus Ambriae, below Ambria.

ARACHIS, See **ALEXANDRIAS**.

ARACHIA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARACHIDROM, *Arachidrom*, Plinius, Orotus, a town of uncertain position in Spain, unless it be the same with Antonine's *Arachis*.

ARACHISIA, Antonine, a town five or six leagues to the west of Pamplona, in the kingdom of Navarre. Now *Arachis*. The inhabitants are called *Arachis*, Pliny.

ARACHISIA, a district of Assyria, to the south of Arbela and mount Nisibis, between the rivers Lycus and Tigris. It is called *Arachis* in Strabo, which Scaliger and Casaubon correct *Arachis*, and deduce it from the *Arach* of Moses.

ARACHISIA, a mountain of Actolia, Strabo, Dionysius, of Arachis, Pliny, Solinus, mentioned by Virgil, in *Arachis*, which some interpret *Arachis*, others, *Arachis*, as *Arachis* denotes both *Arachis* and a *Arachis*.

ARACH, a city of the Ammonites, bordering on the Wilderness of Judaea, Moses, twenty four miles to the south of Hebron, in the lot of Judah, Joshua.

ARACHIS, *euus*, a town of Creta, called also *Arachis*, from its superior situation, Stephanus.

ARACHISIA, or according to Plinius, *Arachis*, a town in Lybia, to the south of the Danubius, and east of Lathraea.

ARACHISIA, an island of Phoenicia, Pliny, Stephanus, Melas, but rather between the borders of Phoenicia and Seleucia, at the distance of twenty stadia from a dangerous coast, all of it a rock surrounded by the sea, in compass seven stadia, all covered with bushes, *Arachis*, or about it a town, Melas. Also the name of an island adjoining to Creta, Stephanus.

ARACHISIA, See **ALEXANDRIAS**.

ARACHISIA, a place of the *Arachis*, in the *Arachis*, on the *Arachis*, Pliny, more eadem than the *Arachis* of Alexander.

ARACHIDROM, *Arachidrom*, Plinius, Orotus, a town of uncertain position in Spain, unless it be the same with Antonine's *Arachis*.

erected to the unknown God, in Phalerus, one of the ports of Athens, Luke, Pausanias.

ARAE FLAVIÆ, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia; almost on the spot where now *Aurach* stands, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. E. Long. 9° 20', Lat. 48° 18'.

ARAE PHILÆNON, or *Philænsrum*, Strabo; to the south of the Syrtis Major; but in Peutinger, more westerly, to the south almost of the Syrtis Minor. In Strabo's time the altars were not extant, but a village of the same name stood on the spot. On a dispute about limits, between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, it was agreed that two of each people should set out on the same day, and that where they should happen to meet, there the limits of both should be fixed. The *Philæni*, two brothers, Carthaginians, undertook it for Carthage: who, after having advanced a great many miles into the territory of the Cyreneans, were met by their antagonists; who, enraged at their being before hand with them so far, gave them the option of either returning back, or of being buried alive on the spot; like zealous patriots, they chose the latter. And there the Carthaginians raised two altars in honour of the *Philæni*, Sallust, Valerius Maximus.

ARÆGENSIS, a reading restored by Valesius to Peutinger's map; in the Notitia of Gaul, said to be *Civitas Baviacensis*, in the Celtica; now *Bajæx* in Normandy.

ARAE SESTIANÆ, three altars consecrated to Augustus, in Asturia, towards the sea, Mela; called *Tres Aræ*; supposed to be *Cape de Penas*, seven leagues to the north of Oviedo.

ARAE SODDIANÆ, several altars reared on the east extremity of Sogdiana, by Hercules, Bicchus, Cyrus, Semiramis, and Alexander, as so many boundaries, and monuments of victories, as more sacred, and consequently, less violable than trophies, Pliny.

ARAE TRES. See **ARAE SESTIANÆ**.

ARÆTHYRÆA, a small district of Achaia, with a town of the same name, Homer, Strabo.

ARAGA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ARAGO, or *Aragus*, Strabo; a river of Iberia in Asia, which, rising in mount Caucasus, and running from north to south, falls into the Cyrus, Strabo: Plutarch assigns its rise from the mountains of Iberia.

ARA LUGDUNENSIS, Juvenal; now *Aux*, near Lyons in France, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. Caligula, according to Suetonius, instituted prize-orations, on this condition, that the conquered should either write an encomium on the conqueror, or make him a present: and that whoever performed very badly, should be obliged to efface his writing, either with his tongue or a sponge; unless he chose either being flogged, or ducked in the adjoining stream. And hence Juvenal reproaches the competitors as pale and ghastly.

ARAM, or *Shamara Regia*, the Hebrew name of Syria; so called from *Aram*, the son of Shem, Moses, Josephus: and thus the Seventy always translate *Aram*, Syria.

ARAM BETH-REHOB, was that part of Syria lying to the north of Palestine; because *Rehob* was its boundary towards that quarter, Moses; allotted to the tribe of Acher, Judges; where it joins Sidon, Joshua.

ARAM-DAMASCENÆ, or *Syria Damascena*, a principal part of Syria, and more powerful than the rest, 2 Sam. taking its name from Damascus, the principal city.

ARAM-MAACHA, a district of Syria, at the foot of mount Hermon, 2 Samuel, 1 Chronicles; on the borders of the half tribe of Manasseh, on the other side the Jordan, called the coast of *Maachathi*, Moses, Joshua.

ARAM NAHARAIN, 2 Samuel; i. e. *Aram*, or *Syria of the Rivers*, or *Mesopotamia*, situate between the Euphrates and Tigris; which is the reason of the name.

ARAM-SOBA, or *Zoba*, which David conquered, was a country near the Euphrates, where afterwards Palmyra stood: the Euphrates bounded it on the east, as the land of Canaan, and Syria Damascena did on the west, 2 Samuel.

ARAMATHA, a city beyond Jordan, in

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in the tribe of Gad, and one of the cities of refuge, Moses, Joshua: afterwards taken by the Syrians; in attempting to recover which, Ahab lost his life.

ARANA, a town of the Drangiana, Ptolemy.

ARANCILIS, a name of Egypt, Helychius.

ARANDIS, a town of Lusitania, Ptolemy. Now *Torre Petra*. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 41'$, Lat. 42° .

ARANE, an inland town of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy.

ARANGAS, a mountain of Libya Interior, Ptolemy.

ARANUM, a town on the Sinus Aethiopicus, Pliny.

ARA PALLADIS, an island in the Sinus Arabicus, next the *Troglodytee*, Ptolemy.

ARAPHEA, an island of Caria, Stephanus, Ptolemy.

ARAPIS, a river of Carmania, Ptolemy.

ARAR, Caesar, Strabo; *Araris*, Dio Cassius; *Saucona*, Ammian; a river of Celtic Gaul, now the *Saône*; which rises out of mount Vogelus, on the confines of Lorraine, runs through the Franche Comté and Burgundy, and below Lyons falls into the Rhone. It is so incredibly slow, that the eye cannot distinguish which way it moves, Caesar: and therefore Pliny calls it the *Sluggish River*. Its course is from north to south. It is famous for a bridge of Caesar, which was built by the soldiers in one day. It is navigable equally with the Rhone, as appears by an inscription.

ARARAT, mountains of Armenia Major, as is allowed by all antiquity. Herodotus, quoted by Josephus, testifies, that the parricide sons of Sennacherib fled into Armenia; and Isaiah, that they fled into the land of *Ararat*; and the Septuagint translate, into *Armenia*, as does also the Vulgate. *Ararat* denotes all Armenia, or if a part, the more southerly. Many interpret *Ararat*, the *Montes Gordiaci*, which are either a part of, or near to, mount Taurus. Herodotus, as quoted by Josephus, mentioning the deluge, and the few that were preserved in the ark, says, that some part of that vessel was said

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to be still extant in the Montes Cordueni in Armenia; and the Chaldee Targum of Onkelos translates *Ararat*, *Montes Kardu*: and Epiphanius, that there were remains of the ark still shewn in the territory of the Cordueni. And lastly, Elmacinus, the Arab, in his history of the Saracens, relates concerning Heraclius, that he went up mount Gordi, and saw the place of the ark.

ARATHA, a town of Margiana, below Antiochia, on the river Margus Ptolemy.

ARATHOS, an island of the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ARATIA, an island opposite to Persia, with a high mountain, sacred to Neptune, Pliny.

ARA TUTULAE, a place in Corsica, about the middle of the east side of the island, on the sea, between Mariana and Aleria, Ptolemy.

ARA UBIORUM, Tacitus; an altar supposed to have been erected by the Ubii, on their removal to this side of the Rhine, in honour of Augustus. Whether the same with, or a different place from, what Tacitus calls *Oppidum Ubiorum*, without any other particular name, or removed at some distance from it, is matter of dispute.

ARAURA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the river Arauris; anciently called *Cessero*, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Caesiro*, Antonine.

ARAURIS, Mela, Pliny; *Araurius*, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Narbonensis; which, rising in the Cevennes, and running southward by Agatha, or Adge, falls into the Mediterranean: it is now called *L'herault*.

ARAUSA. See ARAUZONA

ARAUSIO, or *Civitas Arausienfis*, or *Arausiorum*, Notitiac; *Colonia Secundanorum*, Mela, Pliny, Coins; so called because the veterans of the second legion were there settled. The capital of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Orange*, in the west of Provence, on an arm of the rivulet Egue, which soon after falls into the Rhone, from which it is distant a league to the east, at the foot of a mountain. There is an ancient amphitheatre to be there still seen. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$.

ARAUZONA,

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- ARAUZONA**, an inland town of Illyricum, Ptolemy; *Arauja*, Antonine.
- ARAXA**, a town of Lycia, on the borders of Caria, Ptolemy, Stephanus, who quotes Alexander, a Lycian writer.
- ARAXENUS CAMPUS**, in Armenia Major; so called from the river Araxes, which runs through it, Strabo, Ptolemy.
- ARAXES**, now *Aras*, a river of Armenia Major. Its source is in the same mountain, namely Abus, from which the Euphrates takes its rise, between Niphates and Nibatus, the Araxes running west, and the Euphrates east, Strabo. In describing the course of the Araxes, he adds, that it runs east, till it comes to Atropatene, then bends to the west and north; and first washes Azara, then Artaxata, and lastly, running through the Campus Araxenus, pours into the Caspian Sea. Authors are not agreed as to its mouth, Ptolemy assigning two very distant mouths, one into the Caspian, the other into the river Cyrus, but Strabo makes the distance inconsiderable: whereas Pliny says, many have thought that it fell into the Cyrus. Plutarch, that others deny its confluence with the Cyrus, making it to run entirely into the Caspian, but near the mouth of the Cyrus. Alexander built a bridge upon it, which was carried away by the stream: but Augustus, a bridge, that stood firm; to this Virgil is said to allude.
- ARAXES**, Xenophon, a river of Mesopotamia, called *Sacoras*, Ptolemy; which running from north to south, falls into the Euphrates. Herodotus, Mela, and others call the river *Oxus* of Margiana, *Araxes*, which falls into the Caspian, on the east side.
- ARAXES**, a river of Persia, Strabo, Curtius; which washing Persepolis, runs a south-west course into the Persian Gulf: and seems to be the same river with the *Ragomantis* of Ptolemy, and the *Araps* of Arrian.
- ARAXUS**, a promontory of Elis, Strabo, Ptolemy; to the south of the river Larissus, and to the north of Cyllene.

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- ARBA**, an island and city of Illyria, Pliny. Also a city of Judea, called *Arbea*, and is the same with *Hebron* and *Mamre*, Moses.
- ARBACIA**, a town of Arachosia, Ptolemy, Ammian.
- ARBACI**, a city of Celtiberia, Stephanus.
- ARBACURIS**, a town on the Puxine, Stephanus.
- ARBIA**. See **ARBA**.
- ARBIA** of Sicily. See **ARABELLA**.
- ARBELA**, *arum*, now *Irbil*, a city of Assyria, on the side the river Tigris, at an equal distance from it and from the Lycus, Strabo; or in the middle between both. Diodorus calls it a hamlet, in which he is followed by Curtius; but Arrian, a town, in which Strabo agrees with him, calling it a place of note. The appellation denotes the City of *Bel*, or *Baal*, who was the founder. Here Alexander and Darius disputed the empire of the world, Curtius; but Arrian places this battle at *Gaugamela*, with whom Plutarch agrees. Called however by writers generally the battle of *Arbela*; this last being a more noted place, and not far from *Gaugamela*, the real scene of action. E. Long. 44° 5', Lat. 35° 14'.
- ARBELA**, a large village in Galilee, Josephus, situate between Sapphotis and Libertas.
- ARBELITES**, a district of Assyria, lying round Arbela, Ptolemy, a part of Adiabene, Pliny; called *Arbelene*, Strabo.
- ARBIES**, { See **ARBITAL**.
- ARBIL**, {
- ARBIS**. See **ARABUS**.
- ARBITAL**, mountains running thro' the middle of Gedrosia, in which the rivers which fall into the Indus take their rise, Ptolemy. Called *Arbitani*, Ammian. A people of Gedrosia, on the sea-coast, a thousand stadia in extent; called also *Arbes*, Strabo; situate on a cognominal river, *Arbes*; which separates them from the *Oritae*, id *Arbi*, Pliny; *Arabus*, Arrian.
- ARBIS**, a mountain of Crete; from which Jupiter is called *Arbuis*, having been educated there, Stephanus.
- ARBOR FELIX**, a town of Helvetia, on the

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the *Lacus Brigantius*, Antonine. Now *Arbon*, in the territory of Turgow, in Switzerland, on the Bodensee, or lake of Constance. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 42'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 18'$.

ARBUA, an inland town of Persia, Ptolemy; little known.

ARCA, *ae*, Ptolemy; or *Arcæ*, *arum*, Antonine; a town of Phoenicia, to the north of Tripolis. E. Long. $49^{\circ} 44'$, Lat. 35° . Another *Arca*, called *Cæjarea*, the birth place of Aurelius Alexander Severus; but whether different from, or the same with, the preceding, is uncertain. The country round it was called *Arcena*.

ARCADES, and *Arcadia*, the name of a town in Creta, Stephanns; *Arcade*, Peutinger; to the east of Cnossus. Theophrastus, as quoted by Seneca, says, that after the destruction of Arcadia, the springs and rivers ceased to flow; and again appeared six years after, when rebuilt, Pliny. The gentilitious name is *Arcades*, Polybius. Also a town of Peloponnesus, in Messenia, lying between Haliartus and Methone, Stephanns.

ARCADIA, an inland district in the heart of Peloponnesus, Strabo; mountainous, and fitter for pasture than corn; and therefore chiefly celebrated by bucolic, or pastoral poets, who assign Pan, the God of shepherds, to be the guardian of it, Virgil. Having to the north Achaia, to the east Argos and Laconia, Messenia to the south, and Elis to the west. The wine of this country cured barrenness in women, and inspired the men with rage, and the berries of the yew gathered there, were so strong a poison, that whoever slept, or took refreshment under that tree, were sure to die, Pliny. In Strabo's time there were few cities remaining in it, most of them being destroyed in the Grecian wars. Cælius says, that the country was anciently called *Pelagias*, from Pelagos, who brought the people from roots, herbs, and leaves of trees, to feed on acorns, especially beech mast; as Attædorus observes, that the Arcadians usually lived on acorns. It was also called *Lycania*, *Gigantis*, and

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Parrhasia, Stephanns. The Arcadians are greatly commended for their love of, and skill in music, Virgil, Polybius. *Arcadianus alius*, is to ask a large and useless thing, Diogenianus; or from the *Arcadianus blattaria* of the oracle, Arcadian breed, a large unweildy stupid thing, Herodotus, Juvenal, Lucian. *Arcadia* had a breed of large asses, Persius. To imitate the Arcadians, is to labour and toil for the benefit of others, never conquering their own, but the enemies of others, Elysichus. Homer, however, commends their martial prowess, their pastures, their sheep, and their country well watered. The gentilitious name is *Arcades*, who boasted their great antiquity, and that they were older than the sun and moon, Apollonius Rhodius, Nonnus, Plutarch, Ovid, Statius. They were the first who had a year of three months; and therefore called *Proselens*, because their year was prior to that adjusted in Greece to the course of the moon, Censorinus.

ARCANUM, a villa of Q. Cicero, Tully's brother, in Latium, Cicero. Now *Arce*, in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, on the borders of the Campagna di Roma, on the river Melpis, between Arpinum and Aquinum.

ARCE, a city of Arabia, the ancient name of *Petra*, Josephus.

ARCINA. See **ARCA**.

ARCESINE, one of the Cyclades, Strabo, but one of the Sporades, towards Cania, Ptolemy.

ARCHABIS, a river of Colchis, which falls into the Euxine, next to the Aptanus, Arrian.

ARCHYD. See **ACAD**.

ARCHAIOPOLIS, the metropolis of the Lazi, a people inhabiting the sea-coast of Colchis, Ptolemy; but afterwards removing more easterly, towards Iberia, where this metropolis stood.

ARCHANDROPOLIS, a city of Egypt, built by Archandros, the son in-law of Danaus, Herodotus; but where situate is not said.

ARCHIGARAE ARA and **STATUA**, an altar and statue of Apollo the Leader. The Chalcidians from Euboea

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boea built Naxos, and the altar of Apollo, near the mouth of the Afi nes, in Sicily, Polybius; and they set up the statue of Archegetes, Ap pian.

ARCHELAUS, *ides*, a city of Cappado cia, a colony of Claudius Caesar, washed by the Halys, Pliny, Corn. Ptolemy. Also a city of Judaea, to the north west of Jericho, Ptolemy, built by Archelaus, son of Herod, Josephus. Near which was a fruit ful valley, called also *Archeian*, Pliny; planted with palm trees by Archelaus.

ARCHIDEMIA, or *Archidemius fons*, Pliny; a fountain mid way between the fountain Cyane, and the river Anapus, in Sicily; supposed to be what is now called Cefalino; but without sufficient grounds.

ARCHILE, a town of Cyrene, Ptole my.

ARCHIPPE, a town of the Marsh, in Latium, built by Marcius the Ly dian; but swallowed up by the *Lacus Fucinus*, Pliny.

ARCIPAVA, a town of Dacia beyond the Tibiscus, on the Danube, Pen tinger.

ARCOBRIGA, a town of Lusitania, Ptolemy. Also a town to the west of Bilbilis, of the Celtiberi, Ptole my, Itinerary.

ARCONECTUS, an island opposite to Halicanus, in the Ceramic Bay, Strabo.

ARCTALANA, Strabo, *Atactara*, Ari an; a town of Asia, the royal re sidence, Arrian.

ARCTI PROMONTORIUM, See *URSI*.

ARCTOVESUS, the ancient name of *Cyzicum*, a town of Mysia, Pliny: so called because, either infested with bears, Stephanus, or from the rude, bearish manners of the people, Scho liast on Apollonius Rhodius.

ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS, See *TRI UMPHALIS*.

ARDANIA, and *Ardanavis*, Strabo; *Ardanis*, Ptolemy; a promontory, with a harbour, called *Mencias Por tus*, in Maritima, Corn. Nepos.

ARDEA, a town of Latium, the royal residence of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Livy. So called, either from the augury of the Heron, Hy ginus; or from the excessive heat of the country, Martial. It was a

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marshy, sickly situation, Strabo, Se neca. After the death of Turnus it was consumed by fire, and trans formed to the Heron, Ovid. It was much more ancient than Rome, and built by Danae, the mother of Per seus, Virgil; about five miles dis tant from the sea, and twenty from Rome; now a hamlet. It was a Roman colony, Livy. The inha bitants are called *Ardeates*, and *Ar dea*, *Civitas Ardeatium*, id. E. Long. 17° 49'. Lat. 41° 30'.

ARDEATINA VIA, a way which strikes off to the right from the Via Appia, near the river Almo, at no great distance from Rome, and carried to Ardea, Festus; which is the reason of the name.

ARDIA, a city of Illyria, Stephanus. The people *Ardiaei*, near the island Pharia, but driven from the sea coast to the inland parts by the Romans, Strabo.

ARDISURS, a river of Scythia, Hero dotus, Atabuchus.

ARDUS, a mountain of Dalmatia, di viding it in the middle; so that one part faces the sea, the other looks the opposite way, Strabo; reckon ed by Sextus Rulus a part of the Julian Alps.

ARDONAE, *arum*, Livy; *Fidonia*, Ptolemy; and *Herdonia*, Strabo, Sil. Italicus; a town of Apulia. Now *Ardena*.

ARDOTIUM, an inland town of Li burnia, Pliny, Ptolemy.

ARDUNA, a town of Dalmatia, taken by Tiberius, Dio Cassius.

ARDUENNA, the largest wood of all Gaul, which reaches from the banks of the Rhine, through the heart of the Treviri, to the borders of the Rhemi, Caesar. Its greatest length, from Coblentz to the sea shore, from east to west, was two hundred and forty miles; and its greatest breadth from north to south, from the confines of Meffin, or Metz, to the Vahal, is a hundred and fifty miles. It still retains its old name, *Arduene*. And at this day there are large remains of it standing; especially in Westravia, the bishop ricks of Liege and Triers, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and on this side the Maese.

ARECA,

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ARBCA, a town of Syria, in Comagena, Ptolemy.

ARECCAEI CAMPI. See **ARACCA**.

ARECENE. See **ARACKME**.

ARECOMI, or *Arecomici*. See **VOLCAE**.

ARICON. See **RAKON**.

ARELATUM, indeclinable, Caesar; or *Arclatum*, *i*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate on the Rhone, denoting a town on, or beyond a marsh, according to the particular situation of the speaker; called *Arclate Sextanorum*, Pliny, Mela, Coen; because it had a colony of the sixth legion. Writers of the lower age call it *Arclas*, *atis*, Prudentius, Ausonius. There was a double *Arclat*, one on each side of the river and joined by a bridge, Ausonius: that on the left side, is thought to have been built by Constantine. Tiberius's father was sent by Julius Caesar at the head of the colony, Suetonius; and hence the appellation, *Julia Paterna*, as appears from an inscription. It was the favourite place of the Romans, and greatly ornamented, and hence called *Gallula Roma*, Ausonius. It is now called *Arles*, six leagues to the south of Avignon, five leagues to the east of Nîmes, twelve to the west of Marseilles, and Aix, in Provence. E. Long. 5° 5', Lat. 43° 49'.

AREMORICA, or *Armonia*, a part of Gaul, between the Sequana and Ligeris, Caesar, Hirtius; denoting a country on, or beyond the sea, *ar moer*, or *ar moer*, Celtic, for the same reason is in the preceding article. Pliny, indeed, says, that *Aquitania* was formerly called *Armonica*; but in this he stands alone. In the lower age, the term *Armonica* was confined to Bretagne in France. *Armonica*, or *Armonia*, lower age, the people.

ARENA, or *Arène*, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Triphylia, in Peloponnesus, near the mouth of the Minyeus; called afterwards *Ophalia*, and *Saminum*, Pausanias; also *Hieron*, Pindar.

ARENACUM, or *Arenacus*, one of the four towns or larger villages in the island of the Batavi, Tacitus; *Harrenacum*, Antonine; *Arenacum*, Ptolemy; in whom and in the line-

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nerary, it is ten miles distant from Noviomagum, six from Burginatum. Now *Arnhem*, in Guelderland. E. Long. 5° 20', Lat. 52° 2'.

ARENDAS, a town of Lycia, on the other side of the Xanthus, Ptolemy; in the Palatine copy it is *Trebendae*, so that the reading is uncertain; and the place is otherwise unknown.

ARENE. See **ARENA**.

ARENOSUM LITUS, a place in the south west of Corsica, so called by Ptolemy.

AREOPAGUS, one of the quarters or divisions of the city of Athens; situate on an eminence adjoining to the Acropolis, Hesychius; where was a court of justice, properly called *Areopagus*, from the trial of Mars for murder, before twelve Gods, seven of whom acquitted him. The judges were the *Areopagitae*, who sat upon criminals, not in the day-time, but in the night, to avoid being swayed or influenced by the persons of the criminals. And the pleadings were all to be without declamation or harangue. A court, than which none was more consistent, more severe, and more forcible, Cicero. In our translation it is called *Mars-hill*, Luke.

AREOPOLIS. See **AR**.

AREON NESOS, an island of the Euxine, near Colchis, Stephanus.

ARELS, a district of Euboea, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Arclius*, id.

ARITHON. See **ARACHTHUS**.

ARITHUSA, a lake of Armenia Major, in which all heavy bodies float, Pliny. Through this lake the Tigris, before it passes under mount Taurus, runs. The lake constantly exhales clouds of nitron, id.

ARITHUSA, a fountain near Chalcis, in Euboea, Pliny. Another of Sicily, now said to be dried up, in the extreme part of the island Ortygia, near Syracuse, of an incredible extent, and full of fish, because they are reckoned sacred, Diodorus; and it would be all covered by the sea, if not fenced in by a stone wall, Cicero. It sends forth directly a river or stream into the sea, Strabo. The poets allege strange things concerning it, Pindar, Virgil, Ovid, Theocritus. See **ALPHEUS**. **A**

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third fountain of this name, near Thebes, in Boeotia. A fourth in Ithaca, Hesychius. Didymus reckons up eight fountains of this name, which therefore is supposed to be an epithet or appellative, from *ἄρσς*, watering.

ARETHUSA, a Greek town of Mygdonia, a district of Macedonia, on the Sinus Strymonicus, Scylax, Pliny. Another of Syria, situate between Emesa and Epiphania; called *Aréthusa Samplicerani*, Strabo; a tyrant well known in the history of Pompey. The people are called *Aréthusiæ*. Pliny.

ARETIUM See **ARRETIUM**.

AREVA, a river of the Hither Spain, giving name to the *Arevacæ*, Ptolemy; *Arevacæ*, Strabo, Pliny; a people dwelling upon it; now the *Ereña*, a river of Old Castile, which rising in mount Fontina, on the borders of New Castile, runs to Segovia, then northwards, and falls in to the Douro, over against Tor de Silas.

AREUS, a river of Bithynia. Pliny.

ARGA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, on the Arabic Gulf, Ptolemy.

ARGADIN -, a town of Margiana, to the west of the river Margus, Ptolemy.

ARGAELAE IXAMA, Inscription, Ptolemy; placed in the Itinerary between Clunia and Numantia; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *el Berço de Ojma*, situate on the Douro.

ARGAEUS, or *Argæus*, a mountain of Cappadocia. Strabo; extremely high, stretching out for eighty miles, between Caclatia to the east, and Galatia to the west, near the river Meas, Pliny; covered with snow in summer, Solinus; famous for excellent pasture, Claudian.

ARGAIS, an island near Lycia; also another small island, near Canopus, in Egypt, Stephanus.

ARGANTA, a city of India, Stephanus.

ARGANTHONIVS MONS, a mountain of Bithynia, Strabo, Apollonius Rhodius; at the mouth of the river Cios; or on the Sinus Cicus. So called from Arganthonis, the wife of Rhesus, who died of grief upon his death at the siege of Troy, Stephan.

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ARGANTOMAGUM, *Argentomagus*, Antonine: now *Argenton*, a town of Berry, in France. E. Long. $1^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$.

ARGANTOMUM, a town of Celtic Gaul, Antonine: now *Argentan*, in the duchy of Normandy, on the Orne, in France.

ARGARADAUCA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ARGARI, (*Polis* understood) a city of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy, Peutinger.

ARGARICUS SINUS, the bay on which *Argari* stood, a city of the Hither India, Ptolemy; supposed to be the Gulf of Bengal, Mercator.

ARGEATHAE, a hamlet of Arcadia, Pausanias.

ARGEI, Varro, Festus; burial-places in Rome, for the *Argæi*, or *Argivi*, who came with Hercules.

ARGEIA, *Argia*, or *Argolis*, Mela; a district of Peloponnesus, situate between Arcadia to the west, the Egean Sea to the east, Laconica, and the Sinus Argolicus to the south, and to the north the territory of Corinth, and the Sinus Saronicus, Livy, Ptolemy; so called from Argos the capital; now *Romania di Morea*.

ARGEII, a people of Greece, so called by the Greeks, from *Argi*, or *Argos*; *Argivi*, by the Romans: Homer seems to call the Greeks in general *Argæi*, as also *Achéæi*.

ARGELIA, Ptolemy; a town of Germany; supposed to be *Torgau*, in Upper Saxony, on the Elbe, Cluverius. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 8'$, Lat. $51^{\circ} 31'$.

ARGENTIS, Ptolemy; or *Argentis*, *untis*, a river and town of Gallia Celtica; the river said to be the *Orne*, which, rising near Sees, in Normandy, falls into the British Channel, near Caen. In Peutinger, the town is written *Arægenæ*, which Valesius corrects, *Arægenus*. See **BAROCASSIUM CIVITAS**.

ARGENNOS, an island of Ionia, Strabo, Pliny; near the promontory Trogilium.

ARGENNUM, Ptolemy; *Argerum*, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory on the east side of Sicily, five miles to the north of Taorminium: now *Capo di S. Alessio*. A promontory of Lesbos, Strabo.

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ARGENTANUM, Livy; a town of the Brutii. Now *Argentina*, in the Hither Calabria, near Montalto, at the foot of the Apennine, Holstenius.

ARGENTARIA. See **ARGENTUARIA**.

ARGENTARIUS, Rutilius; a mountain in the south of Tuscany, running out into the sea, between Porto Ercole to the east, and Porto S. Stefano to the west, over against the island Aegilium, or *l'Isola del Giglio*, and near Orbitello: now *il Monte Argentaro*. Also a mountain of the Hither Spain, Avienus; *Argenteus*, Strabo; supposed to be the *Saltus Tugiensis* of Pliny; which see. Now *la Sierra de Caçorla*.

ARGENTEA, a district of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy. Also a town in the island Jabadius, in the bay of Siam, id.

ARGENTEOLA, Ptolemy; *Argentio-lum*, Antonine; a town of Aituria, in Spain. Now *Aviles*. W. Long $6^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$.

ARGENTEUS MONS. See **ARGENTARIUS**.

ARGENTEUS, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, Marcus Lepidus; *Argentius*, Ptolemy: now *Argens*, which rising near S. Maximin, not far from Aix, and running from west to east, falls into the Mediterranean, near Frejus, in Provence.

ARGENTIA, Itinerary; a town of the Insulries: now *Gorgonzola*, in the duchy, and twelve miles to the east of Milan.

ARGENTIN. See **ARGENTORA**.

ARGENTIUS, a river. See **ARGENTEUS**.

ARGENTOMAGUM. See **ARGANTOMAGUM**.

ARGENTORA, *Argentina*, Notitiae; *Argentoratum*, Ptolemy; *Argentoratun*, Ammian; a city of the Tribocci; one of the fifty forts built by Drusus on the Rhine, Florus: an appellation formed by the Romans from the German, *Argen Straffen*, or *Straten*, unsafe roads for travelers, from the marauding parties of the garrisons that infested the roads. Now *Strasburg*, in the lower Alsace, on the rivulet Ill, near the Rhine. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 38'$.

ARGENTUARIA, Ptolemy; *Argentaria*, Ammian, Aurel. Victor, a town of

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Upper Germany. Now *Colmar*, the capital of Upper Alsace, near the Ill. E. Long $7^{\circ} 14'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 6'$.

ARGENUM. See **ARGENNUM**.

ARGENUS. See **ARGENIS**.

ARGESSA, said to be one of the ancient names of Italy.

ARGESTES VENTUS, a south-west-wind, Homer, Pliny; blowing from Argos to Troy.

ARGEUS. See **ARGAEUS**.

ARGEUS SINUS. See **ARGOLICUS**.

ARGI. See **ARGOS**.

ARGIA. See **ARGEIA**.

ARGIAE, a cluster of small islands of Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria, twenty in number, Pliny.

ARGIBOEUM. See **ABANTIAS**: *Euboea*, so called by the poets, from the white colour of the bullocks, Aelian.

ARGIDAVA, a town of Dacia, Ptolemy: now *Argisch*, a hamlet of Moldavia, within the mountains, near the confines of Transylvania. E. Long. $24^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 5'$.

ARGILA, a town of Caria, Stephanus.

ARGILETUM, a place in Rome, near mount Palatine; where stood the sheds or stalls of several trades people, especially bookbinders, Martial. So called from Argos, general of the Argives, slain there, *Argi Letum*, Virgil. Varro adds, it was also called *Argilletum*, from the quantity of *Argilla* there found.

ARGILIUM, an inland town of Bithynia, Ptolemy.

ARGILLETUM. See **ARGILETUM**.

ARGILLUS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile, Plutarch.

ARGILUS, a town of Macedonia, a little to the west of the mouth of the Strymon, Herodotus; one of the tributary towns of the Athenians, Thucydides.

ARGINA, a town of the Locri Ozolae, Pliny.

ARGINUSAE, *Arginussae*, Cicero; three small islands near Lesbos, not far from the continent of Asia, Strabo; famous for a victory of the Athenians, during the Peloponnesian war, Thucydides, Xenophon.

ARGIPPA. See **ARGOS HIPPIUM**.

ARGIRUS, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy; conjectured to be *Orixa*, in the kingdom of Golconda. E. Long. 85° , Lat. 20° .

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ARGITA, a river in the north of Ireland, Ptolemy; supposed by some to be the *Bann*, but by Camden the *Swilly*.

ARGITHEA, a town of Epirus, the capital of the Athamanes, Livy; towards the borders of Thessaly. Pliny.

ARGIVI. See **ARGEII**.

ARGIVUS SINUS. See **ARGOLICUS**.

ARGOB, a district on the other side of Jordan, Moses; which fell to the lot of the half tribe of Manasseh.

ARGODA, a town of the Chersonesus Taurica, Ptolemy.

ARGOLICUS SINUS, Polybius, Strabo; a bay of the Peloponnesus, which runs up into the land, between the promontory Malea to the south, and the Scyllaeum to the north, separating Argolis from Laconica. Otherwise called *Argivus*, and *Argæus*, Ovid: now *Golfo di Napoli*.

ARGOLIS. See **ARGEIA**.

ARGOS, an ancient name of Peloponnesus; from Argos, one of the kings, Homer, Strabo.

ARGOS, *eos*, neuter, Homer, and all the Greeks; *Argi. orum*, masculine, Livy, Virgil; and generally all the Romans; Mela and Pliny, sometimes *Argos*; the capital, and an inland town of Argolis; had different surnames, as *Achaicum*, from the country, or an ancient people, Homer; *Hippium*, from its breed of horses; *Pelagicum*, from the *Pelagi*; *Nea. polis*, Homer; explained *Παλαιά πόλις*, Strabo: Pliny adds, *Inachium*, from the river Inachus, which runs by. It had two citadels, Livy; the one called *Largæa*, Strabo; the other unnamed. A city dedicated to Juno, Virgil, Inscriptions, Coins. At the siege of this city, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed by a tile, thrown by an old woman. *Argos* was twenty-six stadia distant from Temenium, a maritime town, and fifty to the south of Mycenæ: now *Argo*. E. Long. 25° 5', Lat. 37° 30'.

ARGOS AMPHILOCHICUM, Thucydides; a city of Acarnania, Scylax, Pliny; its territory *Amphilochia*: situate on the east side of the Sinus Ambracius, Thucydides; distant an hundred and eighty stadia to the

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south-east of Ambracia, Polybius or twenty two miles, Livy. Also called *Argia Amphilochia*, Mela; *Amphiloici*, and *Amphilocheici*, the people Stephanus. The name is from Amphilocheus, son of Amphiaræus and from *Argos*, the name of his country, in Peloponnesus, Thucydides.

ARGOS HIPPIUM. See **ARGOS**, in Peloponnesus.

ARGOS HIPPIUM, the ancient name of *Arpi*; but *Lampe* is a still more ancient; afterwards called *Argyrissa*, Strabo; but *Argyrissa*, Virgil, for the sake of the verse; and *Argissa*, Pliny; built by, and the residence of, Diomedes, on the Cerebalus, Virgil; afterwards a large and populous city, Livy; a town of Apulia; now in ruins. and the place called *Arpe*. The gentilitious name, *Argyrissani*, Polybius; *Argyrisseni*, Strabo. From *Arpi*, Livy forms *Arpini*; Pliny, *Ar. ani*; in Frontinus we have *Ager Arjanus*.

ARGOS PELASICUM, Homer; an appellation denoting Thessaly; so called from the Pelagi.

ARGOUS PORTUS, a port of Tuscany, Strabo: now *Porto Ferraro*, in the north of the island of Elba. E. Long. 11° 30', Lat. 42° 35'.

ARGONA, a town of Paropamisus, Ptolemy.

ARGYNA, a town of the Locri Ozolæ, Pliny.

ARGYRA, a town of Achaia, in ruins in Pausanias's time. Also a fountain there, called *Argyra*, id.

ARGYRIUM. See **ACURIUM**.

ARGYRIPA, or *Argyrissa*. See **ARGOS HIPPIUM**. in Italy.

ARGYRUNTUM, a maritime town of Illyria, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now *Nozigrat*, a town of Dalmatia. E. Long. 17° 40', Lat. 44° 30'.

ARIA, one of the ancient names of Thrace, Stephanus; that is, *maritia*, from the character of the people, whose country Euripides calls the residence of Mars; and Sophocles, his place of nativity.

ARIA, and *Ariana*, whether the same or distinct countries authors are not agreed. Ptolemy has only *Aria*, and knows nothing about *Ariana*. Pliny mentions only *Ariana*, and says nothing about *Aria*; but distinguishes

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guishes between the *Arii* and *Ariani*: Parthia, he says, has the *Arii* to the east, Carmania and the *Ariani* to the south: from which it is conjectured, the *Ariani* extended farther than the *Arii*, and comprised the *Gedrosii* and the *Drangae*. Arrian has only *Aria* and *Arii*, and is silent about *Ariana*: but Strabo gives more extensive bounds to *Ariana* than to *Aria*, without particularly defining them; only in general says, *Ariana* begins from India, and quotes Eratosthenes; who says, *Arania* is bounded by the Indus on the east, on the south by the Great Sea, by *Paropamisus* on the north, and by the mountains, quite to *Portae Caspiae*, on the west by the same boundaries by which Parthia is separated from Media; Carmania, from *Paracetacene* and Persia; and thus *Ariana* is extremely extensive.

ARIA has its limits thus described by Ptolemy; on the north some parts of Margiana and Bactriana; on the east the *Paropamisidae*; on the south the *Drangiana*: and Strabo says, the *Arii* adjoin to the *Paropamisidae* on the west. The name is differently written, with or without a diphthong, *Areia*, or *Aria*, *A-reii*, or *Arii*, *Aria*, *ae*, or *Aria*, *orum*; and the gentilitious name, either *Arii*, or *Arieus*, Stephanus.

ARIA, called *Ariapolis*, Strabo: now *Herat*, in Chorasan, set down in an ancient map as situate on the river *Arias*, which probably gave name to the country *Aria*. Arrian calls the river *Areios*; Pliny, *Arius*; Ammian, *Arias*: now *Heri*, which runs by Alexandria, a town built by Alexander, Pliny; also called *Alexandria Arion*, or *Ariorum*. One of the fountains or springs in *Paropamisus*, the other in the *Sariphi* mountains of Margiana, and in its course it forms a lake, called *Arias*; in such a manner as if the river were swallowed up by it, Ptolemy.

ARIACA, a town of Margiana, near the Oxus, Ptolemy.

ARIACAE, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, on the river Jaxartes, on the confines of Sogdiana.

ARIACE, a maritime district of the

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Sadini, a people of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARIACOS, a town of Mysia, or Troas, Pliny.

ARIALBINUM, a town of the Rauraci, neighbours to the Helvetii, Peutinger; in Antonine's Itinerary, written *Artalbinum*, and placed in the territory of the Rauraci; supposed by some to be *Mulhausen*; *Basil*, by Cluverius.

ARIALDUNUM, a town of Spain, Pliny.

ARIAMAZAE PETRA, or *Arimafis*, from the name of the occupier; a rock in the Sogdiana, thirty stadia in height, and an hundred and fifty in compass, extremely steep, and with a narrow passage to it; which Ariamazes, of Sogdiana, occupied with thirty thousand men, Curtius; called also *Oxi Petra*, because near the river Oxus; taken by Alexander, Strabo.

ARIANA, an extensive country, comprising *Paropamisus*, *Arachosia*, *Drangiana*, and *Gedrosia*, if we suppose it to reach to the sea. See **ARIA**.

ARIARATHIRA, Ptolemy; a city of Cappadocia, so called from the name of the king its founder. But the more genuine appellation seems to be *Ariarathia*, Itinerary.

ARIAS, a river. See **ARIA**.

ARIASPE, Ptolemy; a town of the Drangiana, near mount Becius. *Ariaspae*, the people, Arrian; *Agriaspae*, Curtius; called *Euergetae*, by Cyrus, because they joined him in his Scythian expedition, Strabo, Arrian, Curtius.

ARIASSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Pisidia, thought to be the same with *Arassus*.

ARICA, one of the islands between Gaul and Britain, Itinerary; but which is not so easy to determine: supposed to be the *Sark*.

ARICADA, a town of Drangiana, Ptolemy.

ARICIA, a town of Latium, at the foot of the Mons Albanus, in a hollow bottom, Strabo: on the Via Appia, an hundred and sixty stadia from Rome, id. an hundred and twenty, Dionys. Halicarn. sixteen miles to the east, Antonine: famous for its scallions, or leeks, Martial, Columella;

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- Columella**: called *Nemroba*. Ovid. Lucian. Martial; from the *Nemus Aricinum*: the adjoining eminence was the haunt of beggars, Martial. Juvenal, Petrus. The people, *Aricini*; the epithet, *Aricinus*. Now *Aricea*.
- ARICINUM NEMUS**, or *Lucus Dianæ Aricinus*, adjoining to *Aricea*, *Arabo*, Ovid, Statius. Here Orpheus, by the advice of the oracle, consecrated the image of Diana *Laurica*.
- ARICONIUM**, a town of the Saluces, Antonine; now *Herced*, Camden. W. Long. 27° 45', Lat. 45° 50'.
- ARIEL**, the name of a place, Hebrew, taken for Jerusalem, in which was the altar of burnt offering. In Hebrew it signifies the altar.
- ARISTIS PROMS**, or *Caput Arista*, a two fold promontory: one in the south west of Crete, Dionysius, round *Caput Arista*, another in the south of the *Taurica Chersonesus*, opposite to the promontory *Carambus* of *Paphlagonia*, id.
- ARIZÆUM**, *Arizani*; a town of the *Hither India*, which *Alexander* found deserted and burnt.
- ARIMANTOS**, a village in the inland parts of *Cyrene*, Ptolemy.
- ARIMANUS**, a city on the other side the *Jordan*, Josephus; supposed to be corrupted for *Armadus*, one of the cities of refuge in the tribe of *Gad*, Moses, Joshua.
- ARIMASPI**, Pliny; a people of *Sarmatia Europæa*, to the south of the *Montes Riphæi*, led by *Midas* to have but one eye, a tale brought by *Antæas Proconneus*, according to *Hærodotus*.
- ARIZÆA**, a town of *Syria*, on the *Euphrates*, Ptolemy.
- ARIZÆUS**. See **ARIMANUS**.
- ARIMATHEA**, a town of *Judea*, *Evangelists*, thought to be the same with *Ramatha*, a Samaritan town in the tribe of *Ephraim*, Wells.
- ARIVI**, mountains of *Sarmatia*, Strabo, also a people inhabiting *Scythia Comagena*, id.
- ARMINIUM**, a town of *Umbria*, or *Komagna*, at the mouth of the *Arminius*, on the Gulf of *Venice*. The seizing on it by *Caesar* gave rise to the civil war. Now called *Reims*. E. Long. 15° 30', Lat. 51° 30'.
- ARMINUS**, a river of *Umbria*, For-

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- tus, Pliny; rising in the *Apennine* and falling with an easterly course into the *Gulf of Venice*, at *Ariminum*.
- ARINIANUM**, a colony settled by *Janus*, on the river *Arinus*, *Cato* now *Arignano*.
- ARORA**, a town of *Gallia Belgica*, Antonine; situate between *Rheims* and *Toul*, as appears by the *Itinerary*.
- ARROSA**, a river of *Illyrium*, Scylax, now *Ombla*, falling into the port of *Gravosa*, near *Ragusa*.
- ARSA**, Ptolemy; a town of *Mauretania Cæsarionensis*.
- ARIRAPPA**, a town of the *Hither India*, Ptolemy.
- ARIS**, a river of *Messenia*, running by *Thurium*, near the borders of *Laconia*, *Pausanias*.
- ARIZANUM**, an inland town of the *Hither India*, Ptolemy.
- ARIZANA**, a town of the island *Lesbos*, *Hærodotus*. Another *Ariza* of *Troas*, on the continent, in the territory, and to the south east of *Abydos*, *Polybius*. The rendezvous of *Alexander's* army, after the passage of the *Hellepont*, *Arrian*; a colony of the *Mitylenians*, *Stephanus*; taken and plundered by *Achilles*, *Virgil*. The residence of *Axylus*, celebrated by *Homer* for his hospitality, which gained him the character of friend of mankind.
- ARISUS**, a river of *Thrace*, *Stephanus*, of *Troas*, *Strabo*.
- ARIZANUS**, a town in the north of the territory of *Cyprus*, in *Syria*, Ptolemy.
- ARIZATUM**, a town situate on the summit of mount *Hæmus*, in *Thrace*, Pliny; built by *Antæus*, son of *Apollon*, *Diadotus Siculus*. Pliny seems to describe it as extinct in his time.
- ARIZÆA**, one of the islands on the coast of *Argia*, *Pausanias*.
- ARIZÆUS**, a river of *Pæonia*, a district between *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, *Polyænus*.
- ARISTOCRATHA**, a town of the *Hither India*, Ptolemy.
- ARIZONATAT**, the dock or arsenal of *Pellene*, in *Acadia*, *Pausanias*.
- ARITUM**, a town of *Lusitania*, Ptolemy; *Arthan Prætorium*, Antonine, on the right, or north side

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of the Tagus, thirty-eight miles to the north of Ulisipo. Now *Bena-vente*, a hamlet of Portugal, in Estremadura.

ARIUS, a river and lake of Arla, which see.

ARIUSA, or *Ariusius Campus*, a district of the island Chios, famous for excellent wine, Strabo. *Arisia Tima*, Virgil, by metathesis; also Pliny: of Poenician original, *Har-roschim*, the mountain of the capital wine, Bochart.

ARLA, a citadel of the Parthians, Strabo.

ARIARE, a town of Noricum, Itinerary; situate at the confluence of the *Alape*, commonly called *Er-lasch*, into the Danube: now called *Erla*, a hamlet of Lower Austria, on the Danube.

ARAVA, a place in Judea, called also *Haram*, and *Horma*, southwards in the tribe of Simeon, Joshua.

ARMACALIS, a river of Babylon, Abydenus; called *Septa Pater*, the *Royal River*, or *Cut*, Polybius; the *Royal River*, Ptolemy; *Jerushbar*, Pliny; *Nauvabcha*, Ammon; which is the true reading, literally, the king's river, a fictitious channel, or cut, made by Nebuchadnezer, and a horn or branch of the Euphrates, Abydenus. The Euphrates naturally divides into two channels, one passing through Babylon, the other through Seleucia, and then falls into the Tigris: the fictitious channel between these two is the Royal River; which mixes with the Tigris, a great deal lower down than Seleucia, at Apamea, Ptolemy.

ARMACRICA, or *Harmacruta*, a town of Persia, on the confines of the Mochi, Ptolemy; which many suppose to be the *Harmostes* of Pliny.

ARMAGARA, a town of the Inner India, Ptolemy.

ARMAGEDDON, the name of a place in the Apocalypse, which is to be the scene of a future great battle.

ARMATCHAR. See **ARMACALIS**.

ARMATRICAPUTUM, a public building of the Romans, on the Rhine, to the north of Leyden, of which there is no other testimony than an inscription, Servenius Antiquar. Batav. But both Servenius and

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Junius, in their Hist. Batav. place this *Armatricaputum* on the sea-shore, and make it the same with the *Arx Britannica*, whose foundation, on every ebb of flood, is plainly seen, and they suppose the stone with the inscription, to have been taken from those ruins. Though others, and those older writers, affirm, it was turned up by the plough, near the Praetorium Agrippinae, now *Rosburg*, in the territory of Leyden, and consequently, that the *Armatricaputum* must have been contiguous.

ARMATHAIM, Septuagint, the same with Ramah, which see.

ARMAVIRA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ARMAURIA, a town of Armenia Major, Stephanus; between the springs of the Araxes, and the lake Lich-nites.

ARMAYA, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.

ARMENE, or *Arimna*, a hamlet of Paphlagonia, Ptolemy; with a harbour, Strabo; large, Martianus Hebraeota; a Greek town, Scylax; in some Greek MSS. with an aspiration, *Harmene*; in all, both Greek and Roman, the middle *h* short; in Xenophon alone, long; a town of the Sinopentles. The inhabitants encompassed it with a wall, because of the coldness of the place, imagining by that means to render it warmer. But this proving ineffectual, gave rise to the proverb, *Armenen muro tingere*, used to express some egregious folly.

ARMENIA, in general, Pliny; having Albania and Iberia to the north, from the Caspian Sea to Trapezus, is divided into the Greater, which runs eastward to the Caspian Sea; and into the Less, lying to the west of the Greater, separated from it by the Euphrates, Strabo. Called *Great* and *Little*, Greeks; *Greater* and *Less*, Romans. The original name is *Harmen*, Bochart; confirmed by Jonathan's paraphrase, and by Symmachus's translation of Amos, iv. 3.

ARMENIA Major, bounded on the south by mount Taurus, separating it from N. isopetania, on the east by the *Armenia*, on the north

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north by Iberia and Albania; on the west by Armenia Minor, the Montes Paryadres, by some of the nations of Pontus, and by the Euphrates, Strabo: Ptolemy mentions to the west the Montes Moschici; on the east a part of the Caspian Sea, from the mouth of the Cyrus; especially that adjoining to the mouth of the Araxes. But the part which Ptolemy places between the channels of both rivers, before they fall into the sea, and which, towards their mouth, extends southwards a little, Strabo allots to Albania, under the name of Caspiana; but Ptolemy to Armenia. Armenia is divided in the middle by the Antitaurus; and is now called *Turcomania*.

ARMENIA MINOR, to the west of the Major, with the Euphrates running between, Strabo; its limits are differently determined by different authors; divided in the middle by the Antitaurus, and now called *Aladulia*.

ARMENITA, and *Arnice*, Itinerary; a river of Tuscany, which runs with a south course, through the duchy of Castro, into the Tuscan Sea: now called *Fiore*.

ARMENIUM, a town of Thessaly, situate between Pherae and Larissa; which gave birth to Armenus, one of Jason's companions in the Argonautic expedition, who gave name to Armenia, Mythology.

ARMENIUS MOUNT, a mountain of Armenia Major, Dionysius; near the confines of Iberia, from which the river Phasis takes its rise; called *Moschicus Mons*, Ptolemy.

ARMIANA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARMINA. See **ARMENT**.

ARMINNO, a mountain of Lusitania, famous for lead mines, Pliny; between the Tagus and Anas.

ARMORACEA, a river running down from the mountains of Arabia, into the Dead Sea, and dividing the Moabites from the Ammonites, Josephus.

ARMORICA, } See **ARMORICA**.

ARMORICI, }

ARMOSATA, Polybius, Coins; a city of Armenia Major, situate in the

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middle, between the Euphrates and Tigris, Polybius, Ptolemy; and from this situation some have been induced to place it in Mesopotamia; but Pliny assigns it to Armenia. Ptolemy and Tacitus call it *rsamosata*, the former a town, the latter a citadel in Armenia Major. The gentilitious name is *armosatani*, Coins. E. Long. 44° 55', Lat. 38° 30'.

ARMOZA, or *Harmozta*, a town in Carmania, at the mouth of the Anamis, which falls into the Persian Gulf, Arrian; *Armuxa*, Ptolemy; and from this the neighbouring island, and a small kingdom, take the modern name of *Ormuz*. E. Long. 56° 17', Lat. 27° 30'.

ARMOZON, or *Harmozon*, a promontory of Carmania, Strabo; at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, so narrow there, as to open a view to Arabia Felix, Eratosthenes.

ARMUA, a river of Numidia, Pliny; supposed to be the same with the *Rubricatus* of Ptolemy; running into the Mediterranean, between Hippo Regius and Tabraca.

ARMUZA. See **ARMOZA**.

ARNA, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus, a town of Umbria, on this side the Apennine, near the Tiber, over-against Perugia, now *Civitella d'Arno*: The gentilitious name *Arnates*, Pliny.

ARNE, a town of the Phthiotis, a district in Thessaly, near the Sinus Maliacus, Pliny. Another of Boeotia, situate on an eminence, Strabo, Homer, Nonnus; afterwards called *Chacrona*, Pausanias. Also the name of a fountain, in the territory of Mantinea, in Arcadia; so called from the flocks of lambs feeding round it, Pausanias. *Arne*, Diodorus Siculus; one of the ancient names of Boeotia, Antonine.

ARNINA, Antonine; a river of Tuscany. See **ARMENITA**.

ARNISSA, Thucydides, a town of Macedonia, in the district of Paconia, between the rivers Axios and Erigon, to the north-west of the Sinus Thermaicus.

ARNON, a brook running between the borders of the Moabites and Ammonites on the other side Jordan, Moses, Joshua: Josephus calls it a river, rising on the borders of A-

rabia.

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Arabia, and at length falling into the Dead Sea. It is also call'd the river of Gad, as appears 2 Sam. xxv. 5. compared with 2 Kings x. 33.

ARNUS, a very rapid river of Tuscany, Rutilius, Strabo, &c. which it divides, and in its course washes Florence and Pisa; rising in the Apennine, to the east of Florence, near a village, called S. Maria delle Grazie, on the borders of Romagna, fifteen miles to the west of the sources of the Tiber; and then turning southward towards Arretium, it is there increased by the lakes of the Clanis, after which it runs westward, dividing Florence into two parts, and at length washing Pisa, falls, eight miles below it, into the Tuscan Sea.

AROA. See **AROE**.

AROANIA, mountains in Arcadia, beyond Nonacris, with a cave where the daughters of Proetus, during their fit of madness, lay concealed, Pausanias.

AROANIUS, a river of Arcadia, called also *Olbius*, which produces a kind of vocal fish; but this Pausanias denies, having continued a whole day upon its banks, without observing any such thing.

AROCHA, a river of the Bruttii, Pliny; falling into the Golfo di Squilaci: now called *Crocha*, Holstenius.

AROE, or *Aroa*, so called from the agriculture taught by Triptolemus; the ancient name of Patiae, in Achaia, Pausanias.

AROER, a town on the other side Jordan, belonging to the Moabites, on the Arnon, over against Rabbah, in the lot of the tribe of Gad, Moses, Joshua. Another *Aroer* in the territory of Damascus, Isaiah.

AROLUS, a town of Bisaltia in Macedonia, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AROMATA, *um*, a town of Lydia, famous for its generous wines; and hence the appellation, Strabo. Also the name of a trading town, and promontory of Ethiopia, at the termination of the Sinus Avalites of the Red Sea, Arrian.

AROMATOPHOPUS. Strabo; the south part of Arabia Felix, or the country of the Sabaei, thus called.

AROSAPES, a river of Arana, Pliny
AROSIS. See **ARAXES**.

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ARPESUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Hebrus, Appian

ARPI, a town of Apulia. See **ARGOS HIPPIUM** of Italy. *Arpani*, the people, Pliny; *Arpini*, Livy.

ARPINA, a town of Elis, Stephanus.

ARPINUM, a town of the Volsci, a little to the east of the confluence of the rivers Liris and Fibrenus, in the Terra di Lavoro; now decayed, but retaining the ancient name. The native place of Cicero, and of C. Marius, Ballut. *Arpinas, atis*, the gentilitious name, Cicero, Livy; as also the epithet, as *Fundus Arpinas*, Cicero. The poets use *Arpinus* as *Chartae Arpinæ*, the writings of Cicero, Martial.

ARPOVUM, a town of Magna Graecia, in Italy, Diodor. Siculus.

ARRABO. See **ARABO**.

ARRACILLUM. See **ARACILLUM**.

ARRADI, an inland town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy.

ARRAPA, a town of Assyria, Ptolemy.

ARRAPACHITIS, a district of Assyria, bordering on Armenia, Ptolemy.

ARRETIVM, Cicero, Caesar; *Arrhetium*, Ptolemy; *Urbs Arrhetinorum*, Polybius: one of the twelve ancient towns of Tuscany, near the Arnus and Clanis; situate in a pleasant valley. The inhabitants, *Arretini*, whom Pliny makes threefold, namely *Veteres*, *Fidentis*, and *Julianenses*; and whom Harduin supposes to be distinct and separate in situation; but Holstenius, distinct only in names and though conjoined colonies, each seems to have managed their own affairs distinctly, and separately; as appears by an inscription produced by Hermolaus: in all inscriptions, and in ancient authors, always written with a *rr*. Now *Arretum*, forty two miles east of Florence. E. Long. 13° 13', Lat. 43° 15'

ARRENTIAS, an island of Pontus, Arrian.

ARRIBANTIVM, a town of Moesia Superior, Ptolemy. Now *Wuziterno*, Lazius.

ARRULIVM, Itinerary; *Arulum*, Peutinger; a town of Moesia Inferior, towards the mouth of the Danube.

ARSA, a town of Baetica in Spain, near the Anas, to the east of Julia Restituta;

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Reffituta; reduced by Cæpio under the Romans, during the war with Viriatus, Pliny, Appian.

ARSACE. See **EUROPUS**.

ARSACIA, a town of Media, near Mons Jasonius, Ptolemy.

ARSAMETES, a river, either of Parthia or Armenia, Tacitus.

ARSAMIA, a town of Germany, Ptolemy.

ARSAMOSATA. See **ARMOSATA**.

ARSANIAS, a river of Armenia Major, running between Tigranocerta and Artaxata, but nearer the latter, Tacitus, Plutarch; and falling into the Euphrates, Pliny.

ARSEN, a river of Arcadia, in the territory of Thelpusa, Pausanias.

ARSENA, a lake of Armenia Major; producing natron, and one kind of fish only; through it the Tigris takes its course, Strabo.

ARSENARIA, a colony of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy, Antonine; *Arfenaria Latinorum*, three miles distant from the sea, Pliny.

ARSENIUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy.

ARSENNARIA. See **ARSENARIA**.

ARSETA, a northern district of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ARSIA, a river, running from north to south into the Adriatic, after a course of fifteen miles, the eastern boundary of Istria, as also of Italy, towards Illyria, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now the *Arja*, rising from the lake Cossia, on the borders of Austria.

ARSIANA, an inland town of the Suihana, Ammianus. *Tariana*, Ptolemy; and which Bochart thinks, should be read *Tarfiana*.

ARSICUA, a town of Germany, Ptolemy: now *Brin*, in Moravia, at the confluence of the Swarta and Zwitz. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 14'$.

ARSINARIUM, a promontory of Libya Interior, Ptolemy; supposed to be *Cape Verd*. W. Long. 18° , Lat. 15° .

ARSINOE, a town of Egypt, on the west side of the Arabian Gulf, near its extremity, to the south of Heropolis, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Chepatris* by some, Strabo. Another *Arjace* a town of Cilicia, Ptolemy; and the fifth of that name in

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Cilicia, Stephanus; with a road or station for ships, Strabo. A third *Arfinoe*, in the south of Cyprus with a port between Citium and Salamis, Strabo. A fourth, an inland town of Cyprus, called *Marium* formerly, Stephanus. A fifth in the north of Cyprus, between Acama and Soli, Strabo. So called from Arfinoe, a queen of Egypt, Cyprus being in the hands of the Ptolemies. A sixth *Arfinoe*, a maritime town of Cyrene, formerly called *Teuchira* Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the south of Ptolemais: *Tauchira*, Scylax, Stephanus, Peutinger, ancient Itinerary. A seventh *Arfinoe*, in the Nomos Arsinoites, to the west of the Heracleotes, on the western bank of the Nile, formerly called *Crocodilorum Urbs*, Strabo. The name *Arfinoe*, continued under Adrian, Coin. Ptolemy calls this *Arfinoe*, an inland metropolis, and therefore at some distance from the Nile, with a port called Ptolemais. An eighth *Arfinoe*, a maritime town of Lycia; so called by Ptolemy Philadelphus, after the name of his consort, which did not hold long, afterwards recovering its ancient name, *Patara*, Strabo. A ninth, a town of the Troglodytae, near the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, which towards Ethiopia is terminated by a promontory, called Dire, Ptolemy. This *Arfinoe* is called *Berenice* and the third of that name in this quarter, with the distinction *Epidires*, Pliny; because situate on a neck of land running out a great way into the sea, Juba, quoted by Pliny.

ARSINOITES, a Nomos of Egypt, to the west of the Nile, where this river divides its stream, and forms an island, called *Nomos Heracleotes*; and to the east of the Aphroditopolites, Strabo.

ARSISACA, Ptolemy; a town of Media.

ARSITIS, a district of Hyrcania, near Mons Coronus, whose ridge separates Hyrcania, from Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARSONIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany.

ARTABIS, } See **ARABIUS**.

ARTABIUS, }

ARTABRORUM PORTUS, Ptolemy;

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port to the south of Cape Finisterre. **ARTABRUM**, called also *Celticum*, and *Nerium*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory of Gallicia: now *Cape Finisterre*. W. Long. $9^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$.

ARTACABANE, a town of Aria, Pliny.

ARTACAEOS, an island in the Propontis, with a town of the same name, Pliny.

ARTACANA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Parthia.

ARTACAUA, Isidorus Characenus, *Articaudna*, Ptolemy, a town of Aria.

ARTACE, or *Artaca*, a hamlet of Bithynia, Ptolemy; which Arrian calls *Artanes*, supposed through mistake for *Artaces*, and makes a river of: but places and rivers are often cognominal.

ARTACENE, a district of Assyria. See **ARACTENE**.

ARTACIA, a fountain of the Lestrigons, inhabiting about Formicae, in Campania, Homer, Tibullus.

ARTACINA, Ptolemy; a town in the west of Crete: which Meursius supposes to be put for *Hyrtacina*; because in Scylax we have *Ἰρτάκιον*, with ϵ for τ . In Stephanus it is *Hyrtacos*.

ARTACOANA. See **ARCTACOANA**.

ARTAEI MURUS, a town near the river Rhyndacus, in Mytia, Stephanus.

ARTAGERA, *ae*, Velleius Paterculus; *Artagerae*, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Armenia Major, near mount Taurus, between Arsamosata and Tigranocerta, Ptolemy. Here Caius Caesar, grandson of Augustus, received a wound of which he died, Velleius.

ARTAGIRA, a town of Libya Interior, to the south west of the Paludes Chelonidae, Ptolemy.

ARTALBINUM. See **ARIALBINUM**.

ARTAMES, a river of Bactria, which falls into the Zamais, Ptolemy, whose springs are in ninety-four degrees of E. Long. and Lat. 39° .

ARTAMIS, a hamlet of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

ARTANES, a river of Bithynia. See **ARTACE**. Also a river running into the Danube, Herodotus.

ARTANISSA, a town in the south of Iberia, to the east of the Aragus, Ptolemy.

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ARTASIGARTA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

ARTAUNUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; which some suppose to be *Wurtzburg*; others, with Cluverius, *Ortenberg*, in the Wetterau.

ARTAXATA, *orum*, the royal residence, and metropolis of Armenia Major, situate on the Araxes, Strabo, Pliny, Juvenal; and built according to a plan of Hannibal, for king Artaxas, or Artaxias, after whom it was called, and who being general to Antiochus the Great, was, after the defeat of that prince, made a king of Armenia, Strabo. Another *Artaxata* of Cappadocia, situate between Caesarea and Comana, Antonine.

ARTEMISIA, and *Artemita*, by Greek authors, and *Dianium*, Pliny; an island in the Tuscan Sea; now called *Gianuto*, a little to the north of Ilua.

ARTEMISIUM, either a promontory, Harpocraton; or a part of the sea-coast, on the north-east of Euboea, Plutarch; called *Leon*, and *Cale Aste*, Ptolemy; memorable for the first sea engagement between the Greeks and Xerxes, Diodorus Siculus, Nepos, Plutarch; extending north of Estiaea. Another promontory of Caria, Strabo. A third in Spain, now called *Cape Martin*, in Valencia; in the meridian of London, and Lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$.

ARTEMISIUM, a town of Oenotria, Stephanus: now *S. Agatha*, in the Hither Calabria, on the river Pisaurus, or la Foglia, distant eight miles from the Tuscan Sea. Another of the Contestani, in Spain, Strabo; otherwise called *Dianium*; now *Denia*, on the sea coast of Valencia. W. Long $20'$, Lat. 39° .

ARTEMISIUS MONS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whose summit stood a temple of Diana; and in which are the springs of the river Inachus, Pausanias.

ARTEMITA. See **ARTEMISIA**. Also a small island in the Ionian sea, opposite to the mouth of the Achelous, Pliny. Another of Arabia Deserta, near the mountains of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy. A third of Assyria, five hundred stadia to the east of Seleucia, Strabo; on the river Silla, Isidorus Characenus.

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ARTEBA, a town of Tuscany, on the borders of the Caeretani and Veientes; anciently destroyed by the kings of Rome, Livy.

ARTÆDON, a small island on the coast of Troas; to the south of the Hellespont, Pliny.

ARTIACA, a town of Celtic Gaul, Antonine; now *Arcis Sur l'Aube*, in Champagne, Baudrand.

ARTICAUDNA. See **ARTACAUA**.

ARTICENE, a district of Parthia, Strabo.

ARTIGI, indeclinable Pliny; *Artigis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Turduli, in Bætica. Now *Alhama*, a small city of Granada, in Spain; situate on an eminence, and surrounded on every side with precipices, distant seven leagues to the south-west of Granada. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 37°.

ARTOARCTA, Ptolemy; a town of Paropamisus.

ARTOBRIA, a town of Vindelicia, Ptolemy; now *Altzburg*, in Bavaria, on the Danube, below Ingolstadt. Aventinus; but Cluverius supposes it to be *Lehenau*, on the Saltzbach, below Lauffen, in the archbishoprick of saltzburg.

ARTOLICA, a town of the Salassii, in Gallia Cispadana, Antonine; at the foot of the Alps: now called *la Taille* by the inhabitants, a hamlet of Savoy, in the duchy of Aoust, at the foot of mount St. Bernard the Less.

ARTYNIA, a lake of Mysia, near Miletropolis, from which the Rhyndacus, formerly called Lycus, rises, Pliny.

ARUA, a town of Bætica, of the resort of the Conventus Hispalensis, Pliny: now *Alcala*, a citadel of Andalusia, on the Bætis, or Guadalquivir, seven leagues above Seville.

ARUALTES, a mountain of Libya Interior, Pliny; near the equinoctial.

ARUBIUM. See **ARRUBIUM**.

ARUBOTH, a town of Judea, from which one of the twelve officers, that in their month supplied Solomon's table, sent provisions, 1 Kings iv. 20.

ARUCCI, indeclinable, a town of Bætica, in the Conventus Hispalensis, Pliny: now *Mercx*, in Andalusia, from an ancient inscription; five

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leagues to the west of Ossuna. W. Long. 5° 20', Lat. 37°.

ARUCI, indeclinable, a town of the Celtici, in the north of Lusitania, Antonine, Inscription; called also *Aruci Novum*, to distinguish it from the following: now supposed to be *Escura*, a small city of Portugal, near the confluence of the Ardiila and Guadalquivir.

ARUCI VETUS, a small city of the Turdetani, in Bætica, Ptolemy; now *Arche*, a hamlet of Andalusia, on the confines of Portugal and Estremadura, on the river Gama, seven leagues to the east of Aruci Novum or Moura. From it a mountain, in its neighbourhood, takes the name *Arucitanus*; now *la Sierra de Arche*.

ARUCIA, a town of Illyria, in the inland parts of Liburnia, Ptolemy; now *Bregna*, according to some; but *Ottoschatz*, according to others; a citadel of Morlachia.

ARUNIS, a town of the Cyrrhistica, a district of Syria, below the confluence of the Singas and Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ARVERNI, an appellation early used for the capital of the Arverni, according to the custom of the latter ages, of naming towns from the people; it was formerly called *Nemolius*, Strabo; *Augustonemetum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Civitas Arvernorum*, Notitia Galliae. The *Arverni*, a brave and ancient people, claimed affinity with the Romans, as descendants from Antenor, Lucan: and after their conquest by the Romans, their ancient liberty was preserved to them, on account of their bravery, Pliny. Above a thousand years ago the town was called *Clarus Mons*, from its situation, Valesius. Now *Clermont*, in Auvergne. E. Long. 3° 20', Lat. 45° 42'.

ARVISIA. See **ARIUSA**.

ARUMA, a town of Samaria, Judges ix. 41. not far from Sichem. Called *Ruma*, Jerome.

ARUNDA, a town of Hispania Bætica, on the Anas, or Guadiana, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now said to be *Ronda*, in the province of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia. W. Long. 5° 40', Lat. 36° 26'.

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ARUPINUM, a town of the Japodes, or Japydes, a people of Illyria, Strabo; or *Arcypium*, Pliny. Another *Arupinum* of Istria, Tibullus.

ARUSINI CAMPI, plains in Lucania, famous for the last battle fought between the Romans and Pyrrhus, and the total defeat of the latter, Florus, Frontinus. Which Cluverius would read *Taurapini Campi*, from *Taurasum*, a town, which he would unwarrantably prove from Pliny, who has no such name, as *Taurasum*.

ARUZIS, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ARXATA, a town of Armenia Major, situate on the confines of Atropatia, the more northern part of Media, on the Araxes, Strabo.

ARX BRITANICA, a citadel of Batavia, whose foundation is seen at low water, near the old mouth of the middle Rhine: some imagine the Pharos, or high tower of Caligula, as Suetonius calls it, stood there, a monument, he adds, of Caligula's sham conquest of Britain. Others, that it was built by Drusus, with an altar afterwards by Claudius, on his expedition into Britain. But the usual passage was from Gessoriacum, and Suetonius expressly says, Claudius passed over thence. The ancient name of this citadel, now covered by the sea, is no where expressed: now commonly called *'t Huis Britten*, or *Brittenburg*, that is, *Arx Britannica*, but from what authority does not appear.

ARYCANDA, a town of Lycia, Stephanus, Scholiast on Pindar; probably situate on the river Arycandus.

ARYCANDUS, a river of Lycia, falling into the Limyrus, Pliny.

ARYMAGDUS, a river of Cilicia, Ptolemy; rising in mount Taurus, and falling into the sea, between Anemurium and Arsinoe.

ARYPIUM. See **ARUPINUM**.

ARZOS, a town of Thrace, near mount Rhodope, Ptolemy.

ARZUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis, with a south-east course, between Bisantia and Perinthus, Ptolemy.

ASAAC. See **HYRCANIA**.

ASABORUM MONTES NIGRI, and *Promontorium*, situate on the east side

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of Arabia Felix, next the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy; over-against Armozum, a promontory of Carmania.

ARSACUS, a river in the confines of Thessaly, washing the city Heraclaea, at the foot of mount Oeta, Livy; and falling into the Sinus Maliacus, Ptolemy.

ASAE, a hamlet in the territory of Corinth. Another of Thrace, Stephanus.

ASAEA, or *Asea*, Pausanias, *Aseatis*, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, in whose territory, called *Ager Asaeus*, the Alpheus emerges, Pausanias.

ASAMA, Ptolemy; *Ajana*, Pliny; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, rising in mount Atlas, and falling into the Atlantic.

ASAN, or *Ashan*, a hamlet of the tribe of Judah, allotted to that of Simeon, Joshua.

ASANA. See **ASAMA**.

ASANUM, a town of Illyrium, Peutinger.

ASAPH, *Agathodaemon*, or *A'ashidama*, a town of Chalcidene, in Syria, Ptolemy.

ASAMON, Josephus; a mountain in the heart of the Lower Galilee.

ASARAMEL, a place in Judea, mentioned 1 Machab xiv. 28.

ASARATH, or *Ajarath*, a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy.

ASBAMEA, a fountain of Cappadocia, near Tyana, sacred to Jupiter, and to an oath; and though bubbling up, as in a state of boiling, yet its water was cold, and never ran over, but fell back again, Philostratus, Ammian. *Mc hassaba*, Bochart; the water of an oath.

ASBOTOS, a town of Thessaly, Stephanus.

ASBYSTA, a city of Cyrenaica, Stephanus. The people, *Sbyssae*, Dionysius. The Cyrenean built it in their territory: hence *Asbysta*, Callimachus.

ASCA, a town of Arabia Felix, Strabo.

ASCALINGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Lower Germany, supposed by some to be *Hildesheim*, by others *Herwarden*, in Westphalia.

ASCALON, an ancient city, and one of the five satrapies, or principalities of the Philistines; situate on the Medi-

Mediterranean, Joshua, Judges, Josephus; forty-three miles to the south-west of Jerusalem, Antonine; between Azotus to the north, and Gaza to the south. The gentilitious name, *Ascalonita*, Stephanus, Josephus, Coins, with the image of Venus Urania; to whom this city, called *Oppidum Liberum*, Pliny, was greatly devoted, Pausanias; whose most ancient temple was plundered by the Scythians, Herodotus. The birth-place of Herod the Great, thence surnamed *Ascalonita*, Stephanus. Famous for its scallions, which take name from this town, Strabo, Pliny. Now *Scalona*. E. Long. $34^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$.

ASCANDALIS, a town of Lycia, Pliny; of unknown situation.

ASCANIA, a lake of Asia Minor, in Bithynia, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ASCANIAE, inconsiderable islands on the coast of Troas, Pliny; so called from Askenas, the son of Gomer.

ASCANIUS LACUS, a lake of the Hither Asia, in Bithynia, Ptolemy, Strabo, Virgil; which falls into the Sinus Astacenus, a bay of the Propontis, running from east to west.

ASCIBURGIUM, Peutinger; mentioned by Tacitus, supposed to be one of the fifty citadels built on the Rhine, who adds, some imagined it was built by Ulysses. Here was a Roman camp and a garrison: to its situation on the banks of the Rhine answers a small hamlet, now called *Ajburg*, not far from Meurs, in the duchy of Cleves.

ASCIBURGIUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain, which must be on the confines of Poland; because Ptolemy adds, that the people, who bordered on that mountain extended themselves to the Vistula. It is therefore that chain of mountains, that run between Silesia and Poland, and on the south touching Hungary, extend to the Baltic, through the march of Brandenburg; called *Tatary* by the Poles.

ASCH. See UMBRA.

ASCITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, situate on the extremity of the Persian Gulf, to the east of the Adramitae.

ASCONIS FOSSA, a trench or cut from

the Po to Ravenna, mentioned by Jornandes.

ASCRA, a small hamlet of Boeotia, the country of Hesiod, or, as described by himself, a wretched hamlet, at the foot of mount Helicon, bad in winter, incommodious in summer, and at no season tolerable, in the territory of the Thespienses, about forty stadia, or five miles from Thespieae, Strabo; to the north west. Whither his father removed for the worse from Cumae, of Aeolia, id. *Ascreus* is both the gentilitious name and the epithet.

ASCRIVIUM, a town of Dalmatia, on the sinus Rhizicus, Pliny, Ptolemy: now *Cattaro*, Harduin: the capital, of the territory of Cattaro, in Venetian Dalmatia. E. Long. $19^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 25'$.

ASCULUM APULUM, a town of Apulia, much mentioned in the war with Pyrrhus, Florus, Plutarch. Now called *Ascoli*, a city of the Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$.

ASCULUM PICENUM, a town of the Piceni, Caesar; and the capital Florus; the Greeks write it *Asclon*, Strabo, Plutarch; but Ptolemy, *Asculon* in the Roman manner; a very strong place, Strabo; a municipal town, Cicero. The gentilitious name *Asculanus*, Cicero, Inscription: now *Ajcoli*, in the march of Ancona, on the river Tronto. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$.

ASCURA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ASCURIS, a lake of Thessaly, Livy.

ASCURUM, or *Ascurus*, a river of Colchis, Arrian, falling into the Euxine.

ASCURUM, a town of Mauretania Tingitana, situate at the mouth of the river Malva, on the Mediterranean, Hirtius.

ASDARA, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.

ASDOD. See AZOTUS.

ASEA, or *Ajealis*. See ASAEA.

ASECA, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Benjamin, to the west of Bethlehem. Here Joshua routed the army of the five kings: and between this and Socho, the Philistines encamped when David slew Goliath; Socho,

nine miles to the north of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

ASEDOTH PHASGA, a town of the Reubenites, on the other side Jordan, Joshua: that is *Afedoth*, at the foot of mount Phasga, or Pisga.

ASEL, a town of Meroe, an island or peninsula in the Nile, Pliny.

ASEM, a city in the tribe of Simeon, Joshua.

ASEMONA, Septuagint, Vulgate; a city in the Desert, to the south of the tribe of Judah, called *Axmon*, Moses, Joshua; separating Egypt from the lot of the tribe of Judah, which reaches to the sea, Jerome.

ASENA, a city in the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

ASER, a town of Samaria, Joshua: situate between Neapolis, or Sichem, and Scythopolis, or Bethsan, Jerome.

ASERITIS, the territory of the tribe of Asher. Its limits to the south were mount Carmel, and thus it bordered on the half tribe of Manasseh; to the north Sidon, Joshua: to the east it had Zabulon and Naphthali, and to the west the Mediterranean, or the Great Sea, as it is called in Scripture.

ASHAN. See **ASAN**.

ASIA, one of the three great divisions of the world by the ancients, and the largest of the three, if not exceeding the other two in magnitude: nor is it the less dignified part, as in it mankind had their origin, kingdoms and empires took their rise; but above all, as in it God revealed his mind and will to men, and in that at length the Son of God there accomplished the recovery of mankind: nor is it less ennobled by the fertility of its soil, and the temperature of its climate. It is separated from Europe by the Tanais to the north, by the Hellespont to the south, and by the continuation of that line, Dionysius, Strabo, Mela. Herodotus, indeed, makes the Nile and the Phasis, in Colchis, the boundaries of Asia; and Plato seems to say, that Europe lies between the pillars of Hercules and the Phasis. The preference given the Phasis above the Tanais by these authors, seems to be owing to its greater notoriety, after the

Argonautic expedition, it appearing that neither Strabo himself, nor Mela were well acquainted with the course of the Tanais. The boundaries between Asia and Africa are no less controverted, some making the Catabathmos, a remarkable declivity in Egypt, as Sallust, Mela; and others, the Nile as Mela; others again, and who, according to Strabo, are the most approved, making the Egyptian isthmus, now the isthmus of Suez, and the Arabian Gulf, the proper boundaries between Asia and Africa, Eratosthenes, Ptolemy. How far it extended to the east and north, the ancients could not determine; on the south it had the Indian Ocean, sailed over by Nearchus, under Alexander, Curtius. *Asia* is divided into Major and Minor: but this is a distinction perhaps of the lower age. The ancients distinguished Asia into Citerior and Ulterior, or Magna, Varro: the Citerior, or Asia Minor, they considered as a peninsula, Strabo, Pliny, Curtius; terminated by a line drawn from Sinope to the common boundary of Cilicia Aspera and Campestris. The Romans bounded the Citerior, or Hither Asia, by Mount Taurus, calling it *Cis Taurum*, Livy: also *Intra Taurum*, Strabo; *Intra Halyn*, Herodotus; and therefore Strabo joins both denominations together, *Intra Halyn*, and *Intra Taurum*. This was the extent of the kingdom of Croesus, Herodotus, Strabo. There was a part of *Asia* which the Romans called simply *Asia*, and this was their *Asia Minor*, or *Propria*, a Roman province. By a regulation of Augustus it came to be called *Proconsularis*, being Praetorian before, and was at the disposal of the people, and both it and Africa were for ever after made proconsular. The gentilitious name is *Asianus*, Quintilian, Juvenal. The epithet, *Asiaticus*, as *genus dicendi Asiaticum*, an Asiatic stile, diffuse, redundant, pompous, Livy, Cicero.

ASIA, a small district about the river Cayster and mount Tmolus, where was the lake *Asia*, with a town of the same name, near mount Tmolus, Homer, Euripides, Virgil: whether from

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from this small tract, Asia, the third part of the ancient world, took its name is uncertain; though Eratosthenes thinks it probable.

ASIA, a town of the Sufiana, at the last division of the Tigris, where it runs into two channels to its mouth, Ptolemy.

ASIACE, a town of Arachosia, Ptolemy.

ASIANA, a city of Elis, Stephanus.

ASIBE, a city of Mesopotamia, otherwise called *Antiochia* by the inhabitants, Stephanus. Another of Cappadocia, towards the Euphrates and Montes Moschici, Strabo.

ASIDA, an inland town of Boetia, Pliny; the same with *Afinda*, or *Afindum*, Ptolemy: now *Medina Sidonia*, in Andalusia. W. Long. 6° 10', Lat. 36° 25'.

ASINAEUS SINUS, a bay of Messenia, in Peloponnesus, a part of the Sinus Messenius, Strabo.

ASINARIA VIA, Festus; a way which to the left fell into the Latina, but did not extend a great way, nor lead to any particular place, being designed only for the benefit of the gardens about Rome.

ASINARUS, a river of Sicily, Plutarch, Diodorus; *Asinarus*, Thucydides; running from west to east, between Acræ and Neetum, to the north of the promontory Pachynus, Cluverius. Near this river Nicias and Demosthenes, the Athenian generals, were taken prisoners, Plutarch.

ASINDA, *Afindum*. See **ASIDA**.

ASINE, a town of Argolis, on the Sinus Hermioricus, a part of the Sinus Argolicus, Strabo, and to the east of the mouth of the Inachus, razed to the ground by the Argivi, because the Ainaei joined the Messenians in a hostile irruption on the Argivi, Pausanias. Another *Asina*, a town of Messenia, situate on the Sinus Asinaeus, on the south west side of the Sinus Messenius. A third *Asine*, but not so certain as the other two, situate between the promontory Tenarus and Sparta, Strabo. Also a town of Cyprus, and another of Cilicia, Stephanus. and a small island on the coast of Peloponnesus, to the west of Pylos, Thucydides.

ASINES, a river of Sicily, Pliny; the same with the *Asines*, of Thucydi-

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des, if it is not a vicious reading; as appears from the description given of it both by Pliny and Thucydides: now called *Il Fiume Freddo*, running from west to east into the Ionian Sea, a little to the south of Taurominium, Cluverius.

ASIONGABER, *Esfiongeber*, or *Eziongeber*, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the bay of Elath, a part of the Arabian Gulf; the dock or station for the ships of Solomon and Jehoshaphat; an ancient town, mentioned also by Moses. It was afterwards called *Berenice*, Josephus.

ASISIA, or *Affisa*, a town of Liburnia, Ptolemy, Antonine; now said to be in ruins, but exhibiting many monuments of antiquity. The inhabitants are called *Affisates*, Pliny.

ASISIUM, Ptolemy; or *Affisum*, a town of Umbria, situate on a mountain, to the east of the Arnus; a municipal town, Inscription. The inhabitants, *Affisates*, Pliny. Now *Affisa*, or *Astin*, a city of Perugia in the Pope's territory. E. Long. 13° 35', Lat. 43°.

ASIUM PRATUM, or *Asius Campus*, a meadow or plain of Lydia, situate on the Cayster, Homer. See **ASIA**.

ASMIRAEA REGIO, a district of the Seres, situate between two rivers, the Oechardes, and the Bautes, at the Montes Asmiraei, Ptolemy.

ASMURNA, Ptolemy; *Azmorna*, Ammian; a town of Hyrcania, towards the river Maxera, near the confines of Media.

ASNA, a town of the tribe of Judah of uncertain position.

ASNAUS, a mountain of Macedonia between which and mount Aeropus runs the river Aous, Livy.

ASOCHIS, a village of Galilee, situate in the great plain of Samaria, Josephus: though doubtful whether a village or a part of the great plain he sometimes calls it *Asocheis*.

ASOPHIS, a small district of Achaia about Phlius, Strabo; called *Araethyrea*, Homer.

ASOPIA, a small district of Peloponnesus, situate on the river Asopus Pausanias.

ASOPIS. See **ABANTIAS**.

ASOPUS, a river of Phrygia Major which, together with the Lycus washes Laodicea, Pliny. Another

of Boeotia, which running from mount Cithaeron, and watering the territory of Thebes, separates it from the territory of Plataea, and falls with an east course into the Euripus, at Tanagra, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Demosthenes, Aelchines, Theophrastus. On this river Adrastus, king of Sicyon, built a temple to Nemesis, thence called *Adrastra*. From this river Thebae came to be turnamed Asopides, Strabo. It is now called *Asops*. A third *Asopus*, a river of Peloponnesus, which runs by Sicyon, Strabo; and with a north-west course falls into the Sinus Corinthiacus, to the west of Corinth. A fourth, a small river of the Locri Epicnemidii, on the borders of Thesaly, Pliny; rising in mount Oeta, and falling into the Sinus Maliacus.

ASOPUS, a town of Laconica, Pausanias; on the Sinus Laconicus, with a port in a peninsula, between Boae to the east, and the mouth of the Eurotas to the west. The citadel only remains standing, now called by the sailors *Castel Rampano*.

ASOR, or *Hazor*, a town of the tribe of Judah, to the south-west, on the borders of Ascalon, Joshua; as also *Hazor-Hadata*, translated by the Seventy, *Asorin Kaim*, id. Another *Asor*, or *Hazor*, a town of Galilee, Joshua, *Asorus*, Josephus; called the capital of all the kingdoms to the north of Palestine: it was taken by Joshua; the inhabitants were put to the sword, and their houses burnt; afterwards rebuilt, Judges, 1 Sam. but remained still in the hands of the Canaanites, though in the lot of the tribe of Naphthali, Joshua: it lay to the north of the Lacus Samachonitis, called in Scripture, the *Waters of Merom*, Josephus.

ASOS, Stephanus; *Asum*, Pliny; a small inland city of Crete. Here Jupiter, surnamed *Asus*, was worshipped, Stephanus.

ASPA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy; now *Ispahan*, Holstenius. In Ptolemy the latitude seems to agree, being 33° , but whether the longitude, does, is the question. E. Long. 51° , Lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$.

ASPACARA, a town of the Seres, or Chinese, at the Montes Cassi, Pto-

lemy. The people were called *Aspacurae*, id.

ASPALATHIA, a town of the Taphii, who at first inhabited Acarnania, and afterwards removed to the islands Echinades, at the mouth of the Achelous, Stephanus.

ASPALATHIS, an island on the coast of Lycia, Stephanus.

ASPARAGIUM, either a village, or citadel of Greek Illyricum, situate on the left bank of the river Genusus, or towards Apollonia, Caesar.

ASPENDUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, built by the Argives, Strabo; on the Eurymedon; navigable sixty stadia up to the town, id. The greatest part of it stood on a steep rock, from which there was a prospect of the sea; the Eurymedon ran through the lower part, Arrian. Here they sacrificed swine to Venus, Dionysius Periegetes. The gentilitious name, *Aspendu*, Polybius, Coin; engraved with wrestlers, as the symbol of the town.

ASPHALTITIS, Josephus; *Asphaltitis*, Pliny; or *Asphaltus*, a lake of Judea, called also *Mare Mortuum*, the eastern boundary of the tribe of Judah; formerly a very fine plain, watered by the river Jordan, which, as it is probable, fell into the Arabian Gulf, but by the overthrow of the cities, came to have its fall or course checked, and to form a lake, amidst the ruins of those cities; though it is also probable, that, before that event, it was partly swallowed up, and partly exhaled, as appears from Belz; one of the cities; so called, perhaps, from that circumstance: it takes its name from *Asphaltus*, bitumen; and *Mare Mortuum*, from the immobility of its waters, Justin, Pausanias; the *Salt Sea*, Moses, Joshua; the *Sea of Asphaltus*, or *Pitamen*, Jerome. In length five hundred and eighty stadia, or seventy miles; in breadth an hundred and fifty stadia, or better than eighteen miles, Josephus. All agree in mentioning the barrenness of this lake, the gravity of its waters, their noisome stench, and nauseous bitter taste; that neither fish nor fowl, that feed in lakes, can live in it. Josephus says, there are still to be seen remains of the sulphureous

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phureous fire, and the shadows, or semblances of the five towns. That the fruit produced there looks well to the eye, but is found to contain nothing but dust and ashes.

ASPIA, a river of the Piceni, between Ancona and Potentia, Peutinger.

ASPIA, an island of Asia, situate between Teos and Lebedos, Strabo.

ASPIA, a promontory of Egypt, in the Troglodytae, on the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ASPIA, a town of Africa Propria, so called by the Greeks, but *Cypha* by the Romans, from the figure of the eminence, or hill, at which it is situate, Strabo; built by the Sicilians, in Agathocles's expedition, Strabo, Solinus. The *Aspis* of Polybius, Appian, and Agathemarus; the *Cypha* of Livy, Mela, and Pliny; and the *Cypha* of Solinus and the Itinerary: authors differ as to the situation.

ASPIA, a place in the Regio Syrtica, with an excellent harbour, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ASPIA MONTES, mountains of Scythia Asiatica, northwards, Ptolemy.

ASPITHRA, a town of the Sinae or Siamele, with a conominal river, running from the Montes Semanethini, Ptolemy.

ASPLEDON, *onis*, a town of Boeotia, distant thirty stadia from Orchomenus, with the Melas running between, Strabo. Pausanias relates, that it was deserted for want of water, the Melas sinking or disappearing.

ASPONA, *ae*, or *orum*, or *Aispuna*, a town of Galatia, Ammian; of no great antiquity, being mentioned only by latter authors, Antonine, Socrates; it was a town of the Trocmi, or Troeni, who seem to be the Troglodytae of Cicero.

ASSA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, near mount Athos, on the Sinus Singiticus.

ASSARA, a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy; near the Portus Magnus. 21 To the east of Siga.

ASSARUS, Stephanus; a mountain of Samos, in which the river Amphilytes rises.

ASSAROTH. See ASARATH.

ASSINARUS. See ASINARUS.

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ASSISIA. See ASISIA.

ASSISIUM. See ASISIUM.

ASSON. See ASSUS.

ASSORUS, or *Afforium*, a town of Sicily, situate between the river Symaethus and Enna, Apollodorus who also calls it *Afforium*. The gentilitious name, *Afforini*, Cicero. Also a town of Macedonia, in the district of Mygdonia, to the east of the river Chidorus, and to the north of Thessalonica, Ptolemy. *Azor*, Strabo.

ASSOS, } See ASSUS.

ASSUM, }

ASSURAE, *arum*, a town of Africa Propria, Antonine; situate on the east side of the river Bagrada, and to the south-west of Carthage.

ASSURUS, a town of Numidia Propria, situate between Sicca and Nargagara.

Assus, *i*, feminine, Strabo, Luke. *Affum*, or *Affon*, *i*, neuter, Ptolemy; a town of Troas, (though by others supposed to be of Mylia) and the same with *Apollonia*, Pliny; but different from the *Apollonia* on the river Rhyndacus. Ptolemy places it on the sea coast, but Strabo more inland; if he does not mean the head of an inland bay, as appears from Diodorus Siculus. It was a town of the Leleges, Strabo. The country of Cleantes the stoic philosopher, who succeeded Zeno, is still called *Affos*. E. Long. 27° 30' Lat. 38° 30'.

ASSYRIA, a very extensive country beyond the Tigris; anciently famous for the empire of the east. It takes its name from *Affur*, the grandson of Noah, who first settled the Assyrian, and laid the foundation of their cities, Moses. The appellation *Assyria* is by some confounded with that of *Syria*, and the *Affians* with the *Syrians*, as by Virgil, Nonnus, Justin, Dionysius Periegetes. The case is different when authors ascribe to *Assyria* countries that were under its dominion, as Arrian, Ammian, &c. do. According to Ptolemy, the true and proper *Assyria*, is that which has a part of Armenia and mount Niphates, to the north; to the west, Mesopotamia, or the river Tigris; Susiana to the south

and

and to the east a part of Media, and the mountains Choatres and Zagrus. In a different dialect, it was called *Aturia*; being sometimes so called by Strabo, and *Atryia*, by Dio Cassius. It was also called *Adiabene*, Pliny; but in latter ages, Ammian; which, according to Dio and Ptolemy, is only a part of *Affyria*, and if it denotes *Affyria*, it does so only in a loose and general sense; and sometimes *Aturia* itself seems to be taken for a part, rather than for the whole, of *Affyria*, Strabo. The different divisions, or districts of *Affyria*, Ptolemy assigns as follows: viz. Arrapachitis, bordering on Armenia, then Adiabene, and to the east Arbelitis; to the north of Adiabene, Calacine, or Calachene; and lower down to the south, Apolliatis, and at length Sitacene, bordering on Susiana: all of them noble and well known countries except the first; namely Arrapachitis, which some suppose to take its name from Arphaxad, the son of Shem.

ASTA, an inland town of Liguria, a colony, Ptolemy; on the river Tanarus: now *Asti*. E. Long. 8° 15', Lat. 44° 40'.

ASTA REGIA, a town of Baetica, Pliny; situate at that mouth of the Baetis, which was choked up with mud, to the north of Cadiz; sixteen miles distant from the port of Cadiz, Antonine; a colony, Mela. Its ruins shew its greatness. Its name is Phoenician, denoting a frith, or arm of the sea, on which it stood. Said to be the same with *Xera*, which see.

ASTABENE, Ptolemy; one of the divisions of Hyrcania, on the Caspian Sea. *Astaban* the people, id.

ASTABORAS, Strabo; *Astaborras*, Josephus; a river of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; it rises between mount Elephas and mount Garbata, about five degrees to the north of the equator, and to the west of the Sinus Avalites, and joining the Astapus, falls with a north course into the Nile, near Meroe, Ptolemy.

ASTACENUS SINUS, a bay of Bithynia, near the place where stood the city Astacum, Pliny; in whose time it was in ruins: the bay was

also called *Olbianus*, Mela, Scylax.

ASTACILICIS, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, Notitia.

ASTACUM, Pliny; *Astacus*, Ptolemy, Mela; a town of Bithynia, on the Sinus Astacenus, destroyed by the Scythians, and rebuilt by Nicomedes, and called *Nicomedia*, Ammian.

ASTACUS, a city of Acarnania, near the mouth of the Achelous, Ptolemy; with a port to the right of that mouth, Scylax.

ASTALEPHAS, a river of Colchis, Pliny, *Astalephus*, Arrian.

ASTALEPHUM, a town of Colchis, Arrian.

ASTAPUS, *odis*, Strabo; *Astapus*, i, Josephus; *Astapes*, Mela; a river of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, rising at the equator, and running from south to north; which, after mixing with the Astaboras, to the west of which lies its course before their junction, falls together with it into the Nile, about Meroe. Pliny says, that the Nile, in its passage through Ethiopia, is called *Astapus*; that at Meroe, its left branch is called *Astaboras*, and its right, *Astusapes*: thus ancient authors differ as to the rise and names of the Nile.

ASTAROTH, the royal residence of Og, king of Bashan, Moses; whether the same with *Astaroth Carnaim*, Moses, is matter of doubt: if one and the same, it follows from Eusebius's account, that it lay in Bashan, and to the east of Jordan, because in the confines of Arabia.

ASTARTE, a city on the other side Jordan; one of the names of *Rabbath Ammon*, in Arabia Petraea, Stephanus.

ASTASONAS. See **ASTOSABA**.

ASTERIA, one of the ancient names of the island Rhodes, Pliny.

ASTERIS, or *Asteria*, a small island, between Cephallenia and Ithaca, Homer, Stephanus.

ASTERIUM, a town of Paeonia, a district of Macedonia, Livy. Also a town of Thessaly, Homer; a river of Achaia, Statius; and a mountain on the Sinus Argolicus, Pliny; with a river of that name, rising from mount Euboea in Argolis; which, after running for some way, sinks

into a cave, and disappears, Pausanias.

ASTHAEA, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south of Gedrosia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy.

ASTICA, a district of Thrace, Ptolemy, Stephanus; lying southwards along the Euxine.

ASTIGI, indeclinable, a colony, and Conventus Juridicus, of Baetica, surnamed *Augusta Firma*. Inscription, Coin; on the singular, which falls into the Baetis; called also *Colonia Astigitana*, Pliny: now *Léga*, midway between Seville and Corduba, the position assigned to *Astigi*, Antonine. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 20'.

ASTOA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ASTOSABA, *Ástābā*, or *Ástāfēs*, a third river of Ethiopia, according to Strabo, concurring to form either the island, or peninsula Meroe, with the Astapus and Atabaras, the two only rivers mentioned by Ptolemy. *Ástāfēs*, Pliny; is the right-hand branch of the Nile at Meroe.

ASTRAGON, a citadel of Caria, in the territory of Stratonice, Livy.

ASTRATE, an island in the Arabian Gulf, as low down as the Troglodytae, Ptolemy.

ASTROTH-CARNAIN. See **ASTAROTH**.

ASTU. See **A-TY**.

ASTURA, a river of Latium, running from east to west into the Tiberian sea; also a small island at its mouth, Pliny; where was a villa of Cicero, Plutarch, Cicero. This villa afterwards became a small city, or at least a village, Servius on Virgil. The river is made mention of by Livy; and called *Sura*. Festus, which, he says, comes from *Ástara*, in the territory of Antium: it is *Sura* in Strabo.

ASTURIA, the country of the Astures, a people in the north of Spain, to the east of Callaecia, or Gallicia, Lucianus. Famous for its breed of ambulating horses, called *Astures*. Pliny. Now called *Asturias*, with the bay of Biscay to the north, and the kingdom of Leon to the south.

ASTURICA AGRUSTA. Ptolemy. Coin, a colony, with a Conventus

Juridicus, or assizes of the Astures, Pliny, Inscription: Ortellius adds *Amakur* to the coin, which is either the ancient name of the place, or of a less subdivision of the people. Ptolemy plainly places *Asturica Augusta*, in the country of the *Astures*. It was situate almost at the extremity of the Astures, towards the north east: From Augusta, the name of this town, the Astures are divided into *Augustani*, and *Transmontani*, the former to the south, the latter to the north. The town is now called *Astorga*, no inconsiderable place in the kingdom of Leon, on the Inesto. W. Long. 6° 18', Lat. 42° 20'.

ASTURUM LUCUS, a town of the Astures Transmontani, Ptolemy: now *Oviedo*, capital of Asturias, situate on the river Asta. W. Long. 6° 40', Lat. 43° 30'.

ASTUSAPLS. See **ASTOSABA**.

ASTY, *ἄστυ*, neuter, or *ἄστυς*, indeclinable, the name the ancient Greeks gave their towns, Diodorus Siculus; but afterwards, by way of eminence, appropriated to Athens and Alexandria in Egypt, Stephanus.

ASTYPALAEA, an island of Asia, one of the Cyclades, Stephanus; with a cognominal town, lying to the south of the island Cos, and west of Rhodes, Strabo, Ptolemy. Also a town of the island Cos, Strabo. Another in the island Samos; and a promontory of Attica, Ovid, Strabo.

ASTYRA, a town of Mysia, Mela, Pliny: Strabo calls it a hamlet, near which is a grove of Diana, thence named *Ástyreia*: this *Ástyra* is near Ádravittium, and to be distinguished from another near Abydos, which had a gold mine, Strabo. This last was a town of Troas; in ruins in Strabo's time.

ASTUM. See **ASOS**.

ASYLUM, a sanctuary, a place of refuge, either a temple or a grove, Virgil; but more generally a temple dedicated to some divinity; as the temple of Juno, in the island Samos, Virgil; the temple of Hebe, at Phlius, in Achaia, Pausanias: but the most celebrated *Asylum* was that which was opened by Romulus, between the mounts Palatine, and Capitoline, in order to people Rome,

Rome, for all sorts of persons indiscriminately; fugitive slaves, debtors, and criminals of every kind, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Livy, Virgil, Juvenal.

ATABULUS VENTUS, Horace, Seneca; a noxious wind that infested Apulia: some read *Ataburus*, as coming from mount *Ataburus*, in Sicily, Buno on Cluverius. An ancient commentator on Horace, Porphyrius, derives *Atabilus*, ἀπὸ τῆς τῆν ἀτρὺν ἐάλλειν, Cellarius; from its bringing on the plague or pestilence: Gallus calls it *Ventus Horatianus*. It was probably a sickly, southerly wind. Pliny mentions the *Atabuli*, a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

ATABYRIA, one of the ancient names of the island Rhodes, so called from one of its kings, Pliny: but Strabo, Apollodorus, and Diodorus Siculus, derive the appellation rather from the mountain *Atabyris*.

ATABYRIS, a very high mountain of the island of Rhodes, to the southwest, from which there is a view of Crete, Diodorus Siculus; on which stood a temple of *Jupiter Atabyrius*, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus. A colony of Rhodians carried this worship or superstition to Sicily: Polybius, speaking of Agrigentum, says, the Rhodians built on an eminence the temple of Minerva and of Jupiter Atabyrius, in the same manner as at Rhodes.

ATABYRIUM. See THABOR.

ATAD'S THRISHING FLOOR, called *Abel-Mizraim*, from the lamentation made for Jacob, Moses: it was probably near Hebron, Wells.

ATAGIS, a river of Rhaetia, which, mixing with the Athesis, falls with it into the Adriatic, Strabo.

ATALANTA, an island in the Euripus of Euboea, Thucydides, Livy, near the Locri Opunti; said to have been originally a city of the Locri, but torn from the continent by an earthquake, at the time of an earthquake, and an eruption of mount Aetna, in Sicily, in the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad, in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon, Pliny, Orosius.

ATARGATIS FANUM, the temple of a goddess of the Syrians, with the face of a woman, and tail of a fish, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, Lucian;

called *Derceto* by the Greeks, Strabo; followed in this by Pliny. Her temple stood in the city Bambyce, afterwards called Hierapolis, situate on the left bank of the Singas, which falls into the Euphrates, in the Cyrhestica, a district of Syria, towards the Euphrates. The temple was extremely rich; so that Crassus, in his march against the Parthians, spent several days in weighing the treasure, Appian. The city lay at the distance of four schoeni (each schoenus reckoned at sixty stadia) to the west of the Euphrates, Strabo; or thirty miles. The name of this goddess is Phoenician, *Adhr-Asz*, the great fish, Vossius: she was also worshipped in Parthia, Isidorus Characenus.

ATARNEA, Pliny; *Atarneus*, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate between Adramyttium and Pitane, Strabo. Remarkable for the tyrant Hermias, the marriage of Aristotle with his sister, or concubine, and the philosopher's dotage, Diogenes Laertius.

ATAROTH, of uncertain situation; Jerome says it was a city of the Amorrhites, beyond Jordan, and in the lot of the tribe of Gad; placed midway between the rivers Arnon and Jordan, Agathemerus, Peutinger.

ATAX, *cis*, or *gis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Atagus*, Avienus; a city of Gallia Narbonensis; which, rising in the Pyrenees, in the county of Roussillon, runs through the Lacus Rubrensis, Pliny: now called the *Arde*, running through Languedoc in two branches, a league to the north of Narbonne.

ARECUSA, Hirtius; *Atreca*, Dio Cassius; a town of Spain, placed by some in the road from Antiquona, now Antequera, to Huphis, or Seville; by others near Akala Real; which is the more probable situation; because the Flumen Salum, now the Salado, was in its neighbourhood, Hirtius. Now *Tebala Fua*, or *Tebeda*, Moral.

ATRIA, a town of the Palmyrene, in Syria, Ptolemy.

ATRELLA, Cicero, Livy, Ptolemy; *Atella*, Strabo; an inland town of Campania, beyond the Clunus, between Capua and Neapolis; whose ruins are to be seen, at eleven miles

distant from the modern Averfa, built out of its ruins. It was a municipal town, Cicero; afterwards a colony, Frontinus. The gentilitious name, *Atellani*, Livy. *Atellanus*, the epithet; hence *Atellanae fabulae*, *Atellani ludi*, called also *Osci*, id. A species of farce, interlarded with much ribaldry and buffoonery; the device of the *Osci*, in whose territory *Atellia* lay: and sometimes these *Fabulae Atellanae* were exodia, or interludes, presented between the acts of plays, Sueton. The actors in these fables were not reckoned among the common players, nor deemed infamous; but retained the rights and privileges of their tribe, and might be lifted for soldiers, a privilege only of freemen, Livy.

ATER MOUNTAIN, a mountain, which terminates the *Trogodytae* on the south, beyond the deserts of Libya; it extends to a great length, and reaches almost to the *Syrtis Minor*, called *Ater*, according to Pliny, from its burnt appearance.

ATERNUM, a town of Lucania, on the river *Silarus*, now *Ateris*, Cuvierius. Also a town in the territory of the *Piceni*, now called *Pescara*, a port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 25'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$.

ATERNUS, a river of Italy, Strabo; the south boundary of the *Piceni*, Pliny; at whose mouth stood the city *Aternum*, on the Adriatic, now *Pescara*, a corruption of the *Pescarus* of Paul's Diaconus, of the lower age. It rises in the Apennine, near *Cornetium*, and runs from west to east.

ATHENS, a town in the territory of Venice, Pliny, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Antonine; situate to the south of *Petrivum*, between the *Medocus* the *Leis*, and the *Athetis*, a Roman colony, Pliny. The gentilitious name, *Atyia*, Martial. Now called *Lecce*. E. Long. $12^{\circ} 6'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

ATHACH, a town of Judah, 1 Samuel xxx. 30.

ATHAMANIA, a district of Thessaly, near mount *Pindus*, the country of the *Athamans*, Strabo, Pliny.

ATHAMANTII CAMPI, plains of Boe-

otia, situate between *Acraephium*, and the lake *Copais*, Pausanias.

ATHANAGIA, the capital of the *Ilergetes*, a people of the Hither Spain, Livy. Now supposed to be *Ilerda*, or *Lerida*. E. Long. 5 min. Lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$.

ATHAR, a town of the tribe of *Siméon*, given to them out of the tribe of *Judah*, Joshua.

ATHAROTH, or *Atroth*, the name of several towns: two appear to have been in *Samaria*, in the tribe of *Ephraim*; the one four miles to the north of *Sebaste*, or the city of *Samaria*; the other, in the confines of *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, yet so as to be of the resort of *Ephraim* rather than of *Benjamin*, Joshua. This is the *Atroth-Addar*, mentioned Joshua xvi. 5. from which to *Upper Bethoron* extends the greatest breadth of the tribe of *Ephraim*.

ATHAROTH-SOPHAN. See **ATROTH-SOPHAN**.

ATHARRABIS, } See **ATHRIBIS**.
ATHARRABITES, }

ATHENAE, a small town of *Colchis*, or rather a hamlet, Stephanus.

ATHENAE, *arum*, Xenophon, &c. the capital of *Attica* in Greece; called *Ath*, by way of eminence, the city; as *Rome* was called *Urbs*; and as urbanity denoted politeness of manners, expressed either in behaviour or language, among the Romans; so *Asticism* did the same among the Greeks: the name is from *Athena*, or *Minerva*, Mythology: it is said to have been twenty two miles in compass; *Aristides* makes it a day's journey. The *Acropolis*, or citadel, was originally the whole city; called *Polis*, Thucydides, Homer; *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*, Pliny; *Cecropidae*, the people, Virgil; situate on a craggy eminence, standing in the midst of a large plain. On the excreate of inhabitants, the plain was filled with buildings, and called the *Lower City*, in contradistinction to the *Acropolis*, called the *Upper*. *Athenienses*, the people, Romans; *Athenaci*, Greeks: a people renowned for arts and sciences; great sticklers for liberty; from a jealousy for which they banished their great men for a term of ten years; this banishment was called *Ostracism*; from

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from inscribing the suffrages on potsherds or tiles. They were the original polishers of the Romans, as the Romans, in their turn, were of the rest of the world. The Athenians were also called *Tiesidae*, Virgil; from Theseus, who united into one place their scattered demi, or villages. Under Erechtheus, they first came to be called *Athenenses*, being before called *Lecreptidae*, Herodotus. They boasted of their great antiquity, as Autochthones, or Aborigenes, sprung from the soil they occupied, like grasshoppers; the figure of which insects in gold, was an ornament of the head, worn both by men and women. The city is now called *Athens*, capital of Livadia. E. Long. 24° 15', Lat. 38° 12'.

ATHENAE DIADES, a town in the north of Euboea, near the promontory Dion, a colony of Athenians, Strabo; whence the surname Diades.

ATHENAE MEDIOLANENSES, or *Novae*, Milan so called, as being the seat of the liberal arts, Pliny, Inscription.

ATHENAE REMORUM, or *Novae*; a name given *Durocororum*, now *Rheims*; on account of the flourishing state of learning in it, Cornelius Fronto.

ATHENAEUM, a place in Athens, dedicated to Minerva, and set apart for the professors of learning, Capitolinus Lampridius.

ATHENAEUM, a promontory of the Picentini, Pliny; called also *Promontorium Minervae*, and *Sirenarum*, or *Surrentinum*, and *Pracnufsum*, Strabo; separating the Sinus Crater from the Paestanus, over against the island Capreae: now called *il Capo Campanella*.

ATHENAEUM, a promontory of Magna Graecia, Dionys. Halicarnassensis: now *il Capo Rissia*, in the Higher Calabria, on the Ionian Sea, four miles from Rossano.

ATHENIENSIS LEGIO, a place of Lower Germany, where Domitian raised the first Athenian Legion, Dio; but where, is now altogether uncertain.

ATHENOPOLIS, a town of the Massilienses, Pliny, Mela; which Har-

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duin conjectures to be the same with *Telo Martius*, now *Toulon*; others, the same with *Antipolis*, *Antibes*.

ATHESIS, Livy, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the Cisalpine Gaul, which, rising in the Rhetian Alps, in mount Brenna, in the county of Tirol, runs southwards and washes Tridentum and Verona, which last it divides, and after passing this, bends its course eastwards, in a parallel direction with the Po, and falls into the Adriatic, between Fossa Claudia and Philistina: it separated the Euganei, an ancient people, from the Veneti. The people dwelling on it are called *Athesini* Pliny. Its modern name the *Adige*.

ATHIS, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, in the territory of Chalybonitis, Ptolemy. Of which nothing farther is known.

ATHISO, or *Atiso*, a river of the Insabres, or Cisalpine Gaul, Plutarch; *Atis*, Livy. Now called *la Tosa*; which, rising in mount Gothard, on the confines of the Vallefin, then bending southward through the duchy of Milan, and running near Olcella, and watering Voconia, falls at length into the Lacus Verbanus, or *il Lago Maggiore*.

ATHLIBIS, a town of Egypt; another of Arabia, Stephanus.

ATHLULA, a town of Arabia, Dio. See **ATHRULLA**.

ATHMATHA, a city of the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

ATHO, or *Athos*, *o*, or *Athon*, *onis*, Cicero; a very high mountain of Chalcidice, a district of Macedonia, running out, like a peninsula, into the Egean Sea, Livy, Pliny, Strabo; between the Sinus Strymonicus to the north, and the Singiticus to the south, joined to the continent by an isthmus of twelve stadia, or one mile and a half, cut through by Xerxes, Herodotus, Aethines: this mountain is in compass about ninety miles, and so high, Thucydides, Virgil, as to throw its shadow into the island of Lemnos, forty-five miles to the east of it, Pliny: and from this is the proverb, *Athos celat latera bovis Lemniae*, said of him, who would throw a shade on, or obscure the reputation of another, as Athos does the figure of the Lemnian heifer,

fer, cut out of pure white marble. *Atena*, a town on this mountain, Stephanus; and *Athena Jupiter* was here worshipped. It is now called *Monte S. Angelo*, and by the modern Greeks, *Monte S. Angelo*. E. Long. 26° 12', Lat. 40° 13'.

ATREUS, a river of Scythia Europaea, Herodotus; now *Labus*, a river of Cim. Tartary.

ATHENIS, Ptolemy; *Athena*, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt; said by Origen, an ancient Egyptian grammarian, to denote the heart of the pear, from its situation; *Ath*, the heart, and *En*, denoting a pear, to which the figure of the Delta is compared, and hence *Pekah*, Plums, denotes Egypt. From it a branch of the Nile, on the east side of which it stood, is called *Athribis*, as also a Nomos, *Athribis*, or *Athribis*.

ATHULIA, a town of Arabia Felix, Strabo; and probably the *Athula* of Dio.

ATHURNUS, said to be the ancient name of the river *Volturnus*, in Campania.

ATHYMERA, a town of Lydia, called also *Athyma*, situate at the foot of mount Menegis, for the greater part on its declivity, Strabo; on or near the Meander, Stephanus; *Athyma*, Ptolemy; Strabo adds, that it was a double town, separated by the valley, and the channel of the river. Ptolemy and Stephanus place it in Caria; but its true situation is in ancient Lydia, bounded by the Meander to the west. It was also called *Pythia*, and *Athyma*, Stephanus.

ATHYRAS, Ptolemy; *Athyras*, Mea, a river of Thule, rising with a south east course into the Propontis, near Melanthe; called *Gylos*, by the modern Greeks, and *Athyras* by the Italians.

ATIA, a town of Campania, taken by the Samnites, P. Claudius Siculus.

ATHIANA, a town of the Iberian Spain, Antonine; now *Salamanca*, a citadel of Arragon, on the Riquena, in the confines of Navarre.

ATIA, a long, an ancient city of Campania, Virgil; near the *Fundus Pomptinus*; so called from the *Atia*, or diseases produced by these

marshes, Servius. By which he shews himself a better grammarian than geographer; *Atina* being at a great distance from these marshes, and situate on an eminence, called *Collis Nivofus*, Sil. Italicus; at the Apennine; to the east of Arpinum, near the head of the Melpis; at first a *praefectura*, Cicero; but afterwards a colony, led by Nero Claudius Caesar, Frontinus. The gentilitious name, *Atinates*, Cicero; the epithet *Atina*, *Atus*, as *Praefectura Atina*, id. Still called *Atina*.

ATIVUM, Ptolemy, a town of the Eftiaeotis, a district of Thessaly.

ATINTANIA, a district of Macedonia, Livy, Stephanus; so called from the Atintanes, a people near the Molossi, Polybius; on the confines of Epirus, towards mount Stympha; a cold and rough country; and the inhabitants partake of the nature of their soil, being barbarous and fierce, Livy.

ATINUM, a town, an inland town of Iulia, Livy; on the banks of the Tenagus, or Tarager; and hence the inhabitants are called *Atinates*, id. and *Atinas Campus*, the epithet, id. Now called *Atina*.

ATISIS, or *Atys*. See **ATRISO**.

ATLANTICA, a romantic island of Plato, rather than one that had any real existence: some take it to be America; others make two *Atlanticas*, and call them the *Hesperides*, the *Elysian Fields*, and the residence of the blessed, Homer, Horace, and the other poets. And yet there are reasons, that may persuade, or at least render it probable, that the ancients had some distant, obscure notions of that world, or those extensive countries, that lie beyond the Atlantic Ocean; either from an ancient tradition, handed down by the Egyptians and Carthaginians; or from ratiocination, built on the figure or situation of their own world; by which they gathered, that there were other countries on this our globe, besides Europe, Asia, and Africa. Aelian relates from Theopompus, a very ancient tradition; namely, that Silenus, in a conversation with king Midas, should tell the king, that Europe, Asia, and Africa were islands

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islands, and that that alone was the continent, which lay beyond this world. Aristotle, with more caution, and coming nearer the truth, says, it is probable, there are many other countries, some greater, some less, beyond this our world; but in another place he is bolder; namely, that the Carthaginians discovered, in the sea beyond Hercules's Pillars, a desert island, abounding in all the necessaries of life; that they often sailed thither, and that some settled there: but this is all conjecture; further than which the knowledge of the ancients seems not to have reached in this respect. But in Seneca's *Medea*, there is a prophecy, which is now fully accomplished: whence this obscure knowledge was derived, whether from experience or from reasoning, cannot well be determined. It, however appears, that the New World was not entirely unknown to the ancients, and that some who sailed to and from it, spread the fame of it in the world: whether carried thither by chance, or whether they undertook the voyage on purpose, of all this we can form no certain judgment.

ATLANTICUM MARE, *Atlantic Oceanus*, Cicero, Horace; denominated from mount Atlas; lies between the western coast of the Old, and the eastern of the New World, extending northwards to the Hyperborean, and southwards to the Southern Ocean.

ATLAS, a mountain, or mountains, of Mauretania Tingitana, distinguished by Ptolemy into the Greater, called *Dyrus* by the barbarians, Strabo; and into the Less: the other writers mention only one, whether the Greater or the Less, is very uncertain: fame and mythology seem to claim the Greater: but Pliny's account, in which he is followed by Solinus, agrees better with the Less. These authors say, that this mountain is two hundred and five miles distant from Lixum, and Lixum an hundred and twelve miles from the Straights of Gibraltar: but Ptolemy's Greater *Atlas*, is a great deal more distant from Lixum. The height of this mountain

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is so considerable, that the poets feigned it supported the heavens, Pliny writes, that Suetonius Paulinus was the first Roman general that traversed this mountain a considerable way. Both these mountains run a great length, from the Western Sea into the land. This mountain gave rise to the proverbial saying, *Ἀτλας τὸν ἔργον*, denoting an arduous and hazardous task.

ATOA, a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy; lying beyond the Montes Chalcorychii, far to the south.

ATRACIA. See **ATRAX**.

ATRAV. See **ATRAM**.

ATRAPUM, a place near Thermopylae, through which Xerxes passed to attack the Lacedaemonians in rear, Appian.

ATRAX, *cis, atracia*, Stephanus; a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, almost ten miles from Larissa, Livy, Strabo; in the district of Pelasgotic, Stephanus. *Atracius* the epithet: hence *Atracia ars*, Statius; denotes magic. *Atraces*, the people, Livy.

ATRAX, a river of Aetolia, which falls into the Ionian Sea, and from which Achaia, or Hellas, begins, Catullus, Strabo, Pliny.

ATREBATAE, *arum*, Notitiae; a town of Gallia Belgica; now *Aras*, in the Artois. E. Long. 2° 50', Lat. 50° 20'. The gentilitious name is *Atrebas, attis*, Caesar.

ATREBATES, a people of Belgica, Caesar; to the south of the Morini. Called *Atrebatii*, Strabo; *Atribatii*, Ptolemy.

ATREBATHI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, next the Belgae, both of them from Belgica. Now Berkshire, Camden.

ATRIA. See **ADRIA**.

ATRIANUS, Ptolemy; so called from the town Atria or Hadria situate upon it, the same with the *Tartarus* of Tacitus; a river in the Transpadana, running parallel with, and between the Padus and Arthesis, from west to east, into the Adriatic; joined to the Po by a cut; whence Pliny calls the northmost mouth of the Po, *Tortarus*.

ATROPATENE, Strabo; and *Atropatene*, Stephanus; one of the two divisions

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viſions of Media, which lay weſtward; and the leſs of the two; a fruitful country, Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes.

ATROTH-ADDAR. See **ATHAROTH**

ATROTH-SOPHAN, or *Atharoth-Sophan*, a town of the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, Moſes.

ATTA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix. Ptolemy; towards the Perſian Gulf.

ATTACANA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ATTACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtiberi, in Spain.

ATTAGUS. See **ATAX.**

ATTALIA, an inland town of Aeolia, in Aſia the Leſs, Pliny; it ſeems to be the ſame with the *Attalea* of Stephanus, in Lydia; built by Attalus Philadelphus, Stephanus. Another *Attalia*, or *Attalía*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Pamphylia, Luke, Strabo; built by Attalus Philadelphus, Strabo.

ATTALYDA, a town of Lydia, Stephanus.

ATTANASSUS, a town of Phrygia Magna, Notitia.

ATTEA, a hamlet of Aſia Minor, on the Sinus Adramyttenus, Strabo.

ATTEGUA. See **ATEGUA.**

ATTELEBUSSA, a ſmall iſland near Cyprus, on the coaſt of Cilicia, Pliny.

ATTENE, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, near the town Gerra, Pliny.

ATTEVA, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny. The *Attava* of Ptolemy.

ATTIIS, or *Attica*. See **ACTE.** Alſo the ancient name of the iſland Salamis, Apollonius Rhodius.

ATTICA TETRAPOLIS. See **TETRAPOLIS.**

ATTICITA, ? a river. See **ANTI-ATTICITUS,** § **CERA.**

ATTIDIUM, a town of Umbria, towards the foot of the Apennine. *Attidates*, the inhabitants, Pliny, Inſcription. Near the ſprings of the Aſis, there is now a village, called *Attigis*, which ſeems to be corrupted from *Attidam*.

ATTINIACUM, Antonine; a citadel of Gallia Belgica: now *Atigny*, a ſmall city of Champagne.

ATTIUM, a promontory on the north-weſt of Carſica, Ptolemy. It ſtill retains ſome traces of its ancient

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name being now called, *Punta di Acciuola*, Cluverius.

ATTUARI. See **CHASUARI.**

ATTUBI, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Clariſſima Julia*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, near Munda, on the Singilis: now by ſome ſuppoſed to be the citadel, called *Oivera*; by others, *Eſpejo*, in Andaluſia.

ATTYDA, a town of Phrygia; Hierocles.

ATUACA, *Atuataca*. See **ADUACA.**

ATUATICI. See **ADUATICI.**

ATURAE, *Aturres*, Sidonius; or *Aturenſium Civitas*, Notitia; a town in the diſtrict of Novempopulana, in Aquitania, on the river Aturus. Now *Aire*, in Gaſcony, on the Adour. W. Long. 20 min. Lat. 43° 40'.

ATURIA, or *Auria*, Strabo; a diſtrict of Aſſyria, terminated by the Lycus, and the territory round Ninus; Aſſyria itſelf is thus called.

ATURIS, Ptolemy; *Aturus*, Lucan; the middle u ſhort; but in Aufonius, long; unleſs it be *Aturnus*, as in ſome copies: a river of Aquitania: now the *Adour*, in Gaſcony, riſing in the Pyrenæes, and falling into the ſea of Aquitain; running firſt north, then weſt.

ATHYRAS. See **ATHYRAS.**

ATYRIA. See **ASSYRIA.**

ATYS. See **ACITHIS.**

AVALITES, a port town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, on a cognominal bay of the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy; called *Abalites*, Pliny.

AVANTICUM, Ptolemy; *Aventicum*, Tacitus; the capital of the Helvetii, Antonine, Peutinger; near the Arola, or Aar, on the ſouth ſide of the lake Morati; a Roman colony, Inſcription, Coin. The inhabitants are called *Aventiceniſes*, Inſcription. now *Witzburg*, and by the French, *Avances*, ſtill retaining ſomething of its ancient name.

AVARA, a rivulet of the Bituriges, in Gallia Celtica: now the *Evre*, or *Yèvre*, which, with a north-weſt courſe, falls into the Cher, and this laſt into the Loire. Afterwards called *Avera*.

AVARA, a town of Arabia Petraea, Ptolemy, Stephanus.

AVARICUM, Cæſar, Ptolemy; a town of the Bituriges, in Gallia Celtica, on

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on the rivulet *Avara*: the largest and strongest place of the Bituriges, and situate in a very fertile soil, Caesar. Now *Bourges* in Berry. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$.

AVARUM, a promontory of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy. Now *Cabo de Viana*, in Portugal, to the north of Oporto, at the mouth of the Lima.

AVASIS. See **OASIS**.

AUBERIUM, a place of Africa Propria, Antonine.

AUCHIS, a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, on the river *Plathis*, Pliny; which falls from east to west into the *Palus Maeotis*.

AUDATHA, a town of Arabia Deserta, Pliny; on the *Euphrates*.

AUDENA, a river of the *Cispadana*, in Italy, Livy; which, running from east to west from the *Apenine*, falls into the *Macra*.

AUDIA, a town of Arabia Petraea, Notitia.

AUDIRA, an inland town of Africa Propria, Ptolemy.

AUDUM, a promontory of *Mauretania Caesariensis*, which terminates the *Sinus Numidicus*, Ptolemy.

AUDURA. See **AUTURA**.

AUDUS, Ptolemy; a river of *Mauretania Caesariensis*, running from south to north into the *Mediterranean*, at the promontory *Audum*.

AUDUS, a mountain in the south of *Numidia*, Ptolemy. See **AURASIUS**.

AVELITES. See **SINUS AVELITES**.

AVELLA. See **ABELLA**.

AVENDO, *onis*, Itinerary, Peutinger; seems to be the *Vendo* in Strabo's MSS. A town of *Lithurnia*, distant twenty miles from *Senia* to the east, Strabo: the Itinerary has only eighteen. Supposed to be *Ouglin*, in Croatia.

AVENIO, a town of the *Cavares*, Mela, Pliny, Ptolemy; one of the most opulent of *Gallia Narbonensis*, Mela; also mentioned by Strabo, and Stephanus; who calls it a town of *Maffilia*, on the *Rhone*; it is called a colony, Ptolemy; a Latin town, Pliny; rights often united in the same city. The lower writers use *Avennio*, and hence the gentilitious name, *Avennicus*. Now call-

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ed *Avignon*, in Provence. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$.

AVENS, a river altogether unknown to other authors, Servius on Virgil is the only one, who quotes it from Varro: on these words of Virgil, *Pulcher Aventinus*, he says, that the Sabines had mount *Aventine* allotted to them by Romulus, which they called from a river of their own country, *Avens*. But Livy, Dionysius, Festus, and Victor agree, that the hill took its name from *Aventinus*, king of the *Albani*, who was buried at the foot of it.

AVENTICUM. See **AVANTICUM**.

AVENTINUS MONS, one of the seven hills of Rome; so called, either from *Avens*, a supposed river of the Sabines, according to Servius; or from *Aves*, birds, which flocked thither from the *Tiber*; or from *Aventinus*, an Alban king. It was also called *Murcius*, from *Murcia*, the goddess of sloth, who had here a little chapel, Festus; also *Collis Dianae*, from the temple of *Diana*, Martial; and *Remonius*, from *Remus*, who wanted to build the city, and who was buried there, Plutarch. It was taken within the compass of the city by *Ancus Martius*, Eutropius. To the east it had the city walls; to the south, the *Campus Figulinus*; to the west the *Tiber*; to the north, *Mons Palatinus*. In circuit, two miles and a quarter.

AVERA. See **AVARA**.

AVERA, a town of Syria, in the *Palmyrene*, Ptolemy.

AVERNUS LACUS, or *Aornus*, adjoining to the *Lucrinus*, with a communication formerly between them, still to be distinguished, though now filled up with earth, the distance being but of a few paces, Holstenius: a lake of Campania, lying between *Misenum* and *Decaearchia*, in compass about five stadia, Diodorus Siculus, of an unfathomable depth, Vibius Sequester, Lucan. It takes its name from the pestilential steams said to arise from it, and which prove fatal to birds: but after grubbing up the wood, which stood on it, and building round it, no noxious effects were felt. Virgil

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gil justly ascribes the poisonous exhalation not to the lake, but to the cavern adjoining (call'd *Avernus*) or cave of the sibyl, through which is a descent to hell, Poets: and hence the proper name is *Lacus Avernus*, the lake near the cavern, as it is called by Cicero, Livy, Anianus: now *il Lago Averno*.

AUFIDENA, the 11th town of the Samnites, beyond the Apennine, on the confines of the Peligni, on the river Sagrus, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy, Antonine. The gentilitious name is *Aufidenates*, Pliny. Now called *Aversa*, a citadel of the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Abruzzo, at the farther foot of the Apennine, on the confines of the Terra di Lavoro.

AUFIDUS, a river of Apulia, Horace, Livy, Florus; Polybius observes, that it is the only river that divides the Apennine, to make itself a passage: it runs from west to east, into the Adriatic near Canne. Now call'd the *Garo*, in the kingdom of Naples.

AUFINA, *Afrani*, Piny; a town of the Vestini, between Aquila and Pinna, now *Oria*. *Aufinates*, the gentilitious name, with the surname, *Cyneriani*, Pliny. Which is otherwise to be understood than of the Apennine with respect to Rome and Latium, the Apennine consisting the Veltro, from the Sabines.

AUFONA, or *Aufona*, a river or river of Britain, which is sometimes to be the true reading for *Aufona* in Tacitus: because in the parts mentioned by Tacitus the same two rivers, Misen and Minn, the latter now call'd *Afon*, which falls into the Severn: the Greater the *Afon*.

AUGAEA, an inland town of Cardessus, a district of Macedonia, Ptolemy.

AUGAIA, an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis, Ptolemy.

AUGEA, a town of the Leontini, another in Laconia, Stephanus.

AUILLA, a town of Macedonia, Stephanus. The people *Auillae*, or *Auylae*, the same with the *Auillones*, Hierodotus, Ptolemy, who worshipped only the manes, or the spirits of departed persons, whom they confus'd as shades, Meli.

AUGISUS, a mountain of Liguria, Livy; one of the Apennines, which

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Hannibal crossed: now *il Monte Codro*, in the territory of Genoa, from which the Boates, now la Verra, or la Vella, takes its rise, Cluverius.

AUGUST, Antonine; a town of Moesia Interior, distant eighteen miles from the confluence of the Ciabrus: the founder unknown; in ruins in Procopius's time.

AUGUSTA, an inland town of Cilicia Trachea, near the river Pyramus, Ptolemy; called also *Augylopolis*, Notitia.

AUGUSTIA ASTURICA. See **ASTURICA**.

AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM, Ptolemy; out of compliment to Augustus; call'd *Clumberum*, originally, Meli, Antonine; which it afterwards retained, Itinerary; a town of Aquitania. In the middle age it took the name of the people, *Ausci*, Ammian, hence *Auscenses*, the gentilitious name, Sidonius: still retaining something of its ancient appellation, in the modern name, *Aux*, or *Aush*, the capital of Gascony. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 43° 40'.

AUGUSTA COLONIA APULUM. See **ALBA JULIA**.

AUGUSTANA. See **AUGUSTOPOLIS** in Prussia.

AUGUSTA DACICA, a colony of Trajan, at Sarmizegethula, which see.

AUGUSTA EMERITA, a town of Lusitania, on the Anas, the capital of the province, a colony of the Emeriti, or such soldiers as had served out their legal time, were men of experience, and had received particular marks of favour, as a reward of their valour, sent thither by Augustus, Dio Cassius. To this colony coins and inscriptions bear witness: now call'd *Merida*, a city of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana. W. Long. 6° 12', Lat. 38° 55'.

AUGUSTA FIRMA. See **ASTIGI**.

AUGUSTA GEMELLA, a town of Baetica, on the north side of the Baetis, the *Tu* of Pliny; *Tuct* of Ptolemy. In the war with Vriatus, it is simply call'd *Gemella*, Appian: but call'd thus by anticipation; because the name of the *Legio Gemella*, or *Gemina*, was of the time of the Caesars, and therefore in other places call'd *Gemella Augusta*, Piny, Inscription. Now suppl'd

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ed to be *Martos*, above Corduba.
AUGUSTA JULIA GADITANA, Pliny, Inscription; a town of Roman citizens, in the island Gades, at the mouth of the Baetis, without the straits: it had a *conventus iudicis*, or assizes, Pliny; was enlarged with a new town, by Balbus of Gades, a man of consular dignity; and both towns were called *Double-Town*, Strabo.

AUGUSTAMNICA. See **THMUIS**.

AUGUSTANI. See **ASTURICA**.

AUGUSTA NOVA, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA, a town and colony of Gallia Cisalpina, Ptolemy; capital of the Salassi, called the boundary of Italy, Pliny; situate at the foot of the Alpes Graiae, on the Duria. Now *Aoste*, in Piedmont. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 14'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 49'$.

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA DACIAE, to the north of Apulum, on the Aluta, Ptolemy.

AUGUSTA RAURACORUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Belgica, called also *Rauracum*, or *Rauraci, orum*, from the custom of giving the gentilicious names to towns, Itinerary, Ammian. In the Notitia, it is called *Castrum Rauracense*; a colony led by Manutius Plancus, the disciple and friend of Cicero, under the auspices of Augustus, Inscription. Pliny calls it *Colonia Rauriaca*; and Ptolemy, *Augusta Rauracorum*. Now *Auest*, a small village, at the bend of the Rhine northwards; but from its ruins, which are still to be seen, appears to have been a considerable colony; at the distance of six miles from Basil to the east.

AUGUSTA SULSONUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Axona; so called from Augustus, and with great probability supposed to be the *Novesium* of Caesar. Now called *Soyons*, in the Isle of France, on the Aisne. E. Long. $3^{\circ} 21'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 28'$.

AUGUSTA TAURINORUM, a town of the Taurini, at the foot of the Alps, where the Duria Minor falls into the Po; formerly called *Taurasia*, Appian: it took its new name from a colony of Augustus, Pliny, Tacitus. In an anonymous panegyric

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addressed to Constantine, the people are called *Taurinales*, and the circumjacent country, *Taurinales Campi*. The modern name is *Turin*, the capital of Piedmont. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 16'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$.

AUGUSTA TREBA, a town of the Aequi, near the springs of the Anio, Pliny: from what prince it took its name *Augusta*, does not appear: the gentilicious name is *Trebanii*, Pliny. The town is now called *Trevi*, in Umbria, or in the east of the Campagna di Roma. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. 43° .

AUGUSTA TRIVIRORUM, a town of the Treviri, a people inhabiting between the Rhine and the Meuse, but especially about the Moselle: a colony of Augustus; but when settled does not appear, nor what was its ancient name. Tacitus calls it barely *Colonia Trevirorum*. Pomponius Mela is the first author extant, that calls it by its new name, *Augusta*; next comes an inscription, a coin of Vespasian, and then Ptolemy, in all which it is called *Augusta Trevirorum*. In after times called *Treveri*, or *Treviri*, Ammian: now *Trers*, or *Treves*, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle. E. Long. $6^{\circ} 10'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$.

AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM, Pliny; a town of the *Tricastini*, a people dwelling on the Rhone. Now called *S. Pol de Trois Chateaux*, in the territory of Tricastin, in Dauphiné, not far from the Rhone, and the confines of Provence. Called also *Civitas Tricastinorum*, Notitia.

AUGUSTA VEROMANDUORUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; the capital of the Veromandui, Caesar; a people dwelling near the Isara, a river of Gallia Belgica; between the Nervii to the north, and the Sueffones to the south; called also *Veromandui*, Livy; and *Veromandi*, Antonine; still retaining their ancient name, *Vermandui*. This *Augusta*, Cluverius, Bandrand, &c. suppose to be the village *Vermand*, distant two leagues from S. Quentin; but Valesius, S. Quentin, situate between the Somme and the Oyse in Picardy, called in the lower age *Virmandore Oppidum*, where the martyr Quintinus lies buried, Gregorius Turonensis. E. Long. $3^{\circ} 16'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$.

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AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Licates, on the Licus: called by Tacitus a noble colony of Rhaetia: now *Augsburg*, in the east of Suabia, on the confines of Bavaria; situate at the confluence of the Wertach and Lech. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$.

AUGUSTA ULPIA TRAJANA, a name of *Sarmizegethusa*, which see.

AUGUST: LUCUS. See **LUCUS**.

AUGUSTOBONA, Antonine; *Augustomana*, Ptolemy; names of the same import; the ancients calling *manus*, what was afterwards called *bonus*, Varro; a city of the Tricasses, or Tricassini, and afterwards called *Tricasses*, and *Trecassae, arum*, Ammian; still farther corrupted to *Trecae*, or *Treci*; whence the modern name *Troyes*, in Champagne, on the Seyne. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$.

AUGUSTOBRIGA, a town of Lusitania, near the springs of the Munda, Ptolemy. Another *Augustobriga*, or *Augustobrica*, Antonine; between Toletum and Emerita, on the Tagus, but on which side uncertain: this last renders that of Ptolemy, from its proximity, suspicious, who assigns a third to the Pelendones, to the north of Numantia, and near the Durius. The gentilitious name is *Augustobrigensis*, Pliny.

AUGUSTODUNUM, the capital of the Aedui, Meia, Tacitus, Ptolemy. Tacitus adds, that there was a famous school or academy there, for the education of youth: now contracted *Ashon*, or *Aulan*, in the duchy of Burgundy, on the Arroux. It took its name from Augustus; some learned men imagine its ancient name to have been *Eboracæ*. Named *Flavia*, after Constantius and his son Constantine the Great; hence *Flavienſes*, Eumenius; *Augustodunenses*, *Constantius*, the people. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$.

AUGUSTOMAGUS, situate, as appears from the Itineraries, between Caesaromagus and Suesſones; called also *Silvanectæ*, or *Silvanectæ*, from the people; a town of Galia Belgica. Now *Serlis*, in the Ile of France. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 10'$.

AUGUSTONICE, the same with *Thimuc*, which see.

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AUGUSTOMANA. See **AUGUSTOBONA**.

AUGUSTONEMETUM. See **ARVERNI**.

AUGUSTOPOLIS. See **AUGUSTA** in Cilicia.

AUGUSTOPOLIS, also a town of Phrygia, Notitia; and to this Holstenius refers the *Augustada* of Epiphanius.

AUGUSTORITUM, some authors are of opinion that this is the capital of the Pictones; afterwards called *Pictavi*, Ammian; now *Poitiers*. But by Antonine's Itinerary from Burdigala to Argantomagus, or Argenton, as it is interpreted by many, it can be no other but the capital of the Lemovices, now *Limoges*, situate between Vesunna of the Petrocorii, or Perigueux, and Argantomagus. E. Long. $1^{\circ} 22'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 52'$.

AUGYLAE. See **AUGILAE**.

AVIA, Ptolemy; *Aveia*, Tabulae; a town of the Vestini, which seems to be the *Fucentis* of Cluverius; twenty miles from Alba: it was near Aquila, as appears from the Roman Martyrology.

AVIM, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joshua.

AVISIO, *ons*, an obscure port of Liguria, Antonine; between Monaca and Nice.

AVITTA, a town of Africa, in the inland parts of Zeugitana, Pliny Pastinger.

AVIUM INSULA, an island of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, in the Arabian Gulf Ptolemy.

AVIUM OPPIDUM, a town of Phoenicia, near Sarepta, Pliny; a town of the Sidonians, Scylax; between Sidon and Tyre, Strabo.

AVIUM PROMONTORIUM, a promontory in the south of the island Taprobane, Ptolemy.

AULADIS, a town in the Chalcitis, a district of Mesopotamia, to the south of Edessa, Ptolemy.

AULAE, a dock or station for ships in Cilicia, between Tarsus and Anchialus, Stephanus.

AULAFI MOENIA, Arrian; a fortress of Thrace, on a bay of the Euxine to the south-east of Apollonia.

AULERCI, Caesar, Pliny, Ptolemy

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a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into the Cenomani, Diablintes, and Eburovices; extending from the Sequana to Arnotica. Now *le Maine, le Perche*, and the bishoprick of *Evreux*, Baudrand.

AULIS, *idos*, a town of Boeotia, over-against Chalcis of Euboea, on the Euripus, where that strait is narrowest; and which were sometimes joined together by a mole or causeway, Diodorus Siculus: a craggy situation, Homer, Nonnus; and a village of the Tanagraci, Strabo; distant from Chalcis three miles; a harbour famous for the rendezvous of a thousand ships under Agamemnon, previous to the Trojan expedition, Livy, Virgil, Pliny. Now entirely destroyed.

AULOCRENE, or *Aulocrenae*, Pliny; a mountain of Phrygia, from which the Meander takes its rise, ten miles from Apamea, through a valley of that length. Here a plane tree was shewn from which Marsyas hung, after being overcome by Apollo, Pliny.

AULON, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the borders of the Ammonites, Josephus. Also the name of a city or place in Crete, Stephanus.

AULON, a town and dock, or station for ships, of Illyricum, on the Adriatic, Ptolemy, Antonine. Now *Valona*, or *Velana*, a port-town in the duchy of Ferrara, on one of the mouths of the Po, on the Gulf of Venice. E. Long 13°, Lat. 44° 50'.

AULON, a town on the lake Bolbe, in the east of Macedonia, Thucydides.

AULON, a fine and large plain between Libanus and Antilibanus, Theophrastus.

AULON, or *Aulona*, a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus, Pliny; on the confines of Messenia. Here stood a temple of Aesculapius; hence the epithet *Aulonius*, given that divinity, Paulanias.

AULONIA See CAULON.

AVO, a river of Gallaecia in Spain, Mela; *Aous*, Ptolemy: now called *el rio de Aves*, falling into the Western Ocean, between the Durus and the Celandus.

AVON. See AEON.

AURADIS, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

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AURANA, a town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy.

AURANITIS, Josephus; a country beyond Jordan to the north, towards Damascus and Hemath, Ezekiel; and a part of the Trachonitis; so called from Hauran, or Auran, a district, town, or mountain; Jerome says it is a town of Damascus in the Desert. *Auranitis* is also a district of Babylon, adjoining to the Euphrates, Ptolemy: in other respects obscure.

AURAS, a river rising from mount Haemus, and falling into the Danube, Herodotus.

AURASIUS, Procopius; a mountain in the south of Numidia, thirteen days journey from Carthage; described as extremely steep on every side; but on its top having level plains, meadows, gardens, springs, gentle streams, and producing corn and spices of all sorts; it seems to be the *Audus* of Ptolemy.

AUREA CHERSONESUS. See CHERSONESUS.

AUREA REGIO, Ptolemy; a district of the Farther India, or extra Gangem: to the north of the Regio Argentea.

AURELIA VIA. See VIA.

AURELIA COLONIA ANTONINIANA. See OVILABIS.

AURELIANI URBS. See GENABUM.

AURELII FORUM. See FORUM.

AUREUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain in the north-west of Corsica, whose ridge runs out to the north-east and south-east, forming an elbow. Another mountain of Moesia Superior, or Servia, Peutinger; to the south of the Danube, with a cognominal town at its foot, on the same river. The emperor Probus planted this mountain with vines, Eutropius.

AURINIA, the ancient name of the Saturnia Colonia. See SATURNIA.

AURUNCI, Virgil; a people of Latium, towards Campania; the same with the *Aufones*, at least so intermixed as not to be easily distinguishable, though Pliny separates them.

AURITINA, a town in the south of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

AUSA, a town of Tarraconensis; the inhabitants, *Ausitani*, Pliny. Called *Ausona* in the middle age. Now *Vick*

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Vich de Ojóna, a town of Catalonia. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 41° 50'.

AUSARA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, situate on the east side of the Sinus Sachalites.

AUSCI, Ptolemy; *Auscii*, Pliny; a people of Aquitain, in Gaul. Now the diocese of *Nax*.

AUSCI. See **AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM**.

AUSER, Pliny; or *Auser*, Rutilius; a river of Tuscany, which running from north to south, falls into the Arnus, below Pisae, Pliny.

AUSETANI, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, situate between the rivers Sambroca and Rubricatus, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

AUSIGDA, a town of Cyrene, situate between the Fanum Aptuchi and Ptolemais, Ptolemy.

AUSIMUM, Peutinger: *Auximum*, Caesar, Velleius, Lucan; *Auxumam*, Strabo; a town a little way above the sea in the Picenum: a Roman colony. Velleius, Plutarch. The gentilicious name, *Auximates*, Caesar. Now *Opino*, or *Cimo*, in the March of Ancona. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 43° 20'.

AUSINZA, a town of Persia, situate between the mouths of the Britoana and Bagrada, on the sea, Peutinger.

AUSIRA, a town of Isauria, in the Hither Asia, Ptolemy; which Casaubon takes to be *Laura*, the capital: but as it is *Lyra* in the Falarine copy, some imagine it is *Lyra* of Lycaonia, and that especially because Ptolemy makes no mention of that city.

AUSITIS, a district of Arabia Deserta; the *Uzer* Job. Septuagint. The Chaldeans and Sabaei of Arabia Deserta, not those of Arabia Felix, were his neighbours; Sabe being a town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy; and his friends, who came to comfort him, were a, ex. at Eliphaz, the Temanite, of Arabia Deserta, as Bildad the Shuhite, a descendant of Shua, Abraham's son by Keturah, all the children, by whom were sent off to the east with presents; the scripture name for Arabia Deserta; and the third friend, Zophar the Naamathite, was probably also of Arabia Deserta.

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AUSOBA, Ptolemy; a river in the north-west of Ireland; supposed by Camden to be the river which falls into the bay of Galway; by others again, the *Cyll*, which runs into the sea at Sligo.

AUSONA. See **AUSA**.

AUSONA, Livy; a town of the Ausones, a people who anciently occupied all the Lower Italy, from the Promontorium Circaeum, down to the straits of Sicily; but were afterwards reduced to a much narrower compass; namely, between the Montes Circaeii and Massici; nor did they occupy the whole of this, but other people were intermixed. Concerning *Ausona* or its remains there is nothing recorded.

AUSONIA, the ancient name of Italy, from its most ancient inhabitants, the Ausones, Virgil, Servius,

AUSONEUM MARE, Pliny; a part of the Ionian sea, extending southwards from the promontory Japygium to Sicily, which it washes on the east, as it does the Brutii and Magna Graecia on the south and east; it is separated from the Tulfican sea by the strait of Messina.

AUSTANITIS, a north-west district of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

AUSTER, one of the four cardinal winds, as Servius calls them, blowing from the south, Pliny, Ovid, Manilius.

AUSTRANIA, an island of Germany, so called by the natives, but *Glesfaria* by the Romans, from the *Glessum*, or amber found there, Pliny: where situate not so certain; unless one of those which lay in the Sinus Venedicus, or in that part of the Baltic adjoining to the mouth of the Vistula, and therefore called *Electrides* by the Greeks, who called amber *Electrum*; and these were the eastern: over against Britain, says Pliny, the *Glesfariae*, called *Electrides* by the later Greeks, are scattered up and down in the German Ocean; but these again are the western, and one of them called *Alfania*, which see. Pomponius Mela, in imitation of the Greeks, places the *Electrides* in the Adriatic Gulf: who made a certain river, called Eridanus, to run into the north sea, from which amber comes, Herodotus;

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rodotus, who seems to doubt of this river, as does also Pliny. The mistake of the Greeks seems to arise from their confounding the Venedi, a people inhabiting on the borders of Sarmatia, with the Veneti of Italy, dwelling at the mouth of the Eridanus, or Padus; and the Eridanus of Germany, now the Rodaune, or Reddaune, a small river running into the Vistula, near Dantzic, with the Eridanus of Italy. The term *Gleffum*, denoting amber, seems to be from the German, *Glas*, on account of the transparency.

AUSTRASII. See RITUARI.

AUSTRI CORNU, Hanno's Periplus; a bay of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, a sail of three days from the mountain called Deorum Currus; now supposed to be the *Sierra Leona* of the Portuguese. Also the name of a promontory in Ethiopia, on the Red Sea, Strabo.

AUSUGUM, a town of Rhaetia, between Feltria and Vicentia, Pliny, Itinerary.

AUSUM, an obscure town of Mauretania Caesariensis, between the rivers Gulus and Audus, to the north of Igilgili, Ptolemy.

AUSUR. See AUZER.

AUTESIODORUM, commonly *Altisiodorum*, and *Autisiodorum*, but the first appellation is the more genuine, as in Antonine's Itinerary, Peutinger. Ammian has *Autosiodorum*; which, according to Valesius, is the same with Antonine's *Autisiodorum*: whether a town of the Senones or Aedui is doubtful.

AUTOBA. See ATTEVA.

AUTOCHTHONES. See ABORIGINES.

AUTOLALA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, between the rivers Subus and Salathus; and hence probably the Autololes Gaetuli take their name, called by Ptolemy *Autololatae*, unless the true reading be *Autolalatae*, or *Autololatae*. *Autololes*, penult. short, Silius. The name also of an island in the Atlantic, opposite to the town Autolala; called also *Junonis Solis Insula*, *Hæc*; *1718*.

AUTOMALA, Strabo, Apollodorus, quoted by Stephanus; *Automalax*, Ptolemy; *Automalaca*, Stephanus,

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as if formed from an oblique case of *Automalax*; a citadel of Cyrene, Ptolemy; thus described by Strabo; it is next the *Arae Philaenorum* to the east with a garrison; and situate on the point of a cove or small bay of the Sinus Syrticus.

AUTOMATE, called also *Hiera*, one of the Cyclades, an island to the north of Crete, Pliny; said to have emerged out of the sea, between the islands Thera and Therasia, in the fifth year of the emperor Claudius; in extent thirty stadia, Orosius.

AUTOSIODORUM. See AUTESIODORUM.

AUTRICUM, Ptolemy; the capital of the Carnutes, a people of Gallia Celtica, afterwards called *Carnotenus*, *Carnotena*, and *Civitas Carnotum*. The gentilitious name *Carnutes*, Caesar, Livy; *Carnuti*, Pliny; *Carnutae*, Ptolemy; now *Chartres*, in the Orleansois, on the Eure. E. Long. 1° 32', Lat. 48° 27'.

AUTRIGONES, Mela, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, extending from the Iberus to the Cantabrian Ocean. Now the greatest part of Biscay.

AUTURA, or *Audura*, a river of Gallia Celtica, only mentioned in the lives of the saints. Now the *Eure*, which falls into the Seine, on the left-hand or south side.

AUVONA. See AUFONA.

AVUS. See AVO.

AUXACIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Auxacitis, in Scythia extra Imaum.

AUXACII MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of Scythia extra Imaum, to the north of the Casii Montes.

AUXACITIS, Ptolemy; a district of Scythia extra Imaum.

AUXII MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains terminating Sogdiana on the west side.

AUXIMIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis, near Suburgia.

AUXIMUM. See AUSIMUM.

AUXIQUA, a town of the Syrtica, between Leptis and the Cinyphus, Itinerary.

AUZA. See AUZEA.

AUZARA, a town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy.

AUZA, Tacitus; *Auxia*, Ptolemy; *Auza*,

AXA, Itinerary; a citadel of Mauritania Caesariensis; situate almost mid-way, Antonine, between Caesarea and Sitifi.

AXATI, a town of Baetica, on the east or south side of the Baetis, to the south-west of Corduba, a Roman municipal town, Inscription. The epithet *axatiana*, Inscription. Now *Lera*, from the Inscriptions there found; a small city of Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. W. Long. $5^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$.

AXELODUNUM, Notitia Imperii; a town of Britain: now *Haxham*, Camden, in Northumberland, to the west of Newcastle on the Tyne.

AXENTUS, the ancient name of the Euxine, or Black Sea; so called from Axkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on, or near it. This original being forgot in length of time, the latter Greeks explained this term by *axen-potable*, which *Axenos* literally denotes, Strabo, Ovid; and therefore when they came to consider the inhabitants of these coasts as more civilized or hospitable, they then changed the name into *Euxenus*, which it still retains, Wells.

AXIACAE See **AXIACES**.

AXIACE, a town of Sarmatia Europaea, Pliny; on the west side of the Euxine: now *Ocheretse*, Mercator; the capital of Bulgar Tartary. E. Long. $35^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. 46° .

AXIACES, a river of Sarmatia Europaea, between the Iudanus and Tyras, Melis, running a little to the north of Danubius; and falling from west to east into the mouth of the Borysthenes. In modern maps we have *Tanais*, which seems to answer to the *Axiaces* of Pliny, or rather to the *Agis*. The inhabitants on it are called *axiaces*. Pliny. A people of the Borysthenes, among whom the *axiaces* are unknown, neither being the name nor touching the territory of others, Melis.

AXIOM, a town of the Indies, Olearius.

AXIOMIA, a town of the Centrones, a people of the Narenta, towards the Alps, Pliny. Now called *Ejma* or *axia*, a village of Savoy, in the Tarentine. Also a town of Persia, on the Oroates, near Persepolis, Ptolemy.

AXIKUM, a town of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Appian.

AXIOPOLIS, a town of the Triballi, in Moesia Inferior, Ptolemy; who thence down to the Euxine calls the Danube, *Ister*: now *Axiopoli* in Bulgaria. E. Long. 34° , Lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$.

AXIS, a town of Umbria in Italy, Propertius; called *Astisium* by others.

AXIVM, a town of Macedonia, Pliny; now called *Vardari*, on the river Axius, seven miles from Thessalonica.

AXIUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; a large river of Macedonia, which, rising in Mons Scardus, falls with a south-east course, through Pelagonia and Mygdonia, into the Sinus Thermaicus. Its waters were observed to be thick and muddy, and therefore a verse in Homer, which seems to make it run clear and limpid, has given the critics some trouble; viz. *ἄναικος ἔσθ' ἰσχυρὸν ἄλμα* where, say they, *Aix* is not to be taken in its common acceptation, but for the name of a clear fountain, which runs into the *Axius*, and therefore instead of *ἄ*, Strabo reads *ἄλμα*, and for *Aix*, *Ainc*. Antimachus in his Thebais, as quoted by Stephanus, makes mention of this fountain.

AXIUS, a name the Macedonians gave the Orontes, a river of Syria, on which Apamea stood; probably because the largest in those parts, as the *Axius* was in Macedonia, Coin.

AXONA, a short, a river of Gallia Belgica, rising in the extremity of the territory of the Rhemi, Caesar, a headlong river, Antonius; with a west course, falling into the Saron, and both together into the Sequana, with a south-west course. The inhabitants on it are called *axoni*. Locan. Its modern name is *axona*.

AXUS, a city of Crete, Stephanus; who quotes Herodotus's fourth book, but there we read *Oaxus*, another town of Crete, and therefore the reading here should be *Axus*.

AXYRIS, a village, and the last place of Marmarica, at which the Cyrenaica, or Pentapolis begins, Ptolemy.

AXA, Pliny; a town of Armenia Minor; situate far to the north of Nicopolis,

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ropolis. in the same meridian, and in $42^{\circ} 10'$, of Latitude, the same with that of Satala, a town a little more easterly, Ptolemy.

AZA. See GAZA.

AZA, an obscure town in the Pontus Cappadocius, Ptolemy.

AZAGA, Stephanus; a province of Media, towards Armenia Major.

AZAGARIUM, a town of Sarmatia Europaea, on the Borysthenes, Ptolemy. E. Long 36° , Lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$. Now supposed to be *Czernobol*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, in the Palatinate of Kiow, not far from the Borysthenes.

AZAMA, Ptolemy; supposed to be the same with *Zama*, which see.

AZAMORA, a citadel of Armenia Minor, Strabo.

AZANI, *orum*, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia, surnamed *Epi-Zetes*. The gentilitious name *Azaniac* Stephanus.

AZANIA, Pausanias; one of the three districts, and the western, into which Arcas, the son of Jupiter and Callisto, divided Arcadia; so called from Azan, one of his three sons, a territory barren and uncultivated, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Azanic*, a people famous for their antiquity, Strabo: *Azan*, Statius. *Azania* is also a district of Ethiopia, at the equator, towards the Red Sea, Ptolemy, Arrian.

AZANITIS, a district of Phrygia Epicetios, where the river Rhyndacus rises, Strabo; so called from the city Azani.

AZANIUM MARE, that part of the Ethiopic Ocean, on which Azania borders, Pliny.

AZANOTH THABOR, a city of Galilee, the boundary of the tribe of Naphtali, Joshua.

AZANUS, a river of Taprobane, whose mouth is on the south side of the island, Ptolemy.

AZAR, a mountain of Egypt, Ptolemy.

AZARA, a town of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, Strabo. Another on the east side of the Palus Maeotis, northwards, Ptolemy.

AZARA, a rich temple of Minerva, in the province of Elymais in Persia, plundered by Antiochus the Great, Strabo. Jerome calls the

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goddess Diana: Appian says, that Antiochus Epiphanes plundered the temple of Venus of Elymais. We are to suppose, the name of the goddess barbarous; probably *Nanata*, mentioned 2 Maccabes, and therefore the Greeks gave her different names.

AZARABA, a town of Sarmatia Asiatia, on the Rhombites Minor, falling from east to west into the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy.

AZARITHIA, a fountain of Phrygia, called *Epi-Zetes*, Strabo.

AZATHA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

AZEKA, a city of the Amorrites, in the lot of Judah; situate between Eleutheropolis and Aelia. Jerome; where the five kings of the Amorrites and their army were destroyed by hail-stones from heaven, Joshua.

AZEM, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Simeon, Judges.

AZENENSES, a *gens*, or hamlet of Attica, Stephanus: and hence *Azenenses Azmures*, Inscription in Wheeler.

AZENUS. See ACHELOUS.

AZENENE, a more southerly district of Armenia Major, between the Euphrates and the springs of the Tigris; in the Palatine copy, *Anzitenene*, Ptolemy.

AZICIS, an inland town of Marmarica, Ptolemy.

AZILIS, a town, river, or mountain of Libya, Stephanus, Callimachus; the scholiast on which last says, it was a mountain and river of Libya; and Herodotus, a town of the Cyreneans.

AZIRIS, a town of Armenia Minor, near the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

AZIU, Antonine, Peutinger, a town on the west side of the Syrtis Major.

AZMON, a town of Judea. See ASZMONA.

AZMORNA. See ASMURNA.

AZORIUM, Ptolemy; *Azorum*, Strabo; a town of the district of Tripolis, Livy; or Tripolitis, Strabo; a subdivision of the Pelasgiotis; one of the three divisions of Thessaly, Strabo.

AZORUS, Strabo; perhaps the *Afforus* of Ptolemy, which see; a town of Mygedonia.

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AZOTUS, Septuagint, Herodotus; a considerable place, and withstanding a long siege by Psammetichus, Herodotus; *Asdod*, Hebrew; one of the five cities of the Philistines, on the Mediterranean: famous for the temple of Dagon, destroyed by Jonathan Asmonæus; when he took

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and burnt the city, Josephus. The gentilitious name *Azotus*, Septuagint, Vulgate. Scarce three miles from the Mediterranean.

AZUIS, Ptolemy; a town to the east of the river Cinyphus, near the Syr-
AZURITANUM, a town of Africa Pliny.

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BAALA, an island city of the tribe of Judah, at an equal distance from the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean; formerly called *Kiriath-jearim*, or City of the Woods, also *Kiriath-Baal*, Joshua: one of the cities of the Gibeonites, about nine miles to the south of Aelia, or Jerusalem, Jerome, Eusebius. In this city stood for some time the ark, after its recovery from the Philistines, 1 Sam. vii.

BAALATH, Joshua; a city of the tribe of Dan; or *Ealeth*, Josephus; at no great distance from Gazara. *Baalath*, also a city built by Solomon, 1 Kings ix.

BAAL-GAD, a place in the valley of Lebanon, under mount Hermon, Joshua. According to Eusebius and Jerome, a city in the plains of Lebanon, at the foot of mount Hermon. But because Hermon is to the east of Lebanon, the place seems to be situate in the Auranitis, eastwards rather than to the north of Galilee, and the springs of Jordan, and consequently on the other side the Jordan.

BAAL-HAZOR, a place to the south of Ephraim, a city of Benjamin.

BAAL-HERMON, a part of mount Hermon, Judges iii. 1 Chron. v.

BAAL-MEON, or *Beel Meon*, a village on the other side of Jordan, built by the Reubenites, near *Baaru*, in Arabia, where are hot baths, distant nine miles from Heshbon, Jerome, Eusebius.

BAAL PERAZIM, 2 Sam. v. a place where David defeated the Philistines.

BAAL-SALISSA, a town of Judah, 2 Kings iv. *Salissa*, Jerome; the ancient name of which was *Bela*, Moses; and afterwards *Zoar*; when saved from the destruction of the cities of the plain, at the prayer of Lot, id.

BAAL-THAMAR, a village near Gibeon in the tribe of Benjamin.

BAAL-ZEPHON, Moses; or *Beel-Zephon*, a place on the Red Sea; supposed to be to the north of Pihahiroth.

BAARSARES. See MAARSARES.

BAARU, the name of a mountain unknown; from which spring the hot waters of Baal-Meon, Eusebius, Jerome.

BABBA, called *Julia Campestris*, Pliny; *Baba*, Ptolemy; a colony of Augustus, forty miles from Lixus; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, Coins.

BABEL, Moses; *Eabylon*, Greeks and Romans; the capital of Babylonia, or Chaldaea, and one of the most ancient cities in the world; named from the confusion miraculously caused in the language of the people, to oblige them to desist from building, and separate and spread themselves on the earth. Some suppose, that Homer's term *Meropes*, for men, is in allusion to this event. Here Nimrod built the capital of his kingdom, called *Babel*, Moses; standing on each side the Euphrates, in compass sixty miles, with walls two hundred feet high, and fifty broad. Diodorus Siculus, from Chitarchus, reduces the compass to forty-five miles. Herodotus, however,

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ever, assigns to each side an hundred and twenty stadia, which in the four sides amount to four hundred and eighty stadia, which are Pliny's number of sixty miles. Curtius agrees nearly with Diodorus, making the circuit three hundred and sixty-eight stadia; but Strabo extends it to three hundred and eighty-five stadia; and so broad, that carriages, with four horses abreast, could pass each other with ease. The whole of this space was not inhabited, fields and gardens interposing; and if we may credit Curtius, only ninety stadia were built upon, or occupied by houses. The walls were built with bricks and bitumen, Josephus, Justin. Among the ornaments were the hanging garden, Diodorus, Strabo, Josephus; the temple of Belus, the embankment of the Euphrates, and other grand and extraordinary works, mentioned by different authors. The city, built by Nimrod, was enlarged by Belus, greatly ornamented by Nebuchadnezzar, Abydenus, Josephus. Its fate was less severe under Darius and his son Xerxes, being only dismantled by the former, and the latter destroying that admirable structure, the monument of Belus: its calamities were greater under the Macedonians; almost exhausted of inhabitants by Seleucia, a city built on the Tigris, by Seleucus Nicanor, Pliny; called also Babylon. In Strabo's time desolate for the greatest part; or, according to Diodorus, a small part only inhabited. And Pausanias, that there remained standing only the walls; in Jerome's time turned to a park. It stood, as was said, on each side the Euphrates, having streets, running from north to south, parallel with the river, and others crossing those from east to west. The inhabitants were much addicted to, and noted for atrology; and for the manufacture of cloth of various colours, or embroidered cloth. Supposed to have stood in 44° E. Long. and 32° N. Lat.

BABIBA, a town of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, Ptolemy.

BABYLON, in the Apocalypse, is by

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Protestants supposed to be the city of Rome, both Pagan and Papal, the seat of Antichrist: but by the Catholics, Pagan Rome only.

BABYLON, a town of Egypt, near the eastmost branch of the Nile, called *Bubastus*, in the Nomos Heliopolites, Ptolemy; a strong citadel, garrisoned with a Roman legion, Strabo. Now supposed to be *Grand Cairo*, or this city to stand near its ruins. E. Long. $31^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$.

BABYLON of Chaldea. See BABEL.

BABYLONIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Mesopotamia, by the Tigris on the east, on the west by Arabia Deserta, and on the south by a part of the Sinus Persicus, and the borders of Arabia Felix, at this Gulf, Ptolemy. Sometimes called *Chaldaea* in a larger sense, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; a name otherwise restrained to the south part of Babylonia.

BABYLONI MONTES, mountains extremely high, stretching out between Chaldaea and Arabia Deserta, Pliny.

BABYRSA, a citadel of Armenia Major, not far from Artaxata, situate in the mountains; where Tigranes and Artabazus kept their treasure, Strabo, Stephanus.

BARYSENGA. See BESYNGA.

BABYTACE, a city of Persia, Stephanus; whose inhabitants were noted for their contempt of gold, Pliny.

BACACUM, Peutinger; *Bagacum*, Antonine; a town of the Nervii, in Gallia Belgica: now *Bavay*, in Hainault. E. Long. $3^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 25'$.

BACALITIS, a district of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

BACARE, a maritime town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

BACASIS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Ptolemy. Now *Manresa*, in Catalonia.

BACCANAE, a village of Tuscany, Antonine; near the springs of the Cremera.

BACCHI INSULA, an island in the Arabian Gulf, over-against the Troglodytae, Ptolemy.

BACCHI MONS, a mountain of Thrace, near Philippi, Appian.

BACCHIA, a town of Albania, Pliny.

BACENIS,

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BACENIS, a forest of a vast extent, serving as a natural fence between the Cherusci and Suevi, Caesar; running a great way from the Rhine into Germany; supposed to be the Hartz.

BACHINA, an island near Smyrna, Pliny.

BACTRA, ~~orum~~, the capital of the Bactriana, a large and opulent city, called also *Zariaspe*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; through which runs a river called *Bactrus*, Pliny; which gave name to the city and the country; situate at the foot of mount Paropamisus, with the *Bactrus* running by its walls, Curtius. Ptolemy is silent as to this river; and places *Bactra*, a royal residence, on the river Dargidus, not at the foot of mount Paropamisus, which is the southern boundary, but in the heart of the Bactriana. So difficult is it to form a judgment of the site of a principal city. Polyænus also makes mention of the river *Bactrus*.

BACTRIA, or *Bactriana*, Strabo, Curtius; a country of Asia, having Margiana to the west, the river Oxus to the north, mount Paropamisus to the south, and to the east the Massagetae, and other Scythian nations. An extensive and rich country, divided by many rivers, which almost all run from south to north, and at length fall into the Oxus. The inhabitants are called *Bactri*, Pliny; *Bactrii*, and *Bactriani*, Strabo.

BACTROS, or *Bactrus*, a river of Bactria, and from which it takes its name, Herodotus, Lucan.

BACUNTIUS, a river of Pannonia Inferior, which falls into the Sava, near Sirmium, Pliny. Now the Bosna, which rises in, and runs through Bosnia, into the river Save, from north to south.

BAUA. See **BADAS**.

BADACA, a town on the Eulaeus, or Chaïpes, in the Elymais, Diodor. Siculus.

BADACUM, Ptolemy; *Bidiacum*, *Bidaium*, Antonine; *Bedarum*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; which some suppose to be *Salzburg*; but Cluverius, *Painburg*, a hamlet of Bavaria, on the Acha.

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BADANATHA, Pliny; a town of Arabia Felix.

BADARA, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania.

BADAS, or *Bada*, a river of Syria, near which Memnon was buried, Strabo.

BADEL. See **BIDERIS**.

BADEOS, Stephanus; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea.

BADIA, a town in Baetica, on the Anas, Valerius Maximus; *Bathia*, *Batheia*, or *Bathea*, Plutarch. Supposed to be *Badajoz*, on the Guadiana. W. Long. 7° 20', Lat. 38° 45'.

BADIATH, a town of Libya Interior, on the south bank of the Gir, Ptolemy.

BADUHENNAE LUCUS, Tacitus; a sacred grove of the Frisii, in Lower Germany, famous for a defeat of the Romans, slain to the number of nine hundred.

BAEA, a mountain of Cephalenia, so called from Bæus, the steersman of Ulysses, Stephanus.

BAEACA, a city of Chaonia, Stephanus.

BAEBE, a town of Caria, Stephanus.

BAEBRO, a town of Baetica, Pliny.

BAECULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Ausetani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, or in the east of Catalonia. Hence the gentilitious name *Bacculenses*, Pliny; tributary to the Romans.

BAECYLA, a town of Spain, near the Pillars of Hercules, Stephanus; *Becula*, Ptolemy.

BAELO, Ptolemy; *Belo*, Mela; a maritime town and river of Baetica, without the straits, turnamed *Claudia*, Antonine; from which there is a very short passage to Tingis, Strabo. Now *Belonia*, Conduit.

BAENIS, Strabo; a name of the *Minus*, the largest river of Lusitania, whose springs lie in Cantabria, Strabo.

BAESIPPO, or *Besippo*, Pliny; a town and harbour of the Conventus Gaditanus, in Baetica, without the Straits; supposed to be Livy's *Carteia*; and now *Agua de Meeça*, Conduit.

BAESON; a town of Samaria, Stephanus: the same with *Bethsan*, and *Scythopolis*, Jerome.

BAETANA,

BAETANA, a royal residence, and inland town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

BAETARRHUS, *untis*, a town of Arabia Petraea, Stephanus.

BAETERRAE, *arum*, Mela; *Beterrae*, Pliny, Antonine; with the surname *Septimanorum* in both; which shews, a seventh colony was thither led; *Baetirae*, Ptolemy; according to whom it is a town of the *Tectosages*, in Gallia Narbonensis; *Βαυττάραι*, the inhabitants, Coins, Inscriptions: in the Notitia Galliae, the town is called *Civitas Beterensium*: now *Beziers*, on the left or east bank of the Obris, now Orbis or Orbe, in Lower Languedoc. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 43° 25'.

BAETICA, the other, or second part of the Hispania Ulterior, or Farther Spain, so called from the river *Baetis*; but by the ancient inhabitants, either the whole, or a great part of it was called *Turditania*, Strabo; contained between the Anas and the Mediterranean; the *Baetis* dividing it in the middle; from which river, quite to the Anas, the country, especially towards the east, with the Oretani, is separately called *Baeturia*; the lower part, towards the Straits, inhabited by the *Bastetani*, the *Bastuli*, and the *Turditani*, *Turdetania*: but this was a name less common than that of *Beturia*. The eastern boundary is not so certain. On the coast is situate *Barea*, or *Baria*, Ptolemy; the last town of the province; but *Murgis*, more to the east, on the sea coast, is the boundary of *Baetica*, according to Pliny: to the north the boundary is settled between *Ostigi* and *Castulon*, quite to *Sisappon*; which last Ptolemy assigns to the *Tarraconensis*, but others to *Baetica*. The Romans divided it into four *Conventus Juridici*, namely, the *Gaditanus*, *Cordubensis*, *Astigitanus*, and the *Hispalensis*: now called *Andalusia*.

BAETIRAE. See **BAETERRAE**.

BAETIS, a river which rises in the *Saltus Tugiensis*, in Hispania *Tarraconensis*, Pliny; rarely written *Bactis*, Sil. Italicus; and rarest of all *Etis*, without a diphthong; as in an inscription under Antonine

we have *Betica*, which gave occasion to the poets of the lower age to make the first syllable short. The Greeks say *Baïs*, whom some Romans imitate in forming the accusative, *Baetin*, as Martial, Lucan, Pliny; but Hirtius, Livy, *Baetim*. *Baetes* forms *Bactem*, Inscription; and in the ablative we read *Baete*, *ibid.* which in other authors is *Baeti*, analogically formed from *im* or *in*. The *Baetis* was anciently called *Tartessus*, Strabo, Stephanus, Pausanias; also *Perce*, or *Berce*, Stephanus; from its waters standing and forming marshes in three several places; which is also the reason of the name *Baetis*, *Bitzi*, Phoenician, Bochart: the *Certem* in Livy is supposed to be a faulty reading for *Percem*, Vossius. Now called the *Guadalquivir*, or the great river of Corduba, from which city it begins to bend its course southwards, till it falls into the Mediterranean, having run before from east to west.

BAETIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Arabia Felix, which falls into the Arabian Gulf.

BAETOCABRA, Ptolemy; a town of Judaea. In Peutinger, we find *Betogabri* placed between *Ascalon* and *Aelia*.

BAETULA, Livy; a town on the borders of *Baetica*, which seems to be the same with the *Baeyla* of Stephanus, and *Obucula* of Hirtius and Ptolemy.

BAETULO, or *Betulo*, Pliny; *Baetullo*, Mela; a town of *Tarraconensis*, on the Mediterranean, next to *Barcino*: in Inscriptions it is written either with *ae* or *e*. Now *Badalona*, in Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 15', Lat. 41° 15'. The gentilitious name is *Baetulonenses*, Inscriptions.

BAETURIA, one part of *Baetica*, separated from the other by the *Baetis*, comprised between the *Anas* and the *Baetis*; and according to Pliny, divided into two parts, and as many distinct people; namely, the *Celtici*, who border on *Lusitania*, and are under the jurisdiction of the *Conventus Hispalensis*; and the *Turduli*, who border both on *Lusitania* and *Tarraconensis*, and are

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are of the resort of the *Conventus Cordubensis*.

BAGA. See *VAGA*.

BAGACUM. See *BACACUM*.

BAGADRAS. See *BAGRADA*.

BAGAZI, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic. W. Long. $15^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$.

BAGIENNI. See *VAGIENNI*.

BAGOUS MONS, a mountain of Drangiana, by which it is bounded on the north, Ptolemy.

BAGRADA, *Bagradas*, Cæsar, Ptolemy, Pliny, Livy; a river of Africa Propria, whose mouth lies to the west of Carthage, and whose long and slow course, Lucan, is from south to north; yet nearer Utica than Carthage, Strabo; who calls it *Bagadras*, but others *Bagradas*, or *Bagrada*: Atilius Regulus, and his whole army, attacked with warlike engines, and slew, a huge serpent, which measured an hundred and twenty feet in length, near this river, Pliny, Gellius. The genuine name of this river, according to Bochart, is *Braca*, which signifies standing waters, or pools: for being naturally slow, and with difficulty disengaging itself from its sand, and overflowing its banks near its mouth, it spreads far and wide in pools and lakes, Polybius. Another *Bagrada* in the east of Persia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Granis* of Arrian; which falls with a south-west course into the Persian Gulf, towards its mouth.

BAGRADAVENE, Ptolemy, Palatine copy; or *Bagratanene*, a district of Armenia Major, to the east of the springs of the Tigris.

BAHURIM, a city in the tribe of Benjamin, 2 Kings.

BAIAE, a village of Campania, between the promontory Misenum and Puteoli, on the Sinus Baianus; famous for its hot baths, which served the richer Romans, both for medicinal purposes, and for those of luxury and pleasure, Strabo: so called from *Baies*, one of Ulysses's companions, there buried, Strabo, Lycophron, Sil. Italicus. The agreeableness of the situation, Horace, Propertius, Juvenal, invited many to build villas, and even pa-

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laces there, Josephus; who calls *Baiae* a little pitiful village. It is still called *Baia*, or *Baiae*, situate in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 6'$.

BAIANUS SINUS, a bay so called from *Baiae*, Suetonius; *Portus Baiarum*, Pliny; which was enlarged by Augustus, by giving entrance to the sea into the *Lacus Lucrinus*, and *Averni*, ordering it to be called *Portus Julius apud Baiae*, Suetonius. We also read *Baianus Lacus* in Tacitus, which some interpret the *Lucrinus*. The modern name is *Golfo di Pozzuolo*.

BAIOCASSIUM CIVITAS, Notitia; the name of *Argenus*, in Gallia Celtica; from the custom, obtaining in the lower age, of calling towns from the names of the people. It is now called *Bayeux*, a city of Normandy, near the English Channel. W. Long. $50'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 24'$.

BALANAEAE, Ptolemy; *Balanaca*, Strabo; *Balanea*, Pliny; *Balneis*, Peutinger; a maritime town on the borders between Phoenicia and Syria; probably so called from its baths.

BALARI, Livy; a people of Sardinia, inhabiting the mountainous parts in the north of that island. Their name denotes fugitives in the Corsic language, Pausanias.

BALARIDES, or *Belerides*, Pliny; three small islands to the north of the Sinus Caralitanus, on the east of Sardinia: now called in common, *le Sanguinaire*, Cluverius.

BALEARES INSULAE, Livy, Pliny, Mela; but generally called *Balearides* by the Greeks, as Strabo, Ptolemy; rarely *Baleariae*, Agathemerus; and *Balearieis*, Diodorus. The appellation is commonly derived from *Βαλλειν*, because the inhabitants were excellent slingers, Diodorus Siculus, Polybius, Virgil, Ovid. But Bochart makes the name of Punic, or Phoenician original, as were the people: *Baal-jare*, a master, or skilful at throwing; the Phoenicians and Hebrews being dextrous at the use of the sling. The Greeks called these islands *Gymnesiae*, Strabo; because in summer the inhabitants went naked, Diodorus, Livy; or rather because only armed

ed with a sling in war, Hefychius. They are two in number, the Greater and the Less; or Major and Minor; and hence the modern names *Majorca* and *Minorca*: Mela says *Majores* and *Minores*. The Major is distant from the Minor thirty miles to the west, in length forty miles, and in circuit an hundred and fifty, Pliny. They were subdued by Quintus Metellus, thence surnamed *Baharicus*, Strabo, Florus, in the year one hundred and twenty before Christ, and six hundred and thirty of the city. The *Falcares*, together with the adjacent islands, were a part of the Provincia Citerior, or Tarraconensis, and of the resort of the Conventus Carthaginensis, or New Carthage, Pliny. These islands are called *Chocarades*, Apollonius; and *Chocradades*, Strabo; i. e. rocky.

BALECH, a town built by Solomon, Josephus.

BALESUM, a town of Calabria, on the Adriatic, Pliny; the *Valerium* of Mela; the *Valentia* of the Jerusalem Itinerary; situate at the mouth of the Paëtius, or Pæsius.

BALETH. See **BAVALATH**.

BALICHA, or *Bilcha*, Hydorus Chariacenus; a river of Mesopotamia, which falls into the Euphrates, near Nicephorium.

BALIPATNA, a maritime town of the Inner India, Ptolemy.

BALIS, a town of Libya, or Cyrene, so called from *Bals*, the name of a God there worshipped, Stephanus.

BALLA, a town of Macedonia, Stephanus.

BALLATHA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, on the river Chaboras, to the north of Carrac.

BALNLIS. See **BALANAEAE**.

BALONGA, a town of the Farther India, on the Sinus Magnus, Ptolemy.

BALNEUM. See **THERMAE**.

BALSA, a town of Lusitania, in the Ager Cunaeus, Mela, Ptolemy. Now *Tazara*, capital of Aiguva. W. Long. 8° 32', Lat. 37°.

BALSIO, Itinerary, a town of Tarraconensis, on the Bibulis; which seems to be Ptolemy's *Bisium*.

BALTIA, Pliny; who says, that Xenophon Lamptacenus alleges, that from the coast of the Scythae there

is, a three days voyage, a large island distant, called *Baltia*, and *Balska* by Pythæas; but he afterwards says, that Pythæas calls *Abalus*, that which Tiræus called *Baphia*. Jornandes calls it *Scanzia*, from which the Goths issued, and over-ran the world: that it was the forge, or at least the repository or magazine of nations. *Baltia* is another name for *Scandavia*, which see.

BALYRA, a river of Messenia; so called from Thamyras throwing his lyre into it, after being struck with blindness, Pausanias.

BAMBYCE, the ancient name of Hierapolis, Strabo; a city of Coele-Syria; called *Marog* by the Syrians, Pliny; where the monstrous *Atargatis*, called *Dereto* by the Greeks, was worshipped, id. From whom, probably, the name *Hierapolis* was given to the city. at the instigation of Seleucus. The goddess was also called *Atharan*; which some suppose to be *Astarte*, or *Astoreth*, a Syrian goddess. See **ATARGATIS**.

BAMOTH-BAL, Joshua; one of the towns of the tribe of Reuben, which seems also to have had a temple of Baal on an eminence; lying eastwards, and not far from the river Amon, and the territory of Moab: Jerome calls it *Bamoth*, a city of the Amorrites, beyond Jordan, in the possession of the sons of Reuben: whether the same with that mentioned Numbers xxi. is doubtful, from the disagreement of interpreters: and yet we may admit it to be the place of encampment of the Israelites, and of Balaam's first station, or where he had the first view of the rear of the people.

BANABE, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy, near the Chaboras; called *Banata*, Peutinger.

BANACHA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deserta, towards the Persian Gulf.

BANADPARI MANSTO, probably a mansion, or inn, in the Regio Syriaea, near the Arae Philaenorum, Peutinger.

BANASA, or *Banassa*, Ptolemy, Pliny; surnamed *Lachia*, a colony of Augustus, Pliny; an inland town of the Mauretania Tingitana, lying to the south of the Suber, id.

BANATA. See **BANARE.**

BANDOENA, a district of the Hither India, on the Choatpes, Strabo.

BANIURAE See **GAETULIA.**

BANTIA, Livy, Plutarch; a town of Apulia, near Venusia, Livy; traces of the place, and the appellation seem still to remain in what is called *S. Maria di Tarze*, Holstenius. The gentilitious name, *Bantinus*; also the epithet, Horace.

BARA, Festus; a small island in the Adriatic, opposite to Brundisium: the *Pharos* of Mela. Also a frith or arm of the sea of Britannia Secunda, Ptolemy. Supposed to be the *Murray-Frith*.

BARACE, an island of the Hither India, or between the mouths of the Indus and Ganges, in the Sinus Cantaci, Ptolemy; or *Cantacus*, Palatine copy.

BARACUM, a town of Cyrene, Pliny.

SARACURA, a mart, or trading town of the Farther India, on the sea-coast, beyond the east mouth of the Ganges, Ptolemy; which some take to be *Bergal*, others *Eacala*.

BARATHRA, Polybius; another name for the lake *Erlia*, which see.

BARATHRUM, a deep pit in Athens, into which criminals were thrown headlong, Demetrius the Grammarian: it is sometimes called *Πόρος*, and the common executioner, *Πόρος*. It was dark and noisome, with iron spikes a top, to prevent an escape, and others at bottom to gail and torment, Scholiast on Aristophanes. Its depth and capaciousness made it to be applied proverbially to a vast space, as to a glen, it is called *Barathrum* by the Romans. Lucianus, *Πόρος*; and *Barathrum* in the same sense, Horace; and for a common prostitute, Plautus.

BARBARA, a district of Ethiopia, Ptolemy; extending on each side the equinoctial towards the Red Sea. *Togata* is called *Barbara* by the Arabs. *Barbara* Carthago, for *Barba*, The country, *Barbara*, for *Barba*, Virgin, Lucian.

BARBARIANA, Antonine; a town of Bactria, to the north of Carpi.

BARBARICUS SINUS, Ptolemy; along which the district called *Barbaria*, in Ethiopia extends, a bay of the

Red Sea, to the south of the Sinus Avalites.

BARBARISSUS, Ptolemy; a town of the Chalybonitis in Syria, on the Euphrates.

BARBARIUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Lusitania, to the south of the mouth of the Tagus: now called *Cabo de Espichel*. W. Long. 6°, Lat. 37°.

BARBESUL, Mela; *Barbesula*, Ptolemy; *Barbesula*, Pliny; a town and river of Baetica, and a colony, Coin; in the resort of the Conventus Gaditanus: now *Marbella*, in Granada. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 36° 54'.

BARBOSTHENSES, Livy; a mountain in Laconica, at the distance of ten miles from Sparta.

BARCANI, Curtius, Stephanus; a people to the east of Hyrcania.

BARCE, Herodotus; a town of Cyrenaica, to the west of Cyrene, afterwards called *Ptolemais*, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus: but Ptolemy distinguishes *Barce* from *Ptolemais*, making the former an inland town, and placing the latter on the sea; to reconcile this difference Scylax says, *Ptolemais* was not built where *Barce*, but where the harbour of *Barce* stood. The gentilitious name is *Barcani*. Virgil; *Barcitas*, Ptolemy; to the east of the Hesperian Gardens. *Barce*, a mountain and promontory of Cyrenaica, on the Mediterranean. Pliny.

BARCINO, or *Barchin*, Ausonius; a town of the Tarraconensis, the capital of the Lolctani. Mela ranks it among the less considerable: but it was only a colony of note, (tho' inferior to Tarraco) situate on the sea, with the surname *Faventia*, Pliny, Coarct. G. G. Founded by Himilco, surnamed *Barchino*, and hence Livy calls it *Barchino*. Now *Barcelona*, the capital of Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 18', Lat. 41° 26'.

BARCINUS, a river near Damascus, Stephanus.

BARRA, or *Barra*, the last town of Baetica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy; in the Sinus Virgitanus: Though Pliny makes Murgis the last, situate on the same bay, at no great distance from *Barra* to the east, after which the Tarraconensis begins,

BARGASA,

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BARGASA, a town of Caria, situate on the Sinus Ceramicus, Strabo; and thus in a peninsula, which the Sinus Ceramicus forms with the sea of Rhodes, between Cnidus and Halicarnassus. The gentilitious name, *Bargaseni*, Stephanus, Coins.

BARGAZA, a town of Caria, Ptolemy; near Amyzon, different from *Bargasa*, situate in the Peninsula.

BARGUSII, or *Bergusi*, Livy, Stephanus; a people of the Hither Spain, westward, on the Iberus.

BARGYLIA, *orum*, Livy, Strabo; a town of Caria; *Bargyla, orum, or ae*, Stephanus; *Bargylos*, Mela; situate on the Sinus Jaius. The gentilitious name, *Bargylata*, Stephanus, Coins; in some coins, *Bargylata*, and *Bargyleta*, Cicero; unless the true reading be *Bargylata*, as in the coins.

BARIA. See **BAREA**.

BARIANA, a town of Mesopotamia, situate between the rivers *Saccoras* and *Tigris*, Ptolemy.

BARIS, the ancient name of *Viretum*, Strabo; a town of Calabria, at a small distance from the Adriatic; and therefore Ptolemy places it to the inland towns. Another *Baris*, a town of Pisidia, near Boudos, Ptolemy. Also the name of a citadel near Jerusalem, called afterwards *Antonia*, which see.

BARIIUM, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, Horace, Antonine, Peutinger; municipali, Tacitus: so called from the founders, who being expelled from the island Bara, built this town, Festus. It is now called *Barri*, the capital, and a port-town of the territory of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 17° 40', Lat. 40° 40'.

BARNICIUS, a more modern name of the *Enipeus*, a river of Thessaly, Strabo.

BARNUS, *untis*, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea, Strabo.

BARPANA, Pliny; an island in the Tuscan sea, near Ilva; supposed to be the island *Corboli*, or *Corboli*.

BARRA, a town of the Cenomani, in the Transpadana, Pliny: now the citadel of *Barriano*, in the Bergamese, Leander.

BARSA, an island on the coast of France, in the English Channel,

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Itinerary: *Basepool*, according to some, but according to others, *Bardsey*.

BARSIA, a town of Babylonia, to the south-east of Babylon, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Borsippa* of Strabo.

BARSUBAE. See **BERSABE**.

BARUCA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, in the Farther Asia, near Gagara, between the rivers Albanus and Cyrus.

BARYGAZA, Ptolemy; a trading town of the Hither India, on the river Namadus, beyond the mouth of the Indus, giving name to the Sinus Barygazenus, adjoining to it.

BASAN, a territory beyond Jordan, Moles; called *Batanaca* by later writers; after the manner of the Syrians; *Batanaca*, Josephus, Eusebius, Jerome; the Septuagint, *Basan*, and sometimes *Basanitis*. On the entering of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, the whole of the Trans-Jordan country, from that of the Moabites, or Arabia, as far as mount Hermon and Lebanon, was divided into two kingdoms; viz. that of Sihon, the Amorrite, and that of Og, king of *Basan*, or *Bashan*; the former to the south, and the latter to the north. The kingdom of Sihon extended from the river Arnon and the country of Moab, to the river Jabok; which, running in an oblique course from the east, was at the same time the boundary of the Ammonites, as appears, Numbers xxi. 24. and Deuteronomy ii. 37. and iii. 16. The kingdom of Sihon fell to the lot of the Reubenites and Gadites: *Basan*, to the half tribe of Manasseh; to this was annexed a part of the hilly country of Gilead, and the district of Argob, Deuteronomy. iii. 12; yet so that *Basan* continued to be the principal and greatest part: but after the Babylonish captivity, *Basan* was subdivided; so that only a part was called *Batanaca*, or *Basan*; another part, *Tra lemnis*, and a third, *Aurama*, or *Ituraca*, and some part also *Gaulanitis*. To settle the limits of each of these parts, is a thing now impossible. Josephus, indeed, has distinguished these countries,

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but not assigned their limits. If conjecture be admitted, their position may be thus determined; *Trachonitis* to the north, extending eastwards, and then with the course of mount Hermon, inclining a little to the south. *Gaulanitis* to the south, running eastwards from the lake Genesareth quite to Arabia. Between both these extremes, *Basan* is contained, having *Itura* to the east, and Jordan to the west. But if we overlook *Gaulanitis*, not considering it as a distinct province, *Basan* extends from mount Hermon to the southernmost part of the tribe of Manasseh, 1 Chronicles v. 23. It was a country famous for its excellent pastures, and breed of large cattle, Moses, David.

BASARA, a town of Galilee, near mount Carmel, in the neighbourhood of Ptolemais, Josephus. In the translation it is *Egana*.

BASCATH, a city of the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

BASCHAMA, a name of a place mentioned 1 Maccabees.

BASHAN. See **BASAN**.

BASI, indeclinable, Ptolemy; a town of the Ausetani, in the Hither Spain, or in a part of Catalonia to the south. Now extinct.

BASIANA, a town of Pannonia Inferior, placed between Sirmium and Muria, Ptolemy; and seems to be different from the *Issiana* of Antonine, placed between Sabaria and Mursella.

BASILEA, a town of the Rauraci, extant at least in Treodotius's time, because in Peutinger's map, and mentioned by Ammian. Now called *Basel*, capital of the canton of Basle in Switzerland, situate on both sides the Rhine. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$.

BASILIA. See **BALTIA**.

BASILICUS SINUS, a bay of Ionia, in Asia Minor, Mela, Piny.

BASILIDAE, Mela; a branch of the Scythians, beyond the Gerrus, and to the north of the isthmus of the Taurica Chersonesus. The royal and the numerous, Herodotus.

BASILIOBOTANOS, the river *Eufrates*, anciently so called, Strabo.

BASILIPPUM, a town of Baetica, Antonine. Now *Castellana*, a citadel

of Anda'usia, above Seville, on the Guadalquivir.

BASILISSENE, a district of Armenia Major, to the north-west, Ptolemy.

BASOROPEDA, a canton of Media adjoining to Armenia Major, Strabo.

BASSAE, a village at the foot of mount Cotylus, which is one of those surrounding Phigalia, a town of Arcadia, Pausanias.

BASSANIA, a town of Macedonia, on the confines of Illyricum, Livy; near the city of Lissus.

BASSIANA. See **BASIANA**.

BASTA, a town of Calabria, distant nineteen miles from the Promontorium Japygium, Piny.

BASTARNAE, or *Basternae*, Tacitus; a people of German original, manners, and language; who extended themselves a great way to the east of the Vistula, the east boundary of Germany, among the Sarmatae, as far as the mouth of the Ister and the Euxine; and were divided into several nations.

BASTARNICAE ALPES, Peutinger, mountains running out, or extending between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania; anciently called the *Carpathes*; now the Carpathian mountains; called *Bastarnicae*, from the *Bastarnae*, or *Basternae*.

BASTITANI. See **BASTITANI**.

BASTI, indeclinable, a town of Baetica, between Carthage to the east, and Acci to the west, Antonine. The gentilitious name, *Bastitani*, Piny; situate to the west of the Campus Spartarius. Now *Baza*, in Grenada. W. Long. 5° , Lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$.

BASTITANI, Piny, Strabo; a people of the Farther Spain, between Calpe and Gales, towards the Atlantic. Ptolemy places them in the Hither Spain, to the south, where now is the kingdom of Murcia, and the east part of Granada.

BASTULI, called *Poeni*, a people of Baetica, Ptolemy, Mela; near the Fretum Gaditanum, or Straits of Gibraltar.

BATANA, a town of Media, which seems to be the *Batna* of Ptolemy; to the north of mount Orontes, near the river Strato.

BATANEA.

BATANEA. See BASAN.

BATAVA, (*Castra* understood) a citadel of Vindelicia, Tabulae, Notitiae; so named from the Cohors Batava, in garrison under the commander in Rhaetia; called also *Castellum ad Aenum*, Tabulae: now *Passau*, being first called *Bataui*, from the Batavi, then *Bassau*, and *Passau*; situate in Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ills. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$.

BATAVORUM INSULA, an island formed by the Rhine, having the ocean in front, the Rhine in rear and flanks, Tacitus. But Caesar makes the Meuse one of the flanks. The *Batavi* were a branch of the Catti, who, in a domestic sedition, being expelled their country, occupied the extremity of the coast of Gaul, void of inhabitants, together with this island, situate among shoals, Tacitus. Pliny and Ptolemy reckon this island to Belgic Gaul. Their name, *Batavi*, they carried with them from Germany, there being some towns in the territory of the Catti, called Battenberg and Battenhausen. The quantity of the middle syllable is doubtful, especially in the poets; short in Lucan, long in Sil. Italicus, Juvenal, and Martial. The more ancient Roman authors called this island *Bataavorum Insula*, or *Ager*; Zosimus is the first who calls it *Batavia*; Peutinger, *Patavia*; but Dion Cassius had long before called it *Batava*. The bravery of the *Batavi*, especially the horse, procured them not only great honour with the Romans, being called their brothers and friends, Inscriptions; but an exemption from taxes, only furnishing the empire with men and arms, Tacitus. The modern name of the island is *Betue*, or *Belate*.

BATAVORUM OPPIDUM, a town in the island of the Batavi, mentioned by Tacitus, without any particular name; which has given rise to several surmises about it, some supposing it to be *Namnetum*, but Cluverius, *Patavellum*, or *Laterburg*, both without the island; which situation renders both these places inadmissible; since Tacitus places this nameless town within the island.

BATHEA, }
BATHEIA, } See BADIA.
BATHIA, }

BATHYNIAS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Thrace; which seems to be the *Bathyas* of Appian. Mela mentions a town called *Bathynis*, or *Bitlynis*; which was probably situate on this river.

BATHYRA, a village on the other side Jordan, of uncertain situation; said by Josephus to have been built by a Babylonian, under the auspices of Herod, in the Batanaea.

BATHYS, a river of Sicily, Ptolemy; so called from its high and steep banks, in a rocky soil. It runs first from south to north, then bends northwards, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, to the south of Parthenicum. Its modern name is *Jati*, Cluverius.

BATIEIA, the tomb of Ilus, in Troas, Strabo.

BATNAE, a town of Syria, near Beroea, on this side Hierapolis, Antonine, Julian; a place so agreeable as to vie either with Daphnis of Antioch, or with Tempe of Thessaly, Julian. Another *Batnae*, or *Batne*, of Mesopotamia, Ammian, Zosimus; to the south of Edessa; built by the Macedonians, at a small distance to the east of the Euphrates, full of rich merchants; where annually, about the beginning of September, a great fair was kept, resorted to from all parts, Ammian. But in Procopius's time it was greatly decayed, and reduced to a little obscure village.

BAIRACHARTA, a town of Chaldaea, on the Tigris, Ptolemy.

BATRACHUS, or *Batracus*, a port of Mariaarica, Ptolemy.

BATUA, Peutinger; *Lutua*, Pliny; *Luthœ*, Scylax, Stephanus; *Buthorce*, Sophocles; a town of Dalmatia; now called *Budua*, still retaining its ancient name; situate on the Adriatic. E. Long. $19^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$.

BATULUM, Virgil, a citadel of Campania, built by the Samnites, Servius. Now extinct.

BAUCONICA, Antonine; *Banconica*, Peutinger; a town of the Vangiones, in Gallia Belgica, nine miles from Mogontiacum, and eleven from

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from Borbitomagum; and therefore supposed to be *Oppenheim*, a town in the palatinate of, and situate on the Rhine. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 49° 50'.

BAUCUS, Scylax; a town in the south of Crete.

BAUDOBRIGA, or *Baudobrica*, Antonine; *Bautobrica*, Cluverius; a town of the Treviri, the *Eautobrice* of Peutinger, Valesius; the name affording some probability for this, but the Itinerary numbers differ greatly; in the Notitiae Imperii, *Bedobriga*; from which it appears that it was situate between Bingium and the Confluentes, in which tract also lies Peutinger's *Eontobrice*, which directs to Boppard, a town of the electorate of Triers, on the west side of the Rhine. E. Long 7° 10', Lat. 50° 20'.

BAULI, *orum*, a noble villa of Campania, Cicero, Tacitus; explained *Boaulia*, a stall for oxen, from the fable concerning Hercules, Servius; who calls the place *Baulae*; and Silius Italicus, *Herculei Bauli*; it was situate between Baulae and the Lacus Lucrinus, Dio, Tacitus.

BAVOTA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Calabria; in the Palatine copy it is *Bauota*, which may suggest a suspicion of *Bosia* being the genuine name, which see.

BAUTOERICA. See **BAUDOBRIGA**.

BAUXARE, Codex Theodos. the same with *Bauxanum*, a town of Rhaetia, below the confluence of the Athesis and Atagis. Now called *Elzass* by the Italians, and by the Germans, *Fetzen*; a citadel, under the jurisdiction, and in the territory of Venice, to the north-east of, and not far from Vincenza.

BAXALA, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy; on the river Sacceras, to the south of Nisibis.

BAZACATA, an island in the Sinus Gangeticus, Ptolemy.

BAZES, Ptolemy; a town of the territory of Tyana, in Cappadocia.

BAZIOTHIA, a city in the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

BAZIRA, or *Ezra*, Arrian, Curtius; a city of the Hither India.

BAZIUM, a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

BAZRA. See **BOZRA**.

BEATORUM INSULA, Herodotus;

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seven days journey to the west of Thebae, a district of the Nomos Oasites, called an island, because surrounded with sand, like an island in the sea, Ulpian; yet abounding in all the necessities of life, though encompassed with vast sandy deserts, Strabo; which some suppose to be a third *Oasis*, in the Regio Anmoniaca; and the scite of the temple of Ammon answers to the above description; as appears from the writers on Alexander's expedition thither. It was a place of relegation, or banishment for real or pretended criminals, from which there was no escape, Ulpian.

BEBIANA VILLA, a villa in Tuscany, Peutinger; above Fregenae, and sixteen miles to the west of Rome.

BEBI MONTES, mountains running south-east of the Mons Albanus, or Albis, to the south of Pannonia, and north of Dalmatia, Ptolemy.

BEBRIACUM. See **BEDRIACUM**.

BEBRYCIA, the ancient name of Bithynia, so called from the Bebryces, its ancient inhabitants, Hyginus, Valerius Flaccus, Servius. The epithet is *Bebryacus*, Lucan, *Bebrycius*, Virgil. The Bebryces were afterwards driven out by the Thracians; viz. the Bithyni and Thyni, Strabo; which he confirms by saying, that the sea-coast from Apollonia to Salmydessus in Thrace, was called Thynias. Pliny distinguishes the Thyni from the Bithyni, the former occupying the sea-coast, but the latter, the inland country. But this distinction coming to be disused, all the people were indiscriminately called *Bithyni*, and the country *Bithynia*.

BEBRYCIA AULA, a royal residence of Bebryx, near Narbo, to the east of the Pyrenees, in Gallia Narbonensis, Silius Italicus, Stephanus. The people were called *Bebryces*, different from the Asiatic, inhabiting Bithynia.

BECHIS, the name of a town in the Delta of Egypt, to the east of Alexandria, formerly called *Metelis*, Stephanus, Coin.

BECIUS, a mountain of the Drangiana, which bounds it on the south, Ptolemy.

BECULA. See **BAECYLA**.

BEDA,

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BEDA, a village of Gallia Belgica, Notitia; now called *Bidburg*, or *Bietburg*, twelve miles to the north of Triers, and as many from the Rhine, towards the Meuse.

BEDAUM. See **BADACUM**.

BEDESA, a town of the Ausetani, in the Hither Spain, Ptolemy; corrupted to *Eadesa*, and now called *S. Juan de las Badesas*, in Catalonia.

BEDESIS, Pliny; a river of Gallia Cispadana, which runs between Forum Julii and Forum Popili, into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

BEDIRUM, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the springs of the Cinyphus, and to the north of mount Girgiris.

BEDRIACUM, Tacitus, Florentine copy; *Betriacum*, Sueton, Plutarch; *Bebriacum*, Eutropius: the epithet, *Bebriacensis*, Pliny; *Bebriacus*, Juvenal; a village, according to Tacitus, situate between Verona and Cremona; near Cremona, Plutarch; famous for two successive defeats, Tacitus; viz. that of Galba by Otho, and soon after, that of Otho by Vitellius. From Tacitus's account, Cluverius conjectures *Bedriacum* was twenty miles distant from the confluence of the Padus and Addua, and fifteen miles from Cremona, towards Verona; so that we come to the spot where now stands *Caneto*, a fortified town of Mantua, at the confluence of the Ollius and Clusius. E. Long. 10° 50', Lat. 45'.

BEELMEON. See **BAALMEON**.

BEELSEPHON. See **BAALZEPHON**.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, a well, Moses; situate between Kadesh and Beered, or Shur, where Hagar was found by the angel; signifying *The well of him who lives and sees me*; probably not far from Gerar, Wells.

BEER-RAMATH, Joshua; a city in the tribe of Simeon.

BEEROTH, Joshua; a villa of Judca, situate at the foot of mount Gabaron, seven miles from Aelia, or Jerusalem, on the road to Nicopons, Jerome.

BEER SHEBA, Moses; a city to the south of the tribe of Judah, adjoining to Idumea, Josephus. See **BER-SABE**.

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BEGERRI. See **BIGERRI**.

BEIDIS. See **BIDIS**.

BELA. See **BAALSALISSA**.

BELBINA. See **BELEMINA**.

BELBINA, a small island to the south of Aegina, Strabo.

BELCIANA, a town of Assyria, Ptolemy, situate on the east bank of the Tigris.

BELEA. See **ELEA** of Lucania.

BELEIA, Phlegon Trallianus; a town of the Gallia Cispadana, near Placentia, on an eminence; famous for the longevity of its inhabitants; which is confirmed by Pliny; who calls the people *Veletates*, from *Ve-leia*.

BELEMINA, Pausanias; *Elemina*, or *Blemmina*, Ptolemy; *Belbina*, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, which, the Arcadians, according to Pausanias, alledged, formerly belonged to, and was violently taken from them, by the Lacedaemonians: add, that Polybius mentions that the *Ager Belminaticus* was within the limits of Arcadia, on the confines of Megalopolis; and Livy, that the *Ager Belbinites*, or *Belbinates*, being violently wrested by the tyrants of Lacedaemon from, was restored to, Megalopolis, by an ancient decree of the Achaeans, in the reign of Philip the son of Amyntas: The reason of this violent conduct of the Lacedaemonians, according to Plutarch, was, that this place afforded an easy inroad into their country.

BELERIDES. See **BALARIDES**.

BELERIUM, Diodorus Siculus; *Anti-vestlacum*, or *Bolerium*, a promontory, Ptolemy; of the Dumnonii, or Damnonii, the westmost Britons: now called the *Lands-End*, in Cornwall.

BELEUS. See **BELUS**.

BELGAE, a people of Gaul. See **BELGICA**.

BELGAE, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the west. Now *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*, Camden.

BELGIALIS, an island of Asia in the Myrtoan Sea, Ptolemy.

BELGICA, Itinerary; a town of the Ubii, in Gallia Belgica, midway between the rivers Rhine and Roer. Now called *Halchusen*, Cluverius; a citadel of Juliers, Baudrand.

BELGICA

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BELGICA GALLIA, one of Cæsar's three divisions of Gaul, contained between the ocean to the north, the rivers Seine and Marne to the west, the Rhine to the east; but on the south at different times within different limits. Augustus instituting every where a new partition of provinces, added the Sequani and Helvetii, who till then made a part of Celtic Gaul, to the Belgic, Pliny, Ptolemy. The gentilitious name is *Belgae*, called by Cæsar the bravest of the Gauls, because untainted by the importation of luxuries. The epithet is *Leigeus*, Virgil.

BELGIVM, a town of the Treviri, in Gallia Belgica: now called *Baldernau*, in the electorate of Trier.

BELGIUM, manifestly distinguished from Belgica, as a part from the whole, Cæsar; who makes Belgium the country of the Bellovaci; Hirtius adding the Atrebatæ. But as the Ambiani lay between the Bellovaci and Atrebatæ, we must also add these, and thus Belgium reached to the sea, because the Ambiani lay upon it: and these three people constituted the proper and genuine *League* (all the rest being adventitious, or foreigners) and these were the people of Beauvais, Amiens, and Arras.

BELIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; now called *Bellin*, in the kingdom of Arragon, Baskiland.

BELIAS, a river of Mesopotamia, rising near Davana, and falling into the Euphrates, Ammian.

BELIO, a river of Lusitania, called otherwise *Lamio*, *Sturio*, *Lama*, *Melo*, *Lama*, Ptolemy; and *Lima*, or the *River of Oblivion*, Strabo. the beginning of the expedition of Decimus Brutus, the soldiers refusing, out of superstition, to cross, but that being ordered out of the hands of the hearse, he passed over, and thus encouraged his men to follow, Livy. The first Roman who ever proceeded to Spain, and ventured to cross. The reason of the appellation, according to Strabo, is that in a military expedition, a sedition arising between the Celtæ and Turani, after crossing the river, in which the general was slain,

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they remained dispersed there, and from this circumstance it came to be called the *River of Lethe*, or *Oblivion*. Now called *el Lima*, in Portugal, running westward into the Atlantic, to the south of the Minho.

BELITRA. See VELITRA.

BELLOCASSES. See VELLOCASSES.

BELLONAE TEMPIUM, a very ancient temple of Bellona, in Comana, an inland town of Pontus, deemed so sacred that the priest was next in honour and power to the king, Hirtius; mentioned also by Val. Flaccus.

BELLOVACI, Cæsar, Hirtius; a people of Belgica, reckoned the bravest of the Belgæ. Now the *Beauvaisis*, in the Isle of France.

BALO. See BARLO.

BALSINUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, thought to be the same with the *Balsio* of the Itinerary.

BELUNUM, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Rhaetia, above Feltria, in the territory of the Veneti. It appears to be also called *Berunum*, and hence the gentilitious name *Berunenses*, Pliny, Inscription; probably the same with *Belunenses*. Now called *Belun*, in the territory of Venice, capital of the Belunice. E. Long. 12° 40', Lat. 46° 30'.

BELUS, Pliny; or *Belcus*, Josephus; a small river of Galilee, at the distance of two stadia from Ptolemais, running from the foot of mount Carmel, out of the lake Cendevia, Pliny, Josephus, Coin. Josephus adds, that near it is a round hollow or valley, which yields a sand fit for making glass; and though exported in great quantities, is however inexhaustible: Strabo says, the whole of the coast extending from Tyre to Ptolemais has a sand fit for glass; but that the sand of the rivulet *Eclat*, and its adjacency, is a better sort. And here the making of glass was first discovered, Pliny.

BEMEINA, } See NEMEA.

BEMFINADIA, }

BEMMARIS, a town of Syria, Itinerary; above Zeugma, on the Euphrates: but on which side doubtful; that is, whether in Syria or in Mesopotamia.

BENA, a town of Crete, subject to Gortyna,

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Gortyna, the native place of Rhianus the poet, Stephanus. *Benacus* the gentilitious name, id.

BENACUS LACUS, a lake of Italy, in the territory of Verona, through which the Mincius runs into the Po, Virgil, Pliny; the inhabitants on the lake are called *Benacenses*, Inscriptions; now *il Lago di Garda*.

BENAMERIUM, a harilet of Arabia Petraea, in the territory of Moab, to the north of Zoar, Jerome; the *Nemrim* of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

BENDENA, or *bendina*, a town of Africa Propria, on the west bank of the Bagrada, to the south of Tucca, Ptolemy. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$.

BENE-BERAK. See **BNE BARAK**.

BENEHARNUM, or *Beneharnus*, a town of Aquitania; doubtful whether belonging to the ancient geography or no, not the least mention being made of it, before the Itinerary, called Antonine's, or Aethicus's: It lies at the foot of the Pyrenes.

BENE-JAAKAN, one of the encampments of the Israelites, after their departure from Moseroth, Moses.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Samnites, on the confluence of the Sathatus and Calor; formerly called *Maleventum*, from the unwholesomeness of the wind, and under that appellation it is mentioned by Livy: but after that a Roman colony was led thither, in the year of the city four hundred and eighty-five, before the first Punic war, Velleius; it came to have the name *Benaventum*, as a more auspicious name, Pliny; it is mentioned by Horace, as an ancient city, said to be built by Diomedes, at the time of the war of Troy, Solinus. The colony was encreased and renewed by Augustus, Inscription. *Benaventani* the gentilitious name, Livy; *Benaventanus* the epithet, id. Of this place was Orbilius, the famous grammarian, and the cotemporary of Cicero, Suetonius; who says he lived to an hundred years, and at last lost his memory; recorded by Horace for a flogger; his severity to his scholars is also mentioned by Suetonius. Now *Benavento*, the capital of the Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, at the con-

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fluence of the rivers Solato and Colore. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$.

BEN-HINNOM, a valley in the suburbs, and to the east of Jerusalem, either a part of, or conjoined with the valley of Kidron, Joshua; infamous for sacrificing children, or passing them through the fire. The place in the valley, where the idol stood, to which the sacrifice was made, was called *Tophet*, 2 Kings xxiii. 10. Jer. vii. 31, 32; and xix. 2; from beating drums or tabours, to drown the cries or shrieks of the children; called also *Geennon*, or the *Valley of Ennon*; and hence some derive *Gehenna*, the place of future punishment, Jerome.

BENJAMIN, one of the tribes of Israel; whose lot was such, as to have Judah to the south, Ephraim to the north, and to lie in the middle between both; on the west a tract extending from the Lower Bethoron, to Kirjathjearim, a city of Judah; and Jordan on the east, Joshua xviii.

BLNNAVENTA, or *Bennavenna*, Antonine; a town of Britain, on the Aufona Major, or the *Antona* of Tacitus; supposed to be *Northampton* on the Nen; Camden says it is *Widon*, a village six miles to the west of Northampton.

BENICA REGIO, a district of Thrace, towards mount Haemus and the Egean Sea, Ptolemy.

BENUSIA. See **VENUSIA**.

BER, or *Bera*, an obscure town of Judea, Judges, thus described by Jerome, a village eight miles to the north of Eleutheropolis, whither Abimelech fled from Jotham.

BERLCYNTHUS, a mountain of Crete, in the territory of Aptera; where the Idaci Daëtyli, a people of Crete, are said to have found the use of fire, and the nature and preparation of brass and iron, Diodorus Siculus.

BERECYNTIUS TRACTUS, a district near the Maeander, in Phrygia Magna, Pliny.

BERECYNIUS, a mountain of Phrygia Magna, sacred to Cybele, the mother of the gods, hence surnamed *erecynthia*, Vibius Sequester, and without an aspirate in the last syllable,

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ble, *Servius*; it is therefore erroneously written *Berecynthus*, which is a mountain of Crete. Strabo derives the appellation from the *Berecynetes*, a people of Phrygia, worshippers of the goddess; extinct in his time.

BEREGRA, a town of the Piceni, in Italy: *Beregrani*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. *Beregranus*, the epithet, as *Beregranus Acer*, Frontinus. Its situation is uncertain; Ptolemy, indeed places it between Interamnia, Asculum, and Adria, and Pliny among the inland towns.

BERENICE, a celebrated port-town on the Sinus Arabicus, near the tropic of Cancer, Ptolemy, Itinerary; from which voyages were made to Arabia Felix and India: it was called *Berenice*, from the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Pliny; distant from Coptus to the south east, two hundred and fifty-eight miles, id. Another *Berenice* of Arabia Petraea, on the Sinus Elaniticus; the same with the *Exim Ciber* of Moles. A third *Berenice* of Cyrenaica, situate on the promontory Pseudopenias, Strabo; *Berenice*, Stephanus; its ancient name was *Hesperis*, Mela, and *Hesperides*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Scylax, and washed by the river Ecceus, Scylax; whether the same with the Larno, whose mouth lies between Arinoe and *Berenice*, Ptolemy, is uncertain. A fourth *Berenice*, called also *Amirce*, surnamed *Epidora*, from its situation on a neck of land that runs out a great way into the Arabic Gulf, and so narrows it, as scarce to be seven miles and a half over. Juba, quoted by Pliny. A fifth *Berenice*, surname: *Panchyris*, from the quantity of gold there dug, Pliny: this must be Strabo's *Perence*, near Sabae, Cellarius; and if this Sabae is Ptolemy's Sabat, according to Salmastius, this *Perence* must be situate between Ptolemais, Epitheras, and Adule, on the west side of the Arabian Gulf.

BERENICIS, a tract of Cyrenaica, in the adjacency of Berenice, Lucan.

BERETHIS, a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, Ptolemy.

BERGA, a town of Macedonia Ad-

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jecta, on the Strymon, above Amphipolis, Ptolemy, Marcianus; the native place of Antiphanes, the comedian, so addicted to tell extravagant stories, that *Βεργαίειν*, came to denote the advancing things incredible, without the least regard to truth, Marcianus Heracleota: *Fergaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus, Hesychius; and *Bergaeus* the epithet, as *Βεργαίον διαγώνμα*, Strabo; a wild extravagant tale.

BERGAN, a town of the Susiana, eastwards, near the Fulaeus, or Choaspes, above Susa, Ptolemy.

BERGE, Antonine; a town of the Regio Syrtica, between Leptis and the Cinyphus.

BERGI, *crum*, Pliny; a town of Scandinavia: now *Bergen*, a considerable port on the German Ocean, in Norway. E. Long. 6° 14', Lat. 60° 10'.

BERGIUM, a town of the Astures in Spain, near the Minius: another of the Ilargetes, towards the Pyrenees, Ptolemy.

BERGISTANI, or *Bergitani*, Livy; a people of the Hither Spain, between the Iberus and the Pyrenees.

BERGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Spain towards the Pyrenees, situate between Osca and Caliguris; supposed to be the *Fergium* of Livy; *Petrus de Marca*.

BERGOMUM, a town of the Transpadana, Cato, quoted by Pliny, Ptolemy, Inscriptions: a town built by the Gauls, on their incursions into Italy, Justin. *Bergomates*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. Now called *Bergamo*, in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 45° 40'.

BERGULAE, *arum*, Itinerary; *Bergula*, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, to the south-east of Adrianopolis, and west of Heraclea, near mount Rhodope, between the rivers Arzus and Melas.

BERGUSII. See **BARGUSII**.

BERIS, a river of Pontus, Ptolemy.

BERNIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Macedonia, to the south, on the confines of Epirus and Thessaly, near mount Pindus; with a lake called *bernius*.

BEROT, a town of Thessaly, Cicero.

BARONA, Strabo, Pliny, Luke; a nobis

noble city of Macedonia, to the south of Edessa, or Aegae, and south-east of Cyrrhus, situate at the foot of mount Bermius, Strabo. It is written *Berrhoea*, Thucydides, Ptolemy. *Beroensis*, Polybius, and *Beroeaeus*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. A people commended for their generous reception of the gospel, on a fair and impartial examination of it, Luke. Another *Beroea* of Syria, Stephanus; called also *Beroe*, and by the inhabitants, *Beroia*, id. *Beroenses*, Pliny, the gentilitious name. It is written *Berrhoea*, Appian. But the truer writing is *Beroea*, because we have *Beroeaei* in Coins. It is the standing tradition for some ages, that it is the modern *Aleppo*; called *Chalep* in Nicetas, Nicephorus, and Zonaras; from which it is supposed the present appellation *Aleppo* is derived; distant ninety miles from the Levant Sea, and from the port of Scanderoon, and about an hundred miles west of the Euphrates. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 36° 30'.

BERONES, Antonine, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, called *Turi* anciently, Strabo; situate along the Iberus, in the north of Old Castile.

BEROTHA, a town of Upper Galilee, not far from Caedesa, or Kedes, in the tribe of Naphthali, Josephus. It is mentioned Ezekiel xlvii. 16. Josephus says, that there the kings of the Canaanites, defeated by Joshua, were encamped; which, Joshua xi. 5, is said to be at the waters of Merom, or the lake Samachonitis; *Beratha*, therefore, was at no great distance from it.

BERSABE, a town in the tribe of Simeon, Joshua: in Josephus it is written *Bersubae*, *Farjubae*, and *Bersubee*; the south boundary not only of its own tribe, but of the whole land of Israel, as appears from the common expression, from *Dan* to *Bersabe*: in our translation it is *Beer-Sheba*. It was the residence of the patriarchs; as first of Abraham, from whom it took its name, and of Isaac: It signifies the well or fountain of the oath, dug by Abraham, and claimed as his property by covenant and the reli-

gion of an oath, against the insults of the Philistines. Eusebius and Jerome say, that there was a citadel and large village of that name in their time. It was called *Beersheba of Judah*, 1 Kings xix. 3. not to distinguish it from the *Beersheba* of Galilee, which probably did not then exist; but to ascertain the limits of the king of Judah. In the lower age called *Castrum Versabini*.

BERSABEE, Josephus; a village of Lower Galilee, in the plain of Aschis.

BERSUBAE, } See **BERSABEE**.
BERSUDEE, }

BERTA, a town in the territory of Bisaltia in Macedonia, Ptolemy.

BERTULA, an island adjoining to Sardinia, to the west, Ptolemy; now supposed to be that called *Coscia di Donna*, or *Malventre*, by the inhabitants, Cluver.

BERUNUM. See **BELUNUM**.

BERYTUS, a town and port of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean, Scylax; so ancient as to be thought to have been built by Saturn, Stephanus; it was destroyed by Tryphon, but restored by the Romans, in which Agrippa placed two legions, Strabo: whence it became a colony, called *Felix Julia*, Pliny, Coins. It enjoyed the *jus Italicum*, had an excellent school for the study of the law in Justinian's time.

BESA, a city of Egypt, the same with *Antinopolis*, which see.

BESACHANA, a town of Babylonia, Isidorus Characenus; in which stood a temple of the goddess Atargatis.

BESARA. See **BASARA**.

BESBICUS, an island of the Propontis, above Proconnesus; a small island between Cyzicus and the mouth of the Rhyndacus, or opposite to its mouth, Strabo, Stephanus: Pliny places it among the islands, which were formerly joined to the continent, but afterwards violently torn from it.

BESEK, Judges; a town in the hilly country of Judah, whose prince was called *Adoni-besek*: from this place the Israelites marched to attack Jerusalem: its particular situation cannot be determined, as it is nowhere else mentioned. Called *Be-*

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zece. Josephus; and in some copies *Zebece*.

BESELDUNUM, or *Beseldunum*, a town of the Ausetani, in Hispania Tarraconensis: now *Besalu* in Catalonia.

BESIDIAE, Livy; an inland town of the Brutii, situate on the right or south bank of the Crathis: supposed to be *Bisignano*, in the Hither Calabria. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$.

BESIPPO. See **BAESIPPO**.

BESOR, a river of Judea, more to the south than that which David crossed in pursuit of the Amalekites, who burnt Ziklag, 1 Sam. xxx. It runs between Gaza and Anthedon, Adrichomius.

BESSA, a town of the Locri Opuntii, Homer; a woody plain, Strabo: but where situate, cannot be determined.

BESSAPARA, Antonine; a town of Thrace, in the district of Bessica, to the west of Philippopolis, towards mount Haemus.

BESSARA, Ptolemy; a town of Assyria, on the Tigris, between Marde and Ninus.

BESSICA, Ptolemy; a district of Thrace, towards mount Haemus, to the south of the Hebrus: *Bess*, the gentilitious name, Tacitus. A barbarous and fierce people, more so than the bleak climate they inhabit, Jerome; noted for their robberies, and called robbers, occupying the greatest part of mount Haemus, Strabo. Lucullus was the first Roman who made war upon them, defeating them in a great battle on mount Haemus, Eutropius.

BESUCHIS, a town of Babylonia, Ammian; about twelve miles from Ctesiphon.

BESYNGA, Ptolemy; or *Babysenza*, a trading town of the Farther India, to the east of the eastmost mouth of the Ganges.

BETARI, Itineraries; a town of Samaria, situate between Dioipolis and Caesarea.

BETARON, Antonine; a town of Samaria; *Betheron*. Joshua; Upper and Nether, and both in the tribe of Ephraim, built by Sherah, grand daughter of Ephraim, 1 Chron. viii. 24. both which were restored by

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Solomon, after falling to decay, 1 Kings ix. 17, and 2 Chron. viii. 5. Their distance was almost the whole breadth of the tribe of Ephraim, the Upper being in the north; the Nether in the south of that tribe, Joshua xvi. We know more of the Nether than of the Upper: it was situate on a mountain, and therefore Josephus and Jerome mention going up or ascending; and it stood on the public road to Lydda and Caesarea, distant an hundred stadia, or twelve miles from Jerusalem: and on account of this vicinity, some allot it to the tribe of Benjamin.

BETASI, and *Betasi*, Pliny, Tacitus; thus the *Aduatici* of Caesar were called.

BETEN, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Asher, Joshua xix. 25.

BETERRAE. See **BAETERRAE**.

BETHABARA, a term denoting a passage, and therefore by many referred to the passage at Jericho, where the Israelites passed over dry-shod; by Lightfoot, to the passage at Scythopolis; but Cellarius refers it to the mid-way between both; because there were doubtless several passages, or fords, on the Jordan. Here John \star said to have baptized, on the other side Jordan, Evangelists.

BETHAGLA, or *Beth-hagla*, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joshua xviii. 21. In Jerome's time there was a village called *Apla*, ten miles from Eleutheropolis, towards Gaza, and supposed to be *Bethagla*.

BETHANIA, a village at the foot of mount Olivet, on the east side, about two miles to the east of Jerusalem, John, Jerome: where Lazarus dwelt and was raised from the dead; and where happened the ascension of our Saviour.

BETHAR. See **BITHER**.

BETHARAEA, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joshua xviii. Another in the Wilderness of Judah, Joshua xv. 61.

BETHARAMPHTHA, a town of Galilee, Ptolemy; of the Peraea, Josephus, which being walled round by Herod Antipas, was called *Julias*, after Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and consort of Tiberius: it stood

stood to the north of the lake of Genesareth, at the influx of the Jordan into that lake; and here Dr. Wells places *Bethsaida*.

BETHARAN, a town of the Perea, or on the other side Jordan. Said to be called *Livias*, or *Libias*, in the Greek manner, by Herod in honour of Livia, Eusebius, Jerome; and of the same latitude almost with Jerusalem, Ptolemy; called *Julias* by Josephus, who always calls the *Livia* of Augustus, *Julia*.

BETHAVEN, a town in the tribe of Ephraim, and a name given *Bethel* by Hosea, after the establishment of the idolatry of Jeroboam there; meaning it to have become the house of iniquity, from being the house of God: but *Bethaven* was a distinct town, Joshua vii. 2. to the south-east of Bethel.

BETHAUNA, Palatine Copy: *Docthautha*, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, near the confluence of the Saocoras.

BETH-CHEREM, Jeremiah, Ezra, Nehemiah; a village situate on a hill, midway between Jerusalem and Hebron, Jerome.

BETH-DIELATHAIM, one of the towns of Moab, Jeremiah; situate in Arabia Petraea.

BETH-EDEN, Amos i. 5. a valley situate between the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, Huetius; so called because of its fertility and pleasantness; four hours and a half to the west of Damascus, Maundrel.

BETH-HAGLA, a town in the tribe of Benjamin, of uncertain situation, Joshua. See **BETHALA**.

BETH PEOR, Joshua; or *Beth-Phagor*, Septuagint, Vulgate; a town of the Reubenites, Joshua; on the other side Jordan, at mount Fagor, over-against Jericho, six miles above Livias, Jerome, Eusebius. It had a temple sacred to the idol *Baal Peor*, Numbers xxv. 3. called *Beel-Phagor* by the Vulgate; interpreted *Præfatus* by Jerome.

BETH-TAPHUA, Joshua; a town in the tribe of Judah, of uncertain position.

BETH-ZACHARIAE, a town of the tribe of Judah, about seventy stadia above Bethsur, or Bethzur, on

the road to Bethlehem, Josephus: who this Zacharias was is unknown.

BETHEL, a city of Samaria, on the borders of the tribe of Benjamin, anciently called *Luz*, Moses; but they seem to be distinguished, Joshua xvi. 2. they were, however, contiguous places: and *Bethel* properly the place of Jacob's vision; and *Luz*, or *Lus*, an adjoining town, afterwards called *Bethel*, the former name being lost in that of *Bethel*: it was twelve miles to the north-east of Jerusalem, Jerome; and called *Bethazra*, Hoseah which see.

BETHESDA, John v. a pool on the north side of Jerusalem, formed by the rain-water, and allotted for washing the sheep to be sacrificed; and hence the appellation, *Piscina Probatia*.

BETHLEBAOTH, Judges; a town in the tribe of Simeon, but in other respects unknown.

BETHEHEM, *Bethlemon*, *Bethleemon*, and *Bethlemon*, Josephus; *Bethlema*, *orum*, Stephanus; a town of the tribe of Judah, six miles to the south of Jerusalem; the birth-place of our Saviour, and the place of the sepulchre of Jesse and David, Jerome: and though small and inconsiderable in itself, yet highly dignified, above all cities, by so extraordinary an event as the birth of Christ. *Bethlemita*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. It was anciently called *Ephrat*, or *Ephrata*, Moses, which see. Another in the tribe of Zabulon, Joshua xix. 15. of uncertain situation, being more obscure than the preceding: of this place was Ibzan, one of the judges of Israel, Judges xii. 8.

BETHLEPTEPHENE, a name restored from Josephus to Pliny by Harduin: Josephus says, that Vespasian, having left encamped at Aminsus, or Emaus, the fifth legion, marched with the rest of his army to the Toparchia of the *Bethleptephi*, and laid waste with fire and sword that and the adjoining country, and at the same time fortified the citadels about Idumaea: so that *Bethleptephe*, must be situate between Emaus and Idumaea; and thus to be

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be looked for in the tribe of Judah; but where uncertain.

BETHMARCABOTH, a town in the tribe of Simeon, Judges xix.

BETHMAI, *crum*, Josephus; a village of Galilee, distant four stadia, or half a mile, from Tiberias.

BETHNIMRA, a town beyond Jordan, on its east bank, Moses, Joshua; situate in the tribe of Gad.

BETHORON See **BETARON**.

BETHPHAGE, a place at the west descent or declivity of mount Olivet, Matthew xxi. 1. From which it may be gathered, that the whole of that declivity, with a part of the valley, and the extreme skirts of the city went under the common name of *Bethphage*.

BETHSAIDA. See **BETHARAMPH-TNA**.

BETHSAN, or *Beth-san*, Joshua; a town of Samaria, in the East tribe of Manasseh, on the borders of Galilee, about half a league from Jordan, on this side, having half of its territory in the Peræa: it was afterwards called *Scythopolis*. Josephus, Strabo: *Scythopolis*, the gentilitious name, 2 Maccabees. It was distant from Tiberias, situate on the lake Genesareth, an hundred and twenty stadia, or fifteen miles, Josephus, to the south; and from Jerusalem to the north six hundred stadia, or seventy-five miles, 2 Maccabees. As to the origin of the appellation *Scythopolis*, there scarce appears any thing in history that has a relation to it, but the irruption of the Scythians, in the time of the Medes, when they over-ran all Asia, Herodotus. It was the greatest city of all the Decapolis, Josephus. It is called *Baſjan*, Stephanus.

BETHSEMES, i. e. *Helioſais*, the residence or city of the sun, situate in the tribe of Judah, Joshua, 2 Kings xiv. 11. A little to the west of Knith-jearim, as appears from the history of the ark, taken by the Philistines, 1 Sam. vi. 7. Josephus. The number of the Bethshemites slain for curiously looking into the ark, Josephus makes only seventy; in which he is followed by Jerome, Bochart, &c. Here Amaziah, king of Judah, was defeated and taken

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by Joash, king of Israel, 2 Kings xiv. Another *Bethſemes*, in the tribe of Naphthali, Joshua xix. 38.

BETHSEMES of Egypt. See **HELIO-POLIS**.

BETHSIMOTH, Vulgate; *Beth-jesimoth*, in our translation; *Bethimuth*, Jerome; a place on the other side Jordan, in the plains of Moab, over-against Jericho, to which the encampment of the Israelites reached from Abel-shittim, Numb. xxxiii. 49. Distant ten miles from Jericho, Jerome; consequently two miles from the Jordan, Josephus; because Jericho is eight miles from the Jordan, id.

BETHSURA, Josephus; or *Bethzur*, Joshua xv. from its situation on a rock, or amidst rocks; a town of the tribe of Judah, near Hebron to the north, Eusebius, Jerome; who call it *Bethſeron*, and reckon it twenty miles to the south of Aelia, from which Hebron is not twenty-five: they add, that there is a fountain there, in which the eunuch was baptized by Philip, Luke.

BETHTHANA, an inland town of Chaldaea, Ptolemy.

BETHUL, a city in the tribe of Simeon, Joshua xix. 4.

BETHULIA, a fictitious town of Galilee, for which there is no other authority but the apocryphal book of Judith; a romance rather than a true history, as the more learned do now acknowledge.

BETHZUR. See **BETHSURA**.

BETIS. See **BAETIS**.

BETONIM, a town of the tribe of Gad, on the other side Jordan, Joshua xiii. 26. Jerome calls it *Bothnim*.

BETOUSA, Ptolemy; *Betuna*, Palatine Copy; a town of Mesopotamia, over-against Ninus, on the other side the Tigris.

BETRIACUM. See **BLDRIACUM**.

BATTIGUS, a mountain in the Hither India, but nearer the Indus, Ptolemy.

BETULA. See **BAETULA**.

BETULO. See **BAETULO**.

BETUNA. See **BETOUSA**.

BEUDI, *crum*, a town of Phrygia Magna, Livy.

BEZABDE, a citadel of Mesopotamia, near the Tigris, on an eminence,

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inclining to the brink of the Tigris; called also *Phoenicea*: not only a citadel, but also a municipal town, Ammian.

BEZECE. See BESEK.

BEZER, a city of refuge, Deut. iv. 43. in the Desert, beyond Jordan, over-against Jericho, in the plain of the Reubenites, Joshua xx. 8. *Bosor*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Bosora*, Josephus.

BEZETHA, the fourth hill, and the least, on which Jerusalem stood, called *καρπετολις*, or the *New Town*, Josephus; on the north side, extending from west to east. This king Agrippa began to fortify, but he desisted from the undertaking; not to give the emperor Claudius any umbrage: the Jews afterwards raised the wall, that was thus begun to twenty cubits, Josephus. *Bezetha* stood over-against the citadel Antonia, id.

BEZIRA. See BAZIRA.

BIAS, *antis*, a river of Messenia, which falls into the sea a little beyond Corone, on the Sinus Messenius, Pausanias.

BIATIA, or *Viatia*, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain: *Viatenses*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. In the king of Prussia's cabinet there is a coin, with the inscription *Biate*, which Beger applies to this place, but Harduin and Wildius to Messenia, in which there is a river of that name.

BIBACTA, an island of Gedrosia, observed in the navigation of Nearchus, beyond the mouth of the Indus, and over against the port of Alexander, Arrian.

BIBALI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, reckoned among the Callaeci Bracarii.

BIBALORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

BIBLIAS, or *Biblis*, a fountain of Miletus, Pausanias, Ovid.

BIBLUS, Stephanus; a river of the island Naxos, which gives name to an austere wine, called *Biblinus*, Hesiod. But others make it a river and town of Thrace.

BIBONA. See HIPPO.

BIBRACTE, a citadel of the Aedui, Strabo; but according to Caesar, a town well fortified, very large and populous, and of the greatest au-

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thority and weight among the Aedui. Its name, now corrupted, is preserved in *Beurell*, or *Bevray*, Baudrand; a desolate place four miles to the north-west of Augustodunum, or Autun. It was also called *Bibraſte Julia*, from Julius Caesar, Eumenius.

BIBRAX, a town of the Remi, Caesar: its present situation is uncertain, some making it *Braye en Retelois*, others *Fimes*, in Champagne, on the Vesle, and others again *Bray* on the Seine.

BIBROCI, Caesar; a people of Britain; now the *Hundred of Bray*, in Berks, Camden.

BICR, Val. Flaccus; *Byce*, Ptolemy; *Buges*, Pliny; a lake of the Taurica Chersonesus, near the isthmus; derived by a cut or drain into the Maeotis, Pliny: called also *Sapra Palus*, Strabo.

BIDA, a colony of Mauretania Caesariensis, Antonine: and hence we have *Campanus Bidentis*, in the Notitia of this province.

BIDACUM, } See BADACUM.
BIDAIUM, }

BIDASPES, Ptolemy; a river falling into the Indus.

BIDERIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India.

BIDIL, Antonine; *Badel*, Ptolemy; a municipal town of Mauretania Caesariensis.

BIDIS, a small city of Sicily, not far from Syracuse, Cicero; whose ruins are still to be seen in the territory of Syracuse, about fifteen miles to the south-west, with a church called *S. Giovanni di Bidini*, Cluverius: the city is called also *Beidis*, and *Bidos*; this last of the neuter gender, Stephanus. *Bidini*, the gentilitious name, Cicero, Pliny, Stephanus.

BIDUS, a citadel of Sicily, in the territory of Taurominium: *Bidinus* the gentilitious name, Stephanus: its situation is now uncertain no author besides making mention of it: nor are any traces of an ancient place now extant in the territory of Taurominium, to guide the enquirer.

BIDO. See BIDIS.

BIDUCASSES, } See VIDUCASSES.
BIDUCESI, }

BIENDIUM,

BIENDIUM, a port of the Hither Spain, Pliny.

BIENNUS, Stephanus; a town of Crete, mentioned by no other author; so called from Biennus, one of the Curetes. Here Jupiter Biennius was worshipped. Also *Bienna*, in Gaul, thus called, id.

BIGERRA, Livy, Ptolemy; a city of the Hither Spain, in alliance with the Romans, and therefore besieged by the Carthaginians; but relieved by Scipio; its situation is little known; Clusius thinks it is *Vilena*, midway between Murcia and Valentia. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 46'$.

BIGERRI, Ausonius; *Bigerrones*, Caesar; *Begerri*, Pliny; a people of Aquitania, towards the Pyrenees; called *Pilani*, Ausonius, from wearing skins, on account of the severity of the climate.

BIGORRA, a citadel of the Bigerri, at the city Turba, in Aquitain, Notitia Galliae. The territory is now called *Bigorre*, in Gascony.

BILBANA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy; on the Persian Gulf.

BILBILIS, Strabo; *Bilbis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; the birth place of Martial; with the surname, *Augusta*, Coins: *Bibilis*, also the name of the river that runs by it, Justin; but Martial calls it *Salo*, and its modern name is *Xalon*, whose waters were famous for tempering steel, which Martial accounts the best in the world. The town is now supposed to be *Calatayud*, in Arragon, on the Xalon. W. Long. $2^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$.

BILBILITANA. See *AQUAE*

BILLIS. See *BILBILIS*.

BILECHA. See *BALICHA*.

BILLAEUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Arrian; *Esus*, Pliny; a river of Bithynia, running from south to north into the Euxine, to the east of Tios and Heracles, the boundary of Paphlagonia to the west, Pliny, Constantinus Porphyrogenetus.

BIMINACIUM. See *VIMINACIUM*.

BINDA, Ptolemy; one of the three mouths of the Nanaguna, a river of the Hither India.

BINGIUM, Tacitus, Antonine, Peutinger; *Vingium*, Ammian; a vil-

lage or town of the Vangiones, in Gallia Belgica, at the confluence of the Nava and Rhenus. Now *Bingen*, in the north-west part of the Lower Palatinate, where the Nahe falls into the Rhine.

BIOEA, Ptolemy; a town and port in the south of Sardinia: now called *Porto Bota*; and therefore Cluverius thinks, the true reading in Ptolemy is *Biotta*.

BIORA, Itinerary; an inland town of Sardinia; but its particular situation unknown.

BIOTTIA, a town of Macedonia; from which the Biottica Regio, a small district, bordering on Chalcidice, and not far from Olynthus, took its name; about which the Athenians and Lacedaemonians went to war, Thucydides: or rather about Olynthus.

BIRCUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland: now the *Barrow*, Camden.

BIRICIANA, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, situate on the Danube, between Clarenna and Vetoniana.

BIRTHA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, which seems to be the *Irtia* of Ammian; an ancient fortress, supposed to be built by Alexander, situate at the extremity of Mesopotamia. Bochart imagines it to be the *Rehoboth* mentioned Gen. x. 11.

BISALTIA, a district of Macedonia, on each side but more on the west, or this side the Strymon, near its mouth, Livy, Thucydides; *Bisaltiae*, the gentilitious name, Virgil, Valerius Flaccus.

BISANTHE, a very beautiful town of Thrace, on the Propontis, Xenophon; a colony of the Samians, Mela, Stephanus; called also *Rhaezus*, Ptolemy.

BISCARGI, Coin; a town of the Ilercaones, in the Hither Spain, on the right or west bank of the Iberus, at some distance from the sea, at the foot of mount Idubeda, Ptolemy. *Bisgargitani*, the people, Pliny.

BISTONIS, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera, Ptolemy, Pliny; on which dwelt the Bistones. *Bistonius*, the epithet; and hence *Bistonius Tyrannus*, Lucan; is used to denote Diomedes, king of Thrace, who fed his horses with human flesh: *Bistonius*

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nus Turbo, id. a wind blowing from Thrace.

BISURGIS. See **VISURGIS**.

BITHABA, Ptolemy; a town of Assyria, at the foot of mount Niphates, near Armenia Major.

BITHER, *Bitter*, *Bethar*, Rabbins; a town of Samaria, famous for the defeat of Ben Cozba, the false Messiah, under Adrian: its position and distance, according to Cellarius, seem to agree with the *Nether Bethoron*, as described by Eusebius. But Reland thinks we are to look for it in *Betari*, which see.

BITHIAS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mesopotamia, above Edessa, near the mountains of Armenia.

BITHIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, on the Saocoras, below Nisibis.

BITHYNIA, called anciently *Bebrycia*, which see; is a country of the peninsula of Asia, now called Asia the Less, bounded on the west by the Bosphorus Thracius, and a part of the Propontis; on the south by the river Rhyndacus and mount Olympus, on the north by the Euxine Sea; its bounds on the east are not so well ascertained: Strabo expressly says, that he considers them as they stood under Mithridates and the Romans; Pliny seems to extend them to the river Parthenius, because he reckons Bithynion, situate between the rivers Hypius and Parthenius, and which the appellation renders probable, to *Bithynia*: but Ptolemy gives still a greater extent to the eastern bounds, as taking in a part of *Raphlagonia*: nor does he call the country only *Bithynia*, but *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, and fixes its boundary on the Euxine Sea, at Cytorum, and in the inland parts at Juliopolis. It is commended as a rich and fruitful country, *Bithynia dives*, Manilius; and by the Greek geographers, called the *Greatest* and the *Best*. *Thyni* and *Bithyni*, the gentilitious names, the first syllable in the latter Juvenal shortens: *Thynus* and *Bithynus* the epithet, Horace. *Bithynia* was anciently called *Thracia Asiatica*, Xenophon; the reason see under *Bebrycia*. Strabo distinguishes the *Thyni* from the *Bithyni*, the former occupying the

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coast of the Bosphorus Thracius, and their territory called *Thynia*: the latter the more inland parts, and their country called *Eithynia*; but this distinction grew afterwards out of use.

BITHYNIAE PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Bithynia, on the Euxine Sea, towards the mouth of the Bosphorus Thracius.

BITHYNION, or *Bithynium*, a town of Bithynia, near the river Elatas, called also *Claudiopolis*, Ptolemy; situate in the inland parts, to the south of Teium, or Tium, Strabo; the birth-place of Antinous, the favourite boy of Adrian, Xiphilin from Dio. The Mantineans had a temple of Antinous, greatly adorned by Adrian; because they supposed the people of *Bithynium* to be originally a colony of Mantinea, Pausanias. *Bithynates*, and *Bithyniensis*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name.

BITHYNIS. See **BATHYNIAS**.

BITTER. See **BITHER**.

BITUREX, *Bituriges*, or *Bituricae*, afterwards corrupted to *Bourges*; the name of *Avaricum*, from the custom of the lower age, of calling towns from the names of the people. See **AVARICUM**.

BITURIGES, Caesar; *Bituriges Cubi*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people in that part of Gallia Celtica, afterwards assigned to Aquitania. Now called *Berry*.

BITURIGES VIBISCI, Ptolemy; a people of Aquitain. See **VIBISCI**.

BITYLA, *ae*, Ptolemy; a town of Laconica, to the west of Thurium.

BIZIA. See **BIZYA**.

BIZONE, a town of Moesia Inferior, Itinerary; eighty stadia, or ten miles to the north of Dionysopolis; destroyed by an earthquake, Mela; swallowed up in an opening of the earth, Pliny.

BIZYA, or *Bizia*, Pliny; the citadel of Tereus, king of Thrace, whose story is told in Virgil and Ovid; situate in the territory of Caenica, Solinus; in that of Aethica, Stephanus.

BLAEANDRUS, or *Bleandrus*, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near the Maeander.

BLANDA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Blandae, arum*, Pliny;

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Pliny; a Roman city, id. in the territory of Barcino, to the north-east, in the Hither Spain: now called *Blanes*, a port-town of Catalonia. E. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$. Another *Blinda*, Pliny, Mela; *Blandae*, Livy; a town of Lucania, ten miles from Buxentum to the south east, and its ruins are to be still seen at port *Sapri*; but Pliny places it more to the south, beyond the Laus, towards the Brutii.

BLANDESONA, Cicero; a small city of Liguria: now called *Brioni*. E. Long. 10° , Lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$.

BLANDUSIAE FONS, Horace; a fountain in the territory of the Sabines, near Mandela, the villa of Horace, to the south of Casperia, towards the Anio.

BLANONA, Pliny; a town of Illyricum, on the borders of Dalmatia.

BLASCO, Ptolemy; an island near Agatha, now Adge; to which adjoin no other island but *Malico*, now *Erephon*. Pliny places it erroneously between the mouths of the Rhone and the stoecchade, opposite to Marseilles; whereas it lies between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, below Agatha. It is now joined to the continent by a mole, which serves as a port to the people of Adge, Valentinus.

BLATOBULGIUM, Antonine; a place of the Brigantes in Britain, having a camp of exploratores, or scouts, near Solway Frith and promontory: now called *Buile*, Camden.

BLAVIA, Pentinger; *Blatium*, Antonine; a town of Aquitania, on the right or north bank of the Garonne, below the confluence of the Dordogne, called *M. de la Garonne*, now *Blaye*.

BLEANDRUS, the *Blavandrus*.

BLEMMINA, See *Blennina*.

BLEMMYAE, Ptolemy, Herodotus, Strabo; *Blémies*, Herodotus; a people of the lower Egypt, but on which side of the Nile is not said, who tell strange tales about them as that they have no heads, no eyes, and no mouth, in the beasts, owing probably to shortness of neck.

BLERA, an island town of Euboea, Ptolemy; *Blera*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Blata*, in St.

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Peter's Patrimony, Baudrand.

BLESTIUM, Antonine; a town in Britain: now *Old-town*, Camden, not far from Hereford.

BLETISA, a town of Lusitania, on the south side of the river Durus, not far from Salmantica, to the north-west.

BLUCIUM, a citadel, and the royal residence of Deiotarus, in Galatia, Strabo; its position now uncertain.

BNE BAR-K, one of the cities of the tribe of Dan, Joshua xix. 45. In our translation called *Bene-berak*.

BOA, ae, or Boae, arum, an island on the coast of Illyricum, over-against Tragurium. A place of banishment for condemned persons, Codex Theodos. Ammian; now called *Bua*, an island in the Adriatic, joined to the continent and to Tragurium, now Trau, by a bridge. *Boeo* in Pliny's MSS.

BOACTES, Ptolemy; a river of Liguria, which falls into the Macra.

BOAGRIUS, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; a river of the Locri Epichnemidii, running between the cities Cnemides and Scarphia, with a short course, from south to north, into the Sinus Maliacus. Sometimes crossed dry-shod, and again swelling for two miles: now called *il Terre Motte*, as also *il Boagrio*, Baudrand.

BOARIA, or Boaris, Tabula Itinera, an island or rock on the south of Sardinia: now called *il Toro*, Cluverius.

BOAULIA. See *BAULI*.

BOBRIX. See *VOBRIX*.

BOCAYUM HEMERUM, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, to the south of mount Atlas, towards the Atlantic; said to be the city of Bocca in Africa, Baudrand. W. Long 9° , Lat. 31° .

BOCHYRIS, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania, to the east of the river Palarus, not a great way from its mouth, at the Mediterranean.

BOCIENS, Antonine, a town between Pisa and Genoa.

BOGERIA, Ptolemy; *Boeria*, Tacitus; an arm of the sea, on the east coast of Scotland, running westward between Lethan and Lito, and to the north of Farnburgh; now called the *Firth of Forth*.

EODIN.

BODINCOMAGUM, or *Bodincomagus*, and *Bondincomagus*, Pliny; according to different readings; a town of Liguria, on the left or north bank of the Po, above Forum Fulvii, the Po itself in the Ligurian language being called *Bodincus*, signifying bottomless, Pliny, from Metrodorus Scepius; *Bodincomagus*, and *Bondicomensis*, as if the town were also called *Bondicomum*, the gentilitious name, Inscriptions. It was also called *Industria*, Pliny.

BODOBRIGA, Notitiae; *Bontobrice*, Tabulae. See BAUDOBREGA.

BODOTRIA. See BODERIA.

BOEA, *ae*, Strabo, Scylax, Pliny; *Bocae, arum*, Pausanias; a town of Laconica, on a creek of the Sinus Laconicus, called *Bocaticus*, Pausanias; to the west of the promontory Malea, over against the island Cythera, id. *Bocatae*, the gentilitious name, and *Eseaticus*, the epithet, id. Also a town of Crete, Stephanus.

BOEBE, Homer, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Thessaly, near Pherae, on the borders of the Palaesgiotis. Also a town in the territory of Gortyna in Crete, Stephanus.

BOEBIAS, *ades*, Hesiod, Pindar, Stephanus; *Eubeis, idos*, Homer, Val. Flaccus, Propertius; a lake near Boebe, called also *Xynias*, Stephanus, Scholiast on Apollonius; from *Xynia*, a town on it.

BOEOTIA, a country of Hellas, or Greece Proper, having Attica to the south, from which it is separated by mount Cithaeron; Phocis on the west; to the north Locris, and a part of the Euripus, with this last on the east. Ephorus in Strabo, says, that it is the only country that is *τρίπλοκός*, or *Trimartis*, because there is a threefold course or navigation from it; viz. one thro' the north extremity of the Euripus into the sea between Macedonia and Ionia, and thence to the Propontis; the second through the south extremity on the Mediterranean to Egypt; and the third through the Sinus Crissaëus, or Corinthiacus, to Italy: and for each of these navigations it has proper harbours. It was called *Boeotia*, according to some, from *Bos*, an ox, under whose

conduct Cadmus came to the spot, where he built *Thebae Boeotiae*, Ovid. This country was anciently called by several names, as *Aonia*, *Ogygia*, *Hyantis*, *Messapia*, and *Cadmeis*, Thucydides; and *Arne* Diodorus Siculus: *Bo-cti*, the gentilitious name: a people noted for their stupidity and untoward genius, Horace; but robust and strong, and fit for the fatigues of war. *Boeoticus*, *Boeotius*, and *Boeotus*, the epithet; *Boeotium ingenium*, heavy, dull; *Boeotica cantio*, Aristophanes; rude, unpolished music; and hence *Boeotica auris*; but in Sophocles it denotes a merry, but at last disastrous life; *Sus Boeotica*, a person of a clownish, clumsy, awkward, deportment; *Boeotica* denotes things dark, enigmatical, indirect: the people are called *Leleges*, Solinus; and *Temnici*, Scholiast on Lycophron.

BOETHAETHA. See BETHAUNA.

BOGUDIANA, Pliny; a part of the Mauretania Tingitana in Africa. According to Cluverius, the *Tingitana*, anciently so called from king Bogud.

BOHAN, Joshua xv. 6. a stone in the tribe of Judah; so called from Bohan the son of Reuben.

BOHMO. See BOMO.

BOIA, Caesar; the territory of the Boii, in Gallia Celtica, Sanfon.

BOIAEMUM. See BOIEMUM.

BOIANUM. See BOVIANUM.

BOIEMUM, Tacitus; *boiaemum*, Strabo; *Boiohemum*, Velleius, as it were *Boyham*, a part of Germany, surrounded with the Montes Sudeti, Ptolemy; now called *Bohemia*; it took its name from the Boii, a people of Gaul, who removed thither before Caesar's expedition into that country, Caesar; though he seems to err in the name. The Boii were afterwards driven out by the Marcomanni, and settled in the west of Vindelicia, and afterwards called *Bayern*, and hence the name *Bavaria*.

BOII, Caesar; a people of Celtica, extending from the Ligeris to the Elaver, whence came the Boii of Gallia Cisalpina, whose migration is related by Livy.

BOII, of Germany. See BOIEMUM.

BOIODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia,

delicia; of Noricum, Caesar; on the right or east side of the Aenus; now *Innsbruck*, in the east of Bavaria, where the Inn falls into the Danube.

BOIEMUM, } See **BOIEMUM**.

BOIHEMUM, }

BOIORUM DESERTA, Strabo, Pliny; a district of Pannonia. So called in the extinction of the Boii by the Germani. Now the *Wienwald*, a part of Lower Austria, towards the east of mount Cetina, or *Carinthia*, and south of Vienna.

BOIUM, one of the Boii. Strabo; though *Tzetz* and *Lycaen* makes them six towns in number. Also a town of Cilicia. Pliny.

BOLA, *ae*, *Veigl*, *Stephanus*, a town of the Aequi, on this side the Anio. *Bolae, arum*. *Dionysius Siculus*, *Livy*; by this last called *Volae*. Pliny places it in Latium, but *Livy* makes it a town of the Aequi, not far from Lavinium. *Bolai*, Pliny; the gentilitious name, but *Volani*, *Livy*; in Pliny's time extinct.

BOLAGASUS, Coin; *Volageia*, *Ptolemy*; *Volagestria*, i. e. *Volagestropolis*, Pliny; a town of Babylonia, to the south west of Babylon, towards the river *M. Tigris*, at the distance of eighteen miles *Peutinger*; built by *Vologeses*, or *Vologesus*, a king of the Parthians, in Nero's and *Vespasian's* time, *Tacitus*.

BOLBE, *Thucydides*; a lake of Macedonia, above Chalcidice, which falls into the sea.

BOLBENE, *Ptolemy*; a district of Armenia Major, to the north west.

BOLBITICUM. See **BOLBITIVUM**.

BOLBITINE, *Stephanus*; a town of the Lower Egypt. Now called *Belbit*, *Petrus de Vico*.

BOLBITIVUM, *Herodotus*, *Diodorus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*; *Bolbitium*, *Strabo*, *Scylax*; the second mouth of the Nile, reckoning from west to east; so called from the town *Bolbitine*. Now very small, and choked up with sand, and called *le Bras de Belbit*, *Bandrand*.

BOLEULAE, *arum*, *Pliny*; islands near Ephesus.

BOLENTIUM, *Ptolemy*; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now *Rachitz*, in Stiria, *Cluverius*. E. Long. 16° 16', Lat. 47° 8'.

BOLENUM. See **BELERIVM**.

BOLINZ, *Stephanus*; a town of Achaia, near Patrae; whose inhabitants *Augustus* removed to Patrae, *Pausanias*; in whose time therefore it was extinct.

BOLINAEUS, a river of Achaia, so called from the town *Boline*, *Pausanias*.

BOMBUS, a river of Cilicia, *Pliny*.

BOMI, hills of Aetolia, whose inhabitants were called *Bomienfes*, *Stephanus*.

BOMITAE, *Pliny*; a town of mount Amanus, in Syria Antiochena.

BOMO, or *Bohmo*, *Euboea*, anciently so called, *Hesychius*; signifying cattle in Arabic; which perfectly agrees with the appellation, *Euboea*, and *Agislaia*, *Aelian*. That before the Trojan war it was famous for pasture and cattle, appears from the story of *Autolycus*; and therefore at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, the Athenians sent their flocks and herds into *Euboea*, *Thucydides*; nor are we to wonder that the island was called by an Arabic name, seeing *Strabo* makes the Arabians, that came with *Cadmus*, its most ancient inhabitants, *Bochart*.

BONAE FORTUNAE INSULA, an island in the Sinus Gangeticus, or bay of Bengal, under the equator, *Ptolemy*, and E. Long. 75° 30'.

BONCONICA. See **BAUCONICA**.

BONDINCOMAGUS. See **BODINCOMAGUM**.

BONI PORTUS, *Luke*; a harbour in the east of Crete, near Samonium.

BONIANUM, a town of Samnium, *Cicero*.

BONNA, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, *Antonine*, *Peutinger*; one of the fifty citadels built by *Drusus* on the Rhine, *Florus*; supposed by some to be the same with the *Ara Ubiorum*: *Bonnenfis*, the epithet, *Tacitus*; now *Bonn*, a town in the electorate of Cologne. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 50° 35'.

BONONIA, *Peutinger*; a town of Gallia Belgica, supposed to be the *Portus Itius* of Caesar, and the *Gessoriacum* of *Mela*, and to have had three different names, *Cluverius*. *Peutinger's* map expressly calls *Gessoriacum*, *Bononia*. Now *Boulogne*. E. Long. 1° 30', Lat. 50° 40'.

BONONIA,

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BONONIA, Livy, Pliny, Velleius Paterculus; a town of Italy, in the Gallia Cispadana; a name probably given by the Gauls, there being a *Bononia* in Gallia Belgica; its ancient name when in the hands of Tuscans, who were expelled by the Gauls, was *Felina*, Livy. In the year of the city five hundred and sixty-three, the Romans led a Latin colony thither, Livy, Paterculus; which, about the beginning of the Actiac war, was increased by Augustus, Dio; and is the *Colonia Bononiensis* of Tacitus. Now *Bologna*, capital of the Bolognese in Italy. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 46'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$.

BONONIA, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Pannonia Inferior, between Murfa to the north-west, and Taurinum to the east: now *Bonninster*, in Hungary. Another *Bononia*, Antonine; a town of Moesia Superior, on the Danube: now *Bodon*, in Bulgaria. E. Long. $23^{\circ} 34'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$.

BONTOBRICE. See BAUDOBIRICA.

BOON, *onis*, a town and harbour of Pontus, Arrian; on the Euxine.

BOONETA, *orum*, Pausanias; a place in the city of Sparta; formerly the residence of king Polydorus, which being sold by his widow in exchange for oxen, was thus called: barter, in those early times, before the use of gold and silver, being the only method of purchase, Pausanias.

BOOSCOEFF, Pliny; a town on the Hellespont, in Asia, afterwards called *Germanicopolis*.

BOOSURA, Strabo; a town on the west side of Cyprus.

BORA, Livy; a mountain to the south of mount Haemus, in Macedonia.

BORAMMA, Strabo; a den of thieves and robbers, inhabiting Libanus.

BORBETOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *herbitomagus*, Itinerary; corrupted in other Itineraries to *Bormitomagus*, and still more to *Bretomagus*; and *Borgetomagus*, Pautinger; in the lower age, according to custom, called *Vangiones*, from the name of the people, the *o* short in Lucan: a city of the Vangiones, on the Rhine: now *Worms*, a city of Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, in the Palatinate. E. Long. $8^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 38'$.

BORCHORUM, Pliny; a town o

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the Balearis Major, or Majorca. **BORCOLE**, a town of Thrace, in the neighbourhood of Eumenia and Parthenopolis, Pliny.

BORCOVUM, Notitia; a town of the Ottadini, in Britain: now *Berwick*, Camden, on the Tweed, in Northumberland, on the borders. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. 56° .

BOREAS, Vibius Sequester; a mountain in the west of Macedonia, hanging over Dyrrachium.

BOREAS, the same with what the Romans call *Aquilo*, Pliny, Seneca; a north-east wind, Virgil, Ovid.

BOREOSTOMA, *atis*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Danube.

BOREUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyrenaica, the boundary of the Syrtis Major. In Antonine there is a *Boreum*, one hundred and thirty-six miles to the west of Berenice, which must be different from Ptolemy's, unless either author is under a mistake, which we are not to suppose. The author of Ptolemy's maps, from the notion of the term, *Boreum*, which denotes north, was induced to place both Berenice and the *Boreum* northwards: but all the moderns delineate that part of the Mediterranean differently, according to whom *Boreum* is to be placed in the middle and not northwards, on account of the city Berenice, whose name is still remaining, and to the south of which Ptolemy places it. Cellarius is inclined to think, that the name, if genuine, was imposed for another reason; namely, on account of the Syrtis, whose horn, as Pliny calls it, reached so far north, and hence Ptolemy calls it the boundary of the Syrtis. Vossius on Mela, reads *Βόρειον*, because situate *ἐν Βόρειον Αἰγιαλῶ*, a weedy shore. Another *Boreum*, a promontory of Ireland, Ptolemy; in the north-west of Ulster, in the county of Donegai, now *Cape Ennis*, Speed; or *St. Helen's Head*, more northerly, Ware. A third, Ptolemy; a promontory of Taprobane, to the north, opposite to the Promontorium Colligicum, or Cape Comorin.

BORIUS, a port of the island Tenedos, Arrian.

BORMANICO, Pliny; a town of the Provincia,

Provincia in Gaul, or Provence: **Sanfon** supposes it to be *Bormes*, now a village between St. Tropez and Hieres.

BORMANUM, Ptolemy; a small town of Dacia, of the Jaziges Metanastae, or Emigrant Sarmatae; not far from the river Tibiscus.

BORMISCUS, Stephanus; a district of Macedonia, where Eusepius the poet was torn to death by dogs.

BORMITOMAGUS. See **BORBETOMAGUS**.

BORSIPPA, *crum*, Strabo; *Perfippa, ae*, Stephanus; *Eorsippas, i*, Josephus; a town of Babylonia, sacred to Diana and Apollo, where a great manufacture of flax was carried on; and which was the residence of a certain set of Chaldeans, thence called *Borsippeni*, distinct from the *Orchemi*, Strabo: supposed to be the *Barfisa* of Ptolemy; as also the *Hyparenum* of Pliny, Harduin.

BORTINA, Pliny; *Eurtina*, Ptolemy: a town of Tarraconensis, to the west of Oica, and north of Caesaraugusta, towards the Pyrenes. Supposed to be *Almeder*, Surita.

BORYSTHENES, the largest river of Sarmatia Europea; thus described by Mela: it runs through a cognominal people, is the most pleasant of all the rivers of Scythia, and calmer than all of them in its course, and very agreeable to drink: it feeds very rich pastures, and produces large fish, of the best flavour, and without bones: it comes a great way, rising from springs unknown; its course is a distance of forty days, and so far it is navigable: all this is verbally copied from Herodotus, who adds, it is the largest river, next the Ister or Danube, the springs of which alone and of the Nile I do not know. Ptolemy however assigns two springs at a great distance from each other, the north in mount Budinus, and the south, that from which probably another river running from the west, pours into the Borysthenes. Now called the *Dnieper*, or *Nieper*, rising in the heart of Muscovy, on the confines of the duchies of Rieczow and Smolensko, provinces of Muscovy; bending its course southwards, it forms a great many islands, and

feeds several thickets in its course, which greatly encumber its navigation, and at length discharges itself into the Euxine between Oczacow and Sterlnicza. The *Dnieper* is not a very modern name, but contracted from the *Danapris* of the middle age, Anonymous Author of the Periplus of the Euxine. The inhabitants on the *Borysthenes*, near the Euxine, are called *Borysthenidae*, Pliny, Propertius; and *Borysthenitae*, Herodotus, Mela.

BOSA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, on its west coast, about the middle, a little way from the mouth of the river Termus. *Bosenses*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. Now called *Buzza*, Baudrand.

BOSECUS. See **VOGESUS**.

BOSOR. See **BEZER**, and **BOZRA**.

BOSOR, a town of Gilead, 1 Maccab. v. different from *Bosora*, or *Bezer*; was a city of the Reubenites.

BOSORA. See **BEZER**.

BOSPHORIUM, the harbour of Byzantium, Stephanus.

BOPHORUS. See **BOSPORUS**.

BOSPORANA REGIO, for which there is no authority, only the name analogically formed from *Bosporani*, the people; the country on each side the Bosporus Cimmerius; now the *Straits of Cissa*; part in Europe, namely, that to the west of the Straights; and part in Asia, that to the east. *Bosporani*, the gentilitious name, Strabo, Ptolemy; which taken strictly, denotes those dwelling on the *Bosporus*, but in a larger sense, the people as far as Colchis; especially those subject to the petty princes of Bosporus, and called *Asiatici*, distinct from the *Eurotaei*, Strabo.

BOSPORUS, a city of the Taurica Cheronesus, Stephanus, Eutropius; Pliny says, some make it the same with *Panticapaeum*; mentioned also by Strabo, without taking any notice of *Bosporus*: but Stephanus, Eutropius, and Procopius, make them two different cities, viz. *Bosporus*, at that extremity of the strait next the Euxine; the other towards the opposite extremity.

BOSPORUS CIMMERIUS, called *Bosporus*, because fordable by a bullock, or heifer, Pliny; from the narrowness

narrowness of the strait; therefore not *Bosphorus*; or because crossed over by Io in the shape of a heifer, Mythology: some confine this passage to the *Bosporus Thracius*; others extend it to the *Cimmerius* also: it was called *Cimmerius* from the town *Cimmerium*, Pliny: inhabited by the Cimmerii, Dionysius Periegetes; descendants of Gomer; a strait separating the Taurica Chersonesus in Europe, from Sarmatia in Asia, and joining the Palus Maeotis with the Euxine, Strabo. Now called the *Strait of Caffa*, from a town of that name situate on it. *Bosporus Mysius*, or *Thracius*, a strait so called, because Mysia lies on the east, and Thrace on the west of it; and Arrian makes *Mysius* the older appellation: Herodotus calls it *Bosporus Chalcedoniae*, and reckons it four stadia, or half a mile broad, others make it broader; it joins from south to north the Propontis with the Euxine, Strabo. Now called the *Strait of Constantinople*.

BOSTRA, *orum*, or *ae*, Stephanus; a town of Arabia Petraea, twenty-five miles distant from Adraa, to the south-east, id. It was reckoned one of the greatest cities in Arabia, Ammian; was much adorned by Trajan in his expedition to Arabia, and called *Trajana Bosstra*, Coins; also *Colonia Bosstra*, under Alexander Severus, Coins; and *Colonia Metropolis Bosstra*, under the emperor Philip, a native of this place, Zonaras, Aurelius Victor. *Bosstrenus*, and *Bosstracus*, Stephanus; the gentilitious names.

BOTHNIM. See **BETONIM**.

BOTRODUS, Martial; a grove and town of the Celtiberi, in Tarraconensis, not far from Segobriga; the town destroyed by Tiberius Gracchus, Polybius; afterwards a village.

BOTRYS, Ptolemy, Pliny; erroneously *Lystra* in Strabo; a town of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean, built by Saturn, Philo Biblus; a proof at least of antiquity. *Botrus*, Peutinger; twelve miles to the north of Byblus, and twenty to the south of Tripolis; now almost in ruins, and called *Bete-on*, or *Batrun*, Pottellus. E. Long. 37° 30', Lat. 34° 6'.

BORTIAEA, Livy, Thucydides; *Bortiacis*, Herodotus; a small district of Macedonia, between the mouths of the Axios and Ludias, which to the west fall into the Sinus Thermaicus.

BORTIARI, Aristotle; a people from Crete, originally Athenians, who first settled in Japygia, afterwards removing to Thrace.

BOUCONIA, Antonine; a town between Borbetomagus and Moguntia.

BOVENNA, Peutinger; an island to the south of Sardinia: now called *la Vacca*.

BOVIANUM, Livy; capital of the Samnites Pentri; situate at the foot of the Apennine, near the springs of the Tifernus: afterwards made a colony, and that double, the one called *Vetus*; the other surnamed from the *Undecumani*, Pliny, *Frontinus*. *Bovianus*, the epithet, Sil. Italicus: now *Boiano*, a little town of the Molise, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 20', Lat. 41° 20'.

BOVIASMUM, Strabo; the palace of Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni, in Bohemia; which Cluverius would choose to read *Boiasmum*, did the copies permit.

BOVILLAE, Tacitus, Suetonius; a town of Latium, near mount Albanus: Velleius says, Milo was killed about *Bovillae*; Cicero; at the foot of mount Albanus; ten miles from Rome, Peutinger; to the south-west, and therefore called *Suburbanus*, Ovid, Propertius.

BOVIS AULA, Strabo; a place in the island Euboea.

BOVIS AURAE FANUM, Josephus; the temple of the idol set up by Jeroboam, in Dan, in the land of Galilee; below which ran the Jordan called the Lesh, Josephus.

BOVUM, Itinerary; a town of the Silures, in Britain; fifteen miles to the south of Ilca Silurum, or Caer-leon, in Monmouthshire; now called *Colebridge*. Baudrand, *Bangor*, in Carnarvonshire.

BOVO. See **BOA**.

BOUM, Ptolemy; a town in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the west side of the Nile.

BOUM SOLIS STABULA, the territory of Mylae, so called; a peninsula on the

the east coast of Sicily, to the north of Syracuse; remarkable for its fertility and rich pastures, Theophrastus; and hence arose the fable of the oxen of the Sun feeding there, Scholiast on Apollonius: Pliny and Seneca say, that something like dung is thrown out on the coast of Mylae, and Messana; which gave rise to the fable, of the oxen of the Sun being stalled there: and at this day the inhabitants affirm the same thing, Cluverius.

BOUTA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the west of mount Gergiris, and towards the springs of the Cinyphus.

BOZIATA, Ptolemy; a town in the inland parts of Albania.

BOZRA, *Ezra*, *Ezra*, or *Esfer*, a town of Arabia Petraea, in that part called Edom and Idumaea, in Scripture, Amos, Isaiah; denoting a fortress.

BRABASTHENES, Livy; a mountain ten miles from Sparta.

BRACARA, Inscriptions; in one it is *Braccara*; often *Eracara Augusta*, or in one word *Eracar Augusta*, Inscriptions, Pliny; a town of the Tarraconensis, or Hither Spain: it had a conventus juridicus, or assizes, Pliny. *Eracares*, or *Bracari*, the gentilitious name, id. Now *Braga*, a town of Portugal, on the river Cavado, in the province of Entre Minho y Duero. W. Long. 8° 40', Lat. 41° 20'.

BRACARII CALLAICI. See **CALLAECIA**.

BRACCATA. See **GALLIA**.

BRACHEA, Stephanus; the Red Sea so called, from the many shoals in it.

BRACHME, Ptolemy, a town of the Bramins, in the Hither India. The gentilitious name, *Brachmares*, from *Brachman*, singular, Strabo; *Brachmanae*, Pliny; *Erachmani*. Ptolemy. Called by the Greeks, *Gymnosophistae*; from their going naked, and enduring all weathers. A set of wild enthusiasts rather than philosophers.

BRACHYSCII, Achilles Tatius; a people throwing a shorter shadow, in proportion to the sun's less distance from the zenith.

BRADANUS, Antonine; a river of

Magna Graecia, separating Apulia from Lucania, and falling with a south-east course into the bay of Tarentum. Now called *il Bradano*, in the Basilicata of Naples: It rises in the Apenine, between Venusia and Potentia.

BRAMMA, Ptolemy; a town of the Sinae, or Siamese.

BRANCHIDARUM ORACULUM, an oracle of Apollo, in the territory of Miletus, so called from the family of the priests. The temple being burnt by Xerxes, the Milesians built a very large one, whose compass equalled that of a village, Strabo: In Mela's time the oracle was called the oracle of *Didymeus Apollo*, from his being a twin-brother; at the distance of twenty stadia from the sea, Pliny.

BRANNODUNUM, Notitiae; with a garrison of the Equites Dalmatae; a town of Britain, on the Sinus Metaris: now *Brancester*, in Norfolk, on the Washes, Camden.

BRANOGENIUM, Ptolemy; *Branonium*, Antonine; a town of the Coritani, a people in the heart of Britain: from the distances of the Itinerary, Camden supposes it to be *Worcester*.

BRASIA, a town of Attica, less known than the *Brasia*, or *Brasiae*, of Laconica; which last, Pausanias says, was so called from a jetson of an ark or chest, which contained Semele, and her son Bacchus; committed to the sea by Cadmus. This story, Pausanias observes, is not adopted by the other Greeks; but adds, that any thing thrown out on the shore, is still said, *ἐκ τῆς ἀρκῆς*.

BRATTIA, an island on the coast of Illyricum, commended for its goats, Pliny. Now *la Brazza*, or *Brassa*, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic.

BRATUSPANTIUM, Caesar; supposed to be the same with Ptolemy's *Carisomagus*; the former being the ancient Gaulish name, and the latter given it by Caesar or Augustus in the lower age, called *Civitas Billocorum*, and at length corrupted to *Beauvais*, its modern name; a city of the Ile of France. E. Long. 2° 20', Lat. 49° 30'.

BRAUON, *enis*, Strabo, Statius, Paulina; *Bravonia*, or, Mela; who says,

says, it is now an empty name; a demus, or village of Attica, not far from Marathon. *Brauronius*, the epithet; and hence Diana was called *Brauronia*, whose image Xerxes carried off in his expedition against Greece, Pausanias.

BREA, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, to which the Athenians sent a colony.

BREGETIO, *onis*, Antonine, Notitia; a town of Upper Pannonia; supposed to be *Gran*, in Hungary. E. Long. 18° 40', Lat. 48° 14'.

BREMENIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Britain, not far from the Alaunus. Now *Brampton*, in Cumberland, on the Alne, Camden.

BREMIONACUM, Ptolemy; *Bremeturacum*, Notitia; a town of Britain: now *Overburrough*, Camden, in Lancashire.

BRENCI, Strabo; *Brenni*, Florus; *Breuni*, Inscription, Horace; a people of Rhaetia; called *Breones*, in the lower age, Fortunatus.

BRENDA, used by the ancient poets, for brevity's sake, instead of *Brun-dusum*, Festus.

BRENNI. See **BRENCI**.

BRENTHA, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia; in ruins, Pausanias.

BRENTHEATES, Pausanias; a river running by Brenta, and soon after falling into the Alpheus.

BREONES. See **BRENCI**.

BRETANNIA, Coin; *Brettania*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus, Dio Cassius: thus the Greeks wrote *Britannia*, which see.

BRETENA, Ptolemy; a town of Venetia, *Erinthum*, Pliny: now *Brignano*, according to some, in the territory of Venice.

BRETINA, Ptolemy; a small town of Insubria: now thought to be *Barlasina*, a village in the territory of Milan; midway between the city of Milan and Como; memorable for the martyrdom of St. Peter, Baudrand.

BRETOLAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania: now *Bretulla*, a village of Portugal, Molctius.

BRETTANIA. See **BRETANNIA**.

BRETTIA, the name of the country of the Brutii, according to the Greeks. See **BRUTII**.

BREUCOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of

the Tribocci, in Gallia Belgica; called *Brocomagus*, Peutinger; seven miles below Argentoratum: from which distance it is known to be *Brumat*, or *Brunt*, in the Lower Alsace: it is erroneously written *Brotomagus*, in Ammian.

BREVIODURUS, Antonine; a town of Celtic Gaul, near the coast of the British Sea, between Juliobona and Neomagus; probably where now stands *Caen* in Normandy, or near it, Baudrand.

BREUNI. See **BRENCI**.

BRIA, Strabo; in the ancient language of Thrace denotes a town.

BRIANTICA, Herodotus; a district of Thrace, near the river Lissus, formerly called *Galaica*.

BRIAS, *ados*, Artemidorus; a town of Pisidia, of which nothing farther is known.

BRICA, or *Briga*, a Celtic term, denoting, in the ancient language of Spain, a town, Rafendius Antiquit. Lusitan.

BRICINNIAE, Thucydides; a citadel in the territory of Aetna, but in what particular spot is now uncertain, Cluverius.

BRIGA. See **BRICA**.

BRIGAECUM, or *Brigecum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, in the confines of the Astures. Some say it is *Braganza* in Portugal; others *Oviedo*, in Asturia.

BRIGANTES, Tacitus; a people of Britain, reaching from sea to sea, the whole breadth of the island, Ptolemy. Now *Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland*, Camden. Also a people of Ireland, of uncertain position.

BRIGANTIA, Antonine; *Brigantium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia: now *Ergenz*, in Tyrol, at the east end of the lake of Constance. E. Long. 9° 40', Lat. 47° 30'. Another *Brigantium* in the Alpes Cottiae, Ptolemy, Itinerary; which last leads us to Briançon, a town on the borders of Dauphiné. E. Long. 6° 20', Lat. 44° 50'. See **FLAVIUM**.

BRIGANTINUS LACUS, a lake of Rhaetia, Pliny; because bordering on it, at least on Vindelicia, which Tacitus includes in Rhaetia: according to Strabo, the *brigantii* are
T *Vindelici*.

B R

Vindelicii. Ammian calls the lake *Brigantia*. It takes its name, either from the *Brigantii*, the people inhabiting on it, or from the adjoining town, *Brigantia*, Pliny. Now the *Lake of Constance*, or *Eoden-*
see.

BRIGANTINUS PORTUS, Livy; a port of the Hither Spain; so called from *Flavium Brigantium*. Now *el Puerto de la Corunna*, Mariana: commonly the *Grøye*. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 43° 10'.

BRIGANTIUM. See **BRIGANTIA**.

BRIGE, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Broughton* in Hampshire, Camden.

BRIGECUM. See **BRIGAECUM**.

BRIGOBANNA, Itinerary; a town of Vindelicia, on the right or south side of the Danube; conjectured to be *Egern*, Cluverius; a fortress in Suabia.

BRILESSUS, Thucydides, Pliny, Strabo; *Brilettus*, Theophrastus; a mountain of Attica.

BRISIACUS MONS, Antonine; a town on the right or east side of the Rhine: now *Brisac*, situate on a round hill; a fortified town of Suabia, and distinguished by the name *Old Brisac*. E. Long. 7° 15', Lat. 48° 10'.

BRISOANA, Ptolemy; *Erizana*, Arrian; a river of Persia, running from north to south into the Persian Gulf.

BRITANNIA, Romans, Coins; *Fre-tannia*, Greeks; and *Eretannia*, Ptolemy, peculiarly remarkable for adhering strictly, in the names of places, to the pronunciation of the different countries. The original Celtic name is *Brettan*, signifying a high mountainous country. Pliny says, its ancient name was *Albion*, but that *Eritannia*, a name much of the same meaning, became the prevalent appellation. One of the largest islands in this part of the world, Diodorus Siculus, Aristotle, Tacitus; stretching, opposite to the coast of France, to the north: in figure triangular, much like Sicily, Caesar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela, Tacitus: separate from the rest of the world, Catullus, Virgil, Horace. *Eritanni*, Roman authors, Coins; the gentilicious name; *Bret-*

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tani, or *Bretanni*, Greeks: *Brilo*, and *Britto*, are mostly of the lower age; though Juvenal has *Brit-tones*, a short; but Martial long; Authors, who lived in the declining state of Latinity: *Britannicus*, *Bretannicus*, and *Eretannicus*, the epithet. Now the island of *Great Britain*; divided by the Romans into the *Romana* and *Barbara*; the limits of which were different at different times, according to the progress of their conquests: that part of the island subject to the Romans was divided into the Upper and Lower, Dio Cassius: the Upper was partly that which we call Wales, extending on the west side, from the Severn to Mersey river; but how far, or whether quite to the eastern side, does not appear: the Lower including York, the only place mentioned in this last division: Severus is supposed to be the author of this division, in whose time the limits had the greatest extent, the Barbarians being removed beyond the Clyde and Forth, Herodian; beyond which was the *Eritannia Barbara*. The Romans, on introducing the arts into that part of Britain under their dominion, polished the inhabitants; and grubbing up the woods, with which the island was over-run from end to end, and in which the people lived like wild beasts, taught them the art of agriculture; that in a short time the country became at length one of the Roman granaries, Ammian. We have sometimes *Britanniae*, as in Catullus; but then Ireland is supposed to be included, called *Britannia Minor*; though it may be doubted, whether in Catullus's time the Romans had any, at least a distinct knowledge of it. The Britons were remarkable for painting their bodies with all manner of figures, by way of ornament; to shew which to advantage, they went naked, Caesar, Herodian; to which the latter adds, that they wore iron ornaments round their waist and necks, in the same manner as other barbarians wore gold.

BRIVA ISARAE, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica, on the river Isara,
ra,

ra, or Oyse. Now *Pontoyse*. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 6'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 5'$.

BRIVATES, **PTOLEMY**; a port of Gallia Celtica. Now *Brest*, in Britany, Scaliger. W. Long. $4^{\circ} 26'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 23'$.

BRIULA, Strabo; a town of Lydia, on this side the Meander. *Briulitae*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

BRIXABA, Plutarch; a mountain near the Tanais, afterwards called *Arietis Frons*.

BRIXELLUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Suetonius; a town of Gallia Cispadana; a place fatal to Otho, having there dispatched himself, after his bad success at Bedriacum: a colony, Pliny: now *Bersello*, or *Bresello*, in the territory of Reggio, on the Po. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$.

BRIXIA, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Cenomani, in the Regio Transpadana: a colony, Pliny: now *Brescia*, capital of the Bresciano. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 25'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$. *Brixantae*, Ptolemy; *Brixentes*, Pliny; Inscription; the people who dwelt on the Atagis.

BRIXIA, Pliny; a river of Elymais, falling into the Persian Gulf, and carrying with it much mud.

BRIZACA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

BRIZANA. See **BRISOANA**.

BROCOMAGUS. See **BREUCOMAGUS**.

BROMISCUS, Thucydides; a town of Macedonia, situate above Chalcidice, on the lake Bolbe.

BROVONIACUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain: now *Brougham*, Camden, in Westmorland.

BRUCTERI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, next the Tencteri, but expelled and entirely cut off by the Chamavi, and Angrivarii, who succeeded to them; this excision happened by the consent of the neighbouring people, either from a hatred of their pride, or from the sweets of plunder, id. It was however not so general, but that in after times there were many of this name remaining. They seem to have dwelt between the lake Flevus and the Ems, beyond the Frisi, Tacitus. Strabo and Ptolemy di-

vide them into Majores, who occupied the country about the head of the Lippe, and the Saltus Teutoburgicus; and the Minores, who occupied the country extending from the Rhine along the Lippe.

BRUNDISIUM, Cicero, Caesar, Pliny, Silius Italicus; *Brundisium*, Horace, Livy; *Βρυνδίσιον*, Strabo, Appian; *Βρυνδίσιον*, Polybius, Stephanus; *Βρυνδίσιον*, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, an excellent harbour, Strabo; the best in Italy, Pliny; having several basons or harbours, but one mouth or entrance, Strabo; affording a very commodious passage to Greece; something longer, indeed, than that from Hydrus, but more certain for Dyrrachium, Pliny: there was also a passage from it for the Montes Cerauni, but less frequented, Strabo: a very ancient town; afterwards a Roman colony, Livy: it has a promontory, Livy: the Via Appia ended at this town: some poets, for brevity, called it *Brenda*, Festus. *Brundisini*, the gentilitious name, Cicero; *Brundisinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Brindisi*, a port-town of the territory of Otranto, in Naples, at the entrance of the Adriatic. E. Long. $18^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$.

BRUNDULUS, a port on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Athesis and Togisonus. Now *Brondolo*, a Venetian port, Baudrand.

BRUNDUSIUM. See **BRUNDISIUM**.

BRUTTIA SILA. See **SILA**.

BRUTTII, one of the two peninsulas of Italy, the ancient Calabria being the other; stretching to the south towards Sicily; bounded by the sea on every side, except by the isthmus, between the river Laus and the Thurii, where it is terminated by Lucania; inhabited by the *Bruttii*, for whose country the ancient Romans had no peculiar name, calling both the people and the country indiscriminately *Bruttii*; *Βρῦττιοι*, most Greek authors; *Βρῦττιοι*, Appian. Mela calls the country *Ager Bruttius*; the ancient Greeks *Βρῦττία*, Polybius, Strabo; which the lower Latin writers imitated, by calling it *Bruttia*, Paulus Diaconus. This, and a part of Lucania, was the ancient *Italia*, Stephanus. It

was called *Bithia*, which in Greek signifies pitch, from the great quantity of it produced there, Bochart. It is divided into two coasts by the Apennine; that on the Tuscan, and that on the Ionian Sea. Now called *Calabria Ultra*, different from the ancient *Calabria*, or *Messapia*, to the east on the Adriatic, or Ionian sea, and which formed the other peninsula, or heel of the leg. Now called *Calabria Citra*; the *Bruttii*, forming the foot.

BRYANIUM, Strabo; a town of the district of Deuriopus, in Paconia, of Macedonia.

BRYSTACIA, a town of the Bruttii, Stephanus. Now *Umbriatica*, in the *Hinter Calabria* of Naples. E. Long. 17° 35', Lat. 39° 15'.

BUBACENE, Curtius; a district of Asia, reduced by Polyperchon, under the power of Alexander.

BUBALIA, or *Bubalia*, Eutropius; a village or town of *Pannonia Inferior*, in the territory of *Samnium*; the birth-place of the emperor Decius.

BUBASSUS. See **BUBASTUS**.

BUBASTICUS FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; the eastern branch of the Nile, in the Lower Egypt; so called from the city Bubastus.

BUBASTIS, Herodotus, Mela; *Bubastis*, Strabo, Polybius, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, placed by Ptolemy about the middle of the Fluvius Bubasticus, or Bubastic branch of the Nile, on the east side. Here Diana was worshipped under the appellation *Eubasia*, Herodotus, Ovid. *Bubastus*, Ptolemy; and *Eubastus*, Grotius Cyneget. the epithet.

BUBASTITES NOMOS, Strabo; a division of Egypt, lying on the east of the Fluvius Bubasticus, or Bubastic branch of the Nile.

BUBASTUS. See **BUBASTIS**.

BUBASTUS, a district and peninsula of Caria, where women were called *Bubastides*, Ovid; *Bubastus*, Pliny; where stood the town *Bubastus*, with a temple of Diana, Stephanus.

BUBASTUM, Strabo; the royal residence of *Maroboduus*, King of the *Marcmanii*, in *Bohemia*; which some suppose to be *Badstus*, others *Fragus*.

BUBO, or *Eubon, onis*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, which with three other towns; viz. *Cibyra*, *Balbura*, and *Oenande*, had a *conventus juridicus*, called *Tetrapolis*, Strabo.

BUBULCORUM OPPIDUM, Josephus; a little town of Lower Galilee, between *Ptolemais* and *Caesarea*, on the sea.

BUCA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the *Ferentani*, in *Samnium*, at the mouth of the *Tifernus*, on the *Adriatic*.

BUCINA, or *Bucinna*, Pliny; one of the *Aegades*; islands to the west of the promontory of *Lilybaeum*: the same with the *Phorbantia* of Ptolemy; names of the same import; the one from *Phorbas*, and the other from *Eos*.

BUCINNA, *Tabula Itineraria*; an island on the south of *Sardinia*: now *la Vacca*, Cluverius.

BUCEPHALA, ae, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus; *crum*, Arrian; *Bucephalos*, Curtius, Arrian; a town built by Alexander, on the hither, or west side of the *Hydaspis*, a river of the *Hither India*, in memory of his horse *Bucephalus*, which was killed in the action with *Porus*, after crossing that river. Others say, this horse died of age, thirty years old: *Plutarch*, not in the battle, but some time after. His being branded or marked on the buttock with the head of an ox, gave rise to his name, *Hesychius*.

BUCEPHALA, *Pausanias*; a promontory of *Argolis*, in *Peloponnesus*; situate between the *Promontorium Scyllaeum*, and the town *Hermione*.

BUCEPHALUS, Mela, Ptolemy, Pliny; a port of *Argolis*, towards the *Isthmus of Corinth*.

BUCHAETIUM, Strabo; a town of *Thesprotia*, in *Epirus*, near the *Sinus Ambracius*, not far from the sea.

BUCOLICUM OSTIUM NILI, Herodotus; one of the mouths of the Nile; not a natural, but factitious one: but which mouth it is, does not appear.

BUCRA, Ptolemy; a promontory of *Sicily*, running out a great way into the sea, on the south side of *Sicily*,

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Sicily, to the east of Camarina. Now *Capo di Scalami*, and *di Scarami*, or *di Scarambri*, and *Scalambri*, Cluverius.

BUDALIA. See **BUBALIA**.

BUDARUM. See **BUDORUM**.

BUDEA, Stephanus; *Budeon*, Homer; a town of Magnesia in Thessaly: hence *Budea Minerva*, had in honour by the Thessalians, Lycophron.

BUDINUS, a mountain of Sarmatia Europaea, from which the more northern spring of the Borysthenes is said to take its rise, Ptolemy. But this is contradicted by later accounts. See **BORYSTHENES**. *Budini*, Herodotus; *Bodani*, Ptolemy; the people. Now *Podolia*.

BUDORUM, a citadel of Salamine, Thucydides, Ephorus; called *Budarum*, Stephanus.

BUDORUS, Ptolemy; a river of Euboea.

BUDROAE, Pliny; islands near Crete: now *Turluru*, Harduin.

BUDUA, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, on the road from Ulisipo, or Lisbon, to Merida. Now *Nuestra Senora de Botoa*, Vasconcellus; a village in Estremadura, on the borders of Portugal.

BUGES. See **BICE**.

BULIS, *idos*, Pliny, Pausanias; *Bulia*, Ptolemy; a town of Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia; situate on an eminence, in the inland parts. Mountains of difficult passage, and rough, lying between Anticyrae and Bulis, Pausanias. *Bulenses*, Pliny; *Bulidii*, Pausanias; the gentilitious name.

BULLA. See **BULLA REGIA**.

BULLAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Silures. Now *Buelth*, Camden; a town in Wales, in Brecknockshire.

BULLAMINSA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria.

BULLA REGIA, Antonine, Peutinger, Pliny; *Bullaria*, Ptolemy; which some suppose to be corrupted from Pliny's *Bulla Regia*; who calls it a free town of Numidia, but others, a different town: called also simply *Bulla*, Augustine.

BULLIS, *idos*, Caesar, Ptolemy; *Ililis*, Cicero, Stephanus; a maritime town of Illyria. *Bullum*, Livy; the

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gentilitious name: *Byllinus*, Livy; *Bullidensis*, and *Bullidienfis*, Pliny; the epithet.

BULUA. See **BATUA**.

BUMADUS, Arrian; a river of Aturia, between the Tigris and Lycus; on which Darius encamped before his last battle with Alexander, at Gaugamela; about sixty stadia, or seven miles from Arbela: called also *Bumellus*.

BURA, Polybius, Strabo; a town of Achaia; swallowed up by an opening of the earth, in the three hundred and seventy-sixth year of Rome, Orosius, Ovid, Seneca. Another *Bura*, Pliny; a town of Mesopotamia, on the river Pellacont, which falls into the Euphrates.

BURCA, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, falling from north to south into the Euxine, to the east of the Bosporus Cimmerius.

BURCHANIA, Pliny; one of the Electrides, islands in the Sinus Codanus, or the Baltic. See **AUSTRA-NIA**. The Romans also called it *Fabaria*, from a grain spontaneously produced there, resembling a bean.

BURDEGALA, or *Burdigala*, Strabo; a trading port town of Aquitania, situate on a lake of the sea, formed by the mouth of the Garumna. It was a famous seat of the Muses, as appears by Ausonius's book, entitled *Professores*; and birth-place of Ausonius: now *Bordeaux*, capital of the Bourdelois, on the river Garonne. W. Long. 40°, Lat. 44° 54'.

BURGINACIUM, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica, five miles distant from the Colonia Trajana, or Keiserwaert. Now *Waterburg*, situate in the island formed by the Rhine, near the Vahalis.

BURGUNDIONES, Pliny; a part or branch of the Vindili or Wandili; Cluverius places them about the Warta, a river of Poland: though the conjectures on the seat of these people are doubtful: and no wonder, because the Roman expeditions terminated at the Elbe. They afterwards removed to the Cisalpin, Germany, and at length to Celtic Gaul, and gave name to the duchy and county of Burgundy.

BURIA,

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- BURIA**, Theocritus; a fountain of the island Cos in the Egean Sea.
- BURII**, Tacitus; a people of Germany, situate to the south-east of the Marcomanni and Quadi, or of Bohemia and Moravia.
- BURNUM**, Antonine; *Burnium*, Livy; a town of Illyricum. *Eurnistae*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.
- BURRUM**, Antonine; a town of the Silures, in Britain, between Caerleon and Cowbridge; now extinct.
- BURTINA**. See BORTINA.
- BURUNCUM**, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Wuringen*, near Cologne, to the north, on the Rhine.
- BUSIRIS**, *isis*, Herodotus, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Buseiris*, Strabo; a city of the Lower Egypt, to the south of Leontopolis, on that branch of the Nile called Busiriticus. Built by Busiris, noted for his cruelty, and slain by Hercules, Ovid, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus. Strabo denies such a tyrant ever existed; Isocrates has written his panegyric. In this city there stood a grand temple of Isis, Herodotus; which gave it the appellation of the city of Isis, Pliny. It was destroyed, on a revolt, by Dioclesian, Zonaras.
- BUSIRITICUS FLUVIUS**, that branch of the Nile which empties itself at the mouth called Ostium Pathmeticum, or Phatniticum, Ptolemy; also a part, according to an ancient map, at the Ostium Mendesium; this river, or branch, dividing itself at Diospolis, into two branches: called *Busiricus*, from the city of Busiris, which stood on its left, or west branch. It is the second branch of the Nile, reckoning from the east.
- BUSIRITICUS NOMOS**, a prefecture, or division of the Lower Egypt; so called from the city Busiris, Herodotus, Pliny, Ptolemy.
- BUSITIS**, *isis*, a district of Arabia Deserta; so called from Bus, or Buz, Nahor's second son; the country of Elihu, the fourth interlocutor in Job; called Buzites, by the Septuagint.
- BUSUS**. See ZEUSUS.
- BUTHOE**. See BATUA.
- BUTHROTUM**, Cicero, Pliny, Strabo; *Buthrotus*, Virgil, Ovid, Stephanus;

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- no inconsiderable town of Thesprotia, in Epirus; situate at the mouth of the port Pelodes (probably from the soil being clayey) Strabo; on a spot, resembling a peninsula, near Corcyra; and hence called *Cherstonesus*, Stephanus. A Roman colony, Coin, Pliny. *Buthrotii*, the gentilitious name, Cicero; *Buthrotus*, the epithet, Cicero, Stephanus.
- BUTHURUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the springs of the Bagrada.
- BUTIS**, a town of Syria, afterwards called *Pella*, Stephanus.
- BUTO**. See BUTUS.
- BUTOA**, Pliny; a small island near Crete.
- BUTRIUM**, Pentinger; one of the cuts from the Po to Ravenna.
- BUTROTUS**, Livy; a river of the Locri, in Magna Graecia. This name Gronovius suspects, and would substitute *Halax*, a more known and certain river.
- BUTUA**. See BATUA.
- BUTUNTUM**, or *Lutuntos*, an inland town of Apulia Peucetia: *Butuntinenses*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Bitonto*, in the territory of Bari, in Naples. E. Long. 17° 40', Lat. 41° 20'.
- BUTUS**, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Lower Egypt, on the west side of the branch of the Nile, called Thermuthiacus; towards the mouth called Ostium Sebennyticum: in this town stood an oracle of Latona, Strabo, Herodotus. Ptolemy places *Butus* in the Nomos Phthenotes: it is also called *Euto, us*, Herodotus, Stephanus. It had temples of Apollo and Diana, but the largest was that of Latona, where the oracle stood.
- BUXENTUM**, Livy, Velleius, Ptolemy, Meia, Pliny; *Pjxus, untis*, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Lucania, first built by the people of Messina, but afterwards deserted, Strabo. A Roman colony was sent thither, Livy, Velleius: and when found still thin of inhabitants, a new colony was sent by a decree of the senate, Livy. Its name is from *buxus*, the box tree, growing plentifully there. Strabo says, the name *Pjxus*, includes a promontory, port, and river,

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ver, under one. Now *Policastro*, Cluverius; in the Hither Principato of Naples. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$.

BUZARA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Numidia, lying beyond mount Aurafius.

BYBASSUS. See **BUEASSUS**.

BYBLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny, Peutinger; a town of Phoenicia, situate between Berytus and Botrys; it was the royal residence of Cinyras; sacred to Adonis, Strabo. Pompey delivered it from a tyrant, whom he caused to be beheaded. It stood at no great distance from the sea, on an eminence, Strabo: near it ran the Adonis into the Mediterranean: now in ruins.

BYCE. See **BICE**.

BYLLIS. See **BULLIS**.

BYRSA, Strabo, Appian; the name of the citadel of Carthage, standing in the heart of the city, on a brow or eminence, pretty steep, and inhabited round, Strabo; on whose top stood the temple of Aesculapius; which, on taking the city, the wife of Asdrubal made her funeral pile, by setting it on fire, id. Dido was the foundress, who led thither a colony of Tyrians; consequently the name must be Tyrian, or Phoenician; that is, *Bozra*, not *Byrsa*, signifying a fortress, or strong place; and therefore Strabo calls it *Acropolis*: which, if true, may well serve to supersede the cutting the hide into thongs, Virgil, Herodian.

BYZACENA. See **BYZACIUM**.

BYZACIA, or *Byzacina*, Ptolemy; a town of Byzacium, a district of Africa Propria, or Carthaginiensis.

BYZACIUM, (*Solum* understood) Pliny;

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Byzacene, Inscription; a district of Africa Propria, bordering on the Syrtis Minor, two hundred and fifty miles in circuit, Pliny; of such fertility, as to yield a hundred fold, Silius Italicus: *Byzacii*, Strabo; and *Byzaceni*, Cod. Theodof. the gentilitious name; *Byzacenus*, the epithet, Strabo. Also *Byzacius*.

BYZANTIUM, Strabo; a noble city of Thrace, situate where the Bosphorus Thracius joins the Propontis, afterwards called *Constantinopolis*. Its origin is variously related; Strabo seemingly, but Marcianus more openly, makes it a colony of the Megarenses, headed by Byzas, who gave name to the city, Stephanus: on some Byzantine coins, we have the word *Byzas*, with the head of an old man in a helmet. Velleius ascribes the origin to the Milesians: Justin, to the Spartans: Ammian, to the Athenians: all which difference of opinions may be reconciled, by saying, that these colonists successively expelled each other, as Justin seems to hint: which uncertain possession continued to the Byzantines their liberties. This liberty they retained under the Romans. Pliny; who says, that the ancient name of *Byzantium*, was *Lygos*. The situation was the most commodious possible, both for security and commerce, Polybius: the key of both seas, Ovid. Now *Constantinople*. E. Long. $28^{\circ} 58'$, Lat. 41° .

BYZERES, Strabo, Dionysius Periegetes; a people of Pontus, a part of the Heptacometae, or seven cantons, which dwelt about Trapezus and Cerasus.

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CABALA, Diodorus Siculus; a place in Sicily, of uncertain situation; where Dionysius obtained a victory over the Carthaginians. A town also of Cilicia, Appian.

CABALACA, *orum*, Pliny; the principal town of Albania.

CABALAIS, Strabo; the country of the Solymi, thus called, because mountainous. Hence the Solmi are called *Cabalenses*, or *Cabaleis*, id.

CABALIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; an inland district of Lycia; extending eastwards to Pindia, and to the north of

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- of Pamphylia: though Strabo reckons it a separate district from Lycia. A district of the Hither Asia, Herodotus; *Cabali*, or *Cabali*, the people, id.
- CABALIS**, Stephanus; a town near Cibyra, on the Meander.
- CABALLINUM**, Ptolemy; a town of the Aedui, in Gallia Celtica: *Caballorum*, Caesar; which is the true name, confirmed by Coins; *Cabylinum*, Strabo; *Cabalidunum*, Ammian. *Cabillo*, the gentilitious name, id. Now *Challen sur Saone*. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$.
- CABALLINUS**, Persius; a very clear fountain of mount Helicon, in Boeotia; called *Hippocrene* by the Greeks, because opened by Pegasus, on striking the rock with his hoof, and hence called *Pegasus*, Strabo.
- CABALLIO**, Strabo; *Cabellio*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis, situate on the Druentia. A colony, Ptolemy; one of the Latin colonies, Pliny: in the Notitiae, called *Civitas Cabelllicorum*. Now *Cavallin*, in Provence.
- CABALLODUNUM**. See **CABALLINUM**.
- CABANA**, Arrian; a town of Gedrosia, between the rivers Arbis and Tomerus. Another of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.
- CABARNIS**, Nicanor; one of the ancient names of *Paras*. So called from the *Cabarni*, the priests of Ceres; and that again from *cereb*, to offer, Josephus.
- CABASA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, below Sais, on that branch of the Nile, called Thermutiacus Fluvius.
- CABASITES NOMOS**, a division of Lower Egypt. so called from *Cabasa*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Coin.
- CABASSUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Caesonia, a district of Cappadocia; *Cabessus*, Homer, Stephanus.
- CABELEES**, Herodotus; a people of Maeonia.
- CABELLIO**. See **CABALLIO**.
- CABERASA**, Ptolemy; a town of Media.
- CABERON**, Pliny; a river of Asia.
- CABESSUS**. See **CABASSUS**.
- CABILLONUM**. See **CABALLINUM**.

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- CABIRA**, *orum*, Strabo; a royal citadel of Mithridates, in Pontus, to the south of mount Paryadres, much mentioned in the Mithridatic war. Made a city by Pompey, and called *Diopolis*: enlarged by queen Pythodoris; who called it *Sebastæ*.
- CABSEEL**, Joshua; a town in the tribe of Judah.
- CABUBATHARA**, Ptolemy; a mountain of Arabia Felix.
- CABUL**. See **CHABUL**.
- CABYLE**, Ptolemy; *Calybe*, Strabo; a town of Thrace, whither Philip the son of Amyntas, sent a colony of the most abandoned and worthless of his army, Strabo.
- CABYLLINUM**. See **CABALLINUM**.
- CACIDARI**, Pliny; the ancient name of the *Arimaspi*.
- CACOBÆ**, Ptolemy; a people in the north of the Farther India.
- CACRA**, Scholiast on Lycophron; the ancient name of the promontory *Odysseum*, near Pachynum, in the south-east of Sicily.
- CACUTHIS**, Arrian; a river of India, running into the Ganges.
- CACYPARIS**, Thucydides; a river of Sicily, which with a south-east course falls into the Sicilian Sea, to the south of Syracuse. Now called *Casibili*, Cluverius.
- CACYRUM**, Ptolemy; a town in the territory of Syracuse, in Sicily: Now *Cassaro*. *Cacyrini*, Ptolemy; the gentilitious name.
- CADEMOTH**. See **KEDEMOTH**.
- CADENA**, Strabo; a palace built in the manner of a town, in the mountains of Lycaonia, in the Hither Asia.
- CADES**, Moses; a town in the Wilderness of Zin, in Arabia Petraea; the first encampment of the Israelites, after their departure from Eziongeber; and from which the Wilderness of Zin was called Cades; the burial-place of Miriam, with the rock and water of Meribah in it. *Cades*, a town of the tribe of Judah, Joshua xv. 23. *Cadishbarnea*, called also *Cades*.
- CADESBARNEA**, Moses; a town of the Wilderness of Paran, on the confines of Canaan; from which the spies were sent out; sometimes simply called *Cades*; but distinct from the *Cades* in the Wilderness of Zin.
- CADI,

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CADI, Strabo; a town on the common confines of Phrygia, Lydia, and Mysia: *Macedones Cadueni*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

CADISTUS, Pliny; a mountain on the west side of Crete.

CADME, Strabo; *Priente*, so called.

CADMEA, Nepos, Strabo; the citadel and first built part of Thebes, on an eminence; so called from Cadmus, Pausanias.

CADMEI, *Cadmii*, and *Cadmeiones*, Stephanus; the Thebans.

CADMEIS, Thucydides; one of the ancient names of Boeotia.

CADMONAEI. See **KADMONAEI**.

CADMUS, Strabo; a mountain of Phrygia Magna, above Laodicea; from which the river Lycus, rises.

CADREMA, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, a colony of the Olbii.

CADRUSI, Pliny; a people of Paropamisus, a country of the Farther Asia, situate at mount Caucasus. Also a town built there by Alexander, id.

CADUENI. See **CADI**.

CADUPI, Pliny; a people near the great catarract, on the east side of the Nile, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

CADURCI, *Cadurcum*, *Cadureus*, and *Cadurx*, Ptolemy, Magno; a town of the Cadurci, a people of Aquitania; situate between the rivers Oldus, running from the north, and the Tarnis, from the south, and falling into the Garumna: the town was otherwise called *Devona*, or *Divona*, iid. Now *Cahors*, capital of the territory of Querci, in Guienne. E. Long. 1° 5', Lat. 44° 25'. A part of the Cadurci, to the south next the Tarnis, were called *Eleutheri*, Caesar.

CADUSII, Strabo; a people of Media Atropatene, situate to the west in the mountains, and reaching to the Caspian Sea; between whom and the Medes perpetual war and enmity continued down to Cyrus, Plutarch.

CADUSIORUM VALLUM, Ptolemy; a place on the south side of the Caspian Sea, between the rivers Cyrus and Amardus.

CADYNA, *orum*, Strabo; a town in the mountains of Lycaonia; the residence of Sifnus, who affected

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the kingdom of Cappadocia, id.

CADYTA, *Cadytis*, Herodotus; a great city of the Palestine Syrians; which is supposed to be *Jerusalem*, called *Cadusa*, holy, and in a different dialect, *Caduta*, or *Cadyta*. But Reland thinks it is rather *Gath*, Herodotus being on the description of the sea-coast.

CAEA. See **CEA**.

CAECIAS, Pliny; a wind blowing between north and east, from the north-east; called *Caecias* by the Greeks, but with the Romans without a name, Seneca.

CAECILIA. See **CECILIA**.

CAECILIA CASTRA, Pliny; *Caeciliana*, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, between Cetobriga and Salacia; probably the camp of Caecilius Metellus gave rise and name to the town.

CAECINA, Mela, Pliny; a river of Tuscany, running westward into the Tuscan Sea, at the Vada Volaterrana.

CAECORUM OPPIDUM, Tacitus; a name of Chalcedon, over-against Byzantium; because the Megareans, who were the first colonists, made choice of so bad a spot, tho' there were several better which they might have pitched on.

CAECUBUM, Strabo; *Caecubus Ager*, Pliny; a district of Latium, situate amidst marshes, adjoining to the Sinus Cajetanus; producing a very generous wine, Strabo, Horace, Pliny; commended also by Dioscorides and Columella.

CAEDESSA, *ae*, or *orum*, Josephus; *Kedes*, Joshua, Judges, a Levitical city of refuge, in the tribe of Naphthali, on the confines of Tyre and Galilee.

CAELISTINI, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

CALETICA, Ptolemy; a district of Thrace, towards Macedonia and the Egean Sea. *Caletes*, the people, Pliny; divided into Majores, at the foot of mount Haemus; and Minores, at that of Rhodope; between whom the Hebrus runs.

CAELINA, Pliny; *Cilina*, Inscription; an ancient town of Venetia; situate on a cognominal river. *Cilinenjes*, the gentilitious name, Inscription.

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- CAELIUM**, Pliny; an inland town of *Pencetia*, a division of *Apulia*; a place four or five miles above *Barium*, or *Bari*; and which still retains that name, *Holstenius*.
- CAELIUS MONS**, Itinerary; a town of *Vindelicia*, on the right or west side of the *Ilargus*. Now *Kelmuntz*, a small town of *Suabia*, on the *Iller*.
- CAELIUS MONS**. See **COELIUS**.
- CAENE**, Ptolemy; the last town in the *Nomos Panopolitanus*, of *Thebais*; between *Tachae*, and *Panopolis*, and the same with the *Neapolis* of *Herodotus*. Also an island of *Sicily*, on the *African* side, *Pliny*.
- CAENEPOLIS**, a town of *Laconica*, whose ancient name was *Taenarum*, *Pliny*; *Taenarus*, *Strabo*, *Mela*; distant forty *stadia* from the promontory of that name, *Pausanias*.
- CAENICA REGIO**, Ptolemy; a district of *Thrace*, towards *Macedonia* and the *Egean Sea*.
- CAENINA**, *Ovid*, *Stephanus*; *Cenina*, *Festus*; a town of the *Sabines*. *Caeninenſes*, the gentilicious name, *Livy*. Thought to be either *S. Angelo*, or *Monticelli*, *Holstenius*.
- CAENITES**, *Pliny*; a port of *Achaia*, not far from the *Portus Saronicus*, on the isthmus of *Corinth*.
- CAENOMANI**, *Livy*; *Cenmani*, *Pliny*, *Polybius*, *Ptolemy*; a people of the *Transpadana*, to the east of the *Insubres*, and reaching from the *Lacus Sebinus*, to the *Po*.
- CAENOPOLIS**, Ptolemy; a town in the east of *Cyrenaica*.
- CAENOPHRURIUM**, *Antonine*; *Καὶνὸν φρούριον*, *Paeznius*; a town of *Thrace*, between *Perinthus* and *Byzantium*. Here *Aurelian* the emperor was murdered, by the treachery of his slave *Eutropius*.
- CAENYS**, *Pliny*; a promontory of *Italy*, over against *Pelorus* of *Sicily*. Now *Coda de la Velfe*, *Cluverius*.
- CAEPIANA**. See **CEPIANA**.
- CAERACATES**. See **CARACATES**.
- CAERAEſI**, *Caesar*; a people of *Belgica*; thought by some to be the same with the *Caeratae*; but they lay lower down the *Rhine*, and together with the *Eburones*, *Condrusi*, and *Paemani*, are by one common name called *Germans*, *id.*

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- CAERATUS**, Ptolemy, *Callimachus*; a river of *Crete*; on which *Cnosus* stood; and hence anciently called *Caeratus*, *Scholiast* on *Callimachus*.
- CAERE**, indeclinable, *Livy*; *Virgil* has *Caeritis*; a town of *Etruria*, the royal residence of *Mezentius*. Its ancient name *Argyllae*, which see. In *Strabo's* time not the least vestige of it remained, except the baths, called *Caeretana*. From this town the *Censor's* tables were called *Caerites Tabulae*; in which were entered the names of such, as for some misdemeanour forfeited their right of suffrage, or were degraded from a higher to a less honourable tribe. For the people of *Caere*, hospitably receiving those *Romans*, who, after the taking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*, fled with their gods and the sacred fire of *Vesta*, were, on the *Romans* recovering themselves from this disaster, honoured with the privilege of the city, but without a right of voting, *Strabo*, *Gellius*. *Caerite cera*, is *Horace's* expression for this degradation. *Caerites*, i short, the gentilicious name, *Livy*; and *Caeretes*, the epithet, the middle syllable long, *Virgil*; and *Caerites*, *Horace*; and *Caeretanus*, *Rutilius*. Now *Cervetere*.
- CAERETANUS AMNIS**, *Pliny*; and *Ceritis*, *Virgil*; a river running from *Caere* to the *Tuscan Sea*.
- CAERIANA**, Ptolemy; a town of *Baeca*, on the left or east bank of the *Anas*, as it runs south.
- CAESADA**, *Palatine* copy; *Cesada*, Ptolemy; *Caesata*, Itinerary; a town of the *Hither Spain*, between *Complutum* and *Bilbilis*.
- CAESAREA AD ANAZARBUM**. See **ANAZAREUS**.
- CALSARAUGUSTA**, *Mela*, *Pliny*; *Caesarea Augusta*, *Coins*, Ptolemy; a colony, situate on the *Iberus*, in the *Hither Spain*, before called *Saldu-la*, in the territory of the *Edetani*. Now commonly thought to be *Saragosa*. W. Long. 1° 15', Lat. 42°.
- CALSAREA**, *Pliny*; a city of *Armenia Minor*; unknown to other geographers. *Harduin* thinks it is the *Nescaearia*, mentioned by *Nicephorus*. Another of *Bithynia*, *Hierocles*.

rocles. A third of Cappadocia, or the Prefecture of Cilicia, on this side Taurus: formerly called *Maxaca*, but under Tiberius, *Caesarea*, yet not entirely losing its old name: called also *Eusebia*, at mount Argaeus, Strabo. A fourth of Mauretania Caesariensis, formerly called *Iol*; but by Juba *Caesarea*, in honour of Augustus, Pliny, Strabo; honoured with the privilege of a colony under Claudius, Eutropius, Itinerary, Coins. A fifth of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy; called *Tingis*. A sixth *Caesarea*, called *Caesarea Stratonis*, Ptolemy; in Samaria, a name given in honour of Augustus, by Herod, to that which was before called *Turris Stratonis*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny. A seventh in the district of Paneas, in the Trachonitis, built by Philip, the son of Herod, near the springs of Jordan, Ptolemy, Coins. An eighth, the *Antiochia* of Pisidia, so called, Pliny. A ninth *Caesaria*, Coins; the name of *Germanicia*, in Commagene. *Caesarensis*, the gentilitious name.

CAESAREA, Antonine; an island on the coast of France, in the Channel; from the similitude of the name, thought to be *Jersey*, Camden.

CAESAREA AUGUSTA. See **CAESAR-AUGUSTA**.

CAESARODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turones, in Celtic Gaul. Now *Tours*, capital of Tourain. E. Long. 45', Lat. 47° 25'.

CAESAROMAGUS. See **BRATUSPANTIUM**.

CAESAROMAGUS, Itinerary; a town of the Trinobantes, in Britain, sixteen miles to the north of Leiton; now *Chelmsford*, Talbot; or *Brentwood*, Camden; according to others, *Burset*.

CAESATA. See **CAESADA**.

CAESFNA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Gallia Cispadana; situate on the rivers Isapis and Rubicon, Strabo. Now *Cesena*, a town of Romania, in Italy. E. Long. 12° 50', Lat. 44° 20'. *Caesenates* the people; *Caesentia Vinea*, Pliny.

CAESIA SYLVA, Tacitus; a wood in Germany; a part of the great Sylva Hercynia; situate partly in the duchy of Cleves, and partly in West-

phalia, between Wesel and Kesfeld, Cluverius.

CAESIRO. See **ARAURA**.

CAESTRIA, Pliny; a town of Epirus; mentioned by no other author: Thucydides has *Cesrina*, a small district, separated from Thesprotia by the river Thyamis.

CAETA, Strabo; a cave, which the Lacedaemonians used as a prison, or place of confinement.

CAETOBRIX, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania, near the mouth of the Tagus, on the east side: now extinct; so called from its fishery; where are still extant fish-ponds on the shore, done with terrace, or plaister of Paris, which illustrate the name of the ruined city.

CAICINUS, Strabo, Thucydides; a river of the Locri, in Italy, a people of the Bruttii.

CAICUS, Herodotus, Aeschylus, Virgil; a river of Mysia; which soon after, as it rises from its spring, receives the Mysius from mount Temnus: surnamed *Teuthranteus*, Ovid; from Teuthrania, a town and district, in which the Caicus rises, Pliny. Ovid takes the *Caicus* and *Mysius* for one binominal river.

CAIETA, Cicero, Virgil; a port and town of Latium: so called from Aeneas's nurse. Now *Gaeta*. E. Long. 14° 30', Lat. 41° 20'.

CAINAS, Arrian; a river running into the hither, or west side of the Ganges.

CALABRIA, that peninsula into which Italy runs out to the east into the Ionian Sea, with an isthmus between Tarentum and Brundisium, a distance of thirty-five miles, Pliny; by which it joins Apulia; it is called by the Greeks *Messapia*, from the leader Messapius, Pliny; but generally *Calabria* by the Latins: and sometimes the Greeks call it *Japygia*; and though this last be but a part of the territory of the Salentini; yet it sometimes denotes the whole peninsula. *Japygia*, which borders on Metapontum, the Greeks called *Messapia*: The natives call partly *Salentini*, those dwelling on the promontory *Japygium*, and partly *Calabri*, Strabo. *Calabria* was famous for its fine wool, and oil, Columella. *Calabri*, the gentili-

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tious name: *Dona Calabri hospitii*, a proverbial saying, for presents on which the donor puts no great value, and which prove a burden to the receiver, Horace. Now *Calabria Citra*.

CALACH, Moses; a very ancient city of Assyria; which B. chart supposes to be the same with *Chalachi*; whither the king of Assyria carried captive the Israelites. It seems to have been near to, or upon the Tigris.

CALACHENA, Strabo; *Calaina*, Ptolemy; a district of Assyria, on the Tigris; so called from Calach.

CALACTA, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a maritime town on the north side of Sicily; so called from its fine coast. *Calactini*, Cicero, the gentilitious name.

CALADUNUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Asturica and Bracara.

CALAGORINA, Ptolemy; *Calagurris*, distinguished by the surname *Nasica*, Inscription, Pliny; *Calagarris*, Livy; a city of the Val. Iber., in the Hither Spain, on the right or west bank of the Iberus; a municipal town and colony, surnamed *Jana*, Coins. Famous for the horrid famine it underwent in the Sertorian war, Val. Maximus, Florus, Juvenal. *Calagurritani*, or *Nasici*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Calahorra*, in Old Castile, on the Ebro. W. Long 2° 12', Lat 42° 35'.

CALAMA, Arrian; a town of Campania, on the sea coast. Another of Numidia, Notitia; whose situation is not known; mentioned also by St. Augustin.

CALAMAE, Polybius; a town of Messenia, in Peloponnesus.

CALAMISSUS, Pliny; a town of the Locri.

CALAMOS, Pliny; a town of Phoenicia, near Botrys, at the foot of mount Libanus. Also a town of Babylonia, Strabo.

CALAON, Pausanias, a river of the Hither Asia, near Colophon.

CALAPIS, Strabo; the same with *Calapic*, which see.

CALARNIA TURNIS, a tower in Macedonia, situate between the river Strymon and mount Athos, Mela.

CALATHUS, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Numidia Propria, beyond Tabraca.

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CALATHUSA, Pliny; a desert island lying between the Chersonesus Thracia and Samothrace. Also a town of Arabia Deserta, Ptolemy.

CALATI, Livy; an ancient town of Campania, famous in the Samnitian war; to the south east of Cales, towards the Volturnus. Caesar sent thither a colony of veterans, Appian. *Calatini*, Livy; the gentilitious name.

CALATIS, Strabo, Mela; *Callatis*, Scylax, Peutinger; *Callatia* Ptolemy, Coin; a town of Moesia Inferior, two hundred and eighty stadia to the south of Tomi, Strabo; a colony of the Heracleotæ, Strabo, Scymnus Chius. *Callatiani*, Coin; the gentilitious name.

CALATUM, Ptolemy; *Galacum*, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain. Now *Tadcaster* and *Helcaster*, in Lancashire, Lhuyd. According to others, *Overburrow*; but Camden makes it *W'heallep-castle*, in Westmorland.

CALAVII, Livy; a people of Campania.

CALAURIA, Strabo; an island of Greece, in the Saronic bay, over-against the port of Troezen, at the distance of forty stadia, Strabo; thirty stadia in compass, id. with a temple of Neptune, held in great veneration; an asylum, Demosthenes; and the place of the convention or assembly of the seven cities of the Amphictyons; thither Demosthenes went twice into banishment, and there he died; buried within the paces of the temple, Strabo, Pausanias, Plutarch, Mela. The epithet *rough*, Dionysius Periegetes, seems to announce no great fertility. Here Diana was worshipped, Ovid: Latona exchanged it for Delos with Neptune; hence the proverb, *pro Delo Calauria*, to give as good as you take. *Calaurites*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. Now said to be called *Sadra*.

CALDIS, Strabo; a river of Caria, in the Peraea Rhodiorum, navigable, and running by Caunus, id. It was called *Indus*, Pliny; from an Indian thrown off an elephant, Livy: it rises in the territory of Cilyra, receives sixty other rivers, and upwards of an hundred torrents, Pliny.

CALCE,

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CALCE, Strabo; a town of Campania.

CALCHEDON. See **CHALCEDON**.

CALCUA, Ptolemy; *Calleva*, Antonine: Camden would chuse to call it *Callena*, to make it answer to *Wallingford*, a town on the Thames, above Windsor towards Oxford; which last rather others take *Calleva* for. A town of the Atrebates, an adventitious people from Gallia Belgica.

CALE. See **CALES**.

CALE ACTA. See **CALACTA**, and **ARTEMISIUM**.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of Scotland; *Caledonii*, the people, Tacitus; *Caledones*, Eumenius; names formed by the Romans from *Gael-doch*, the country of the Gael, or Highlanders. Buchanan derives the appellation from *Calden*, the *hasel-tree*; adding, in confirmation of this, that there is a town in Scotland, called *Duncalden*, the hill covered with hasel-trees. It may suffice to answer, that the Highlanders never call their country *Calden*, but always *Gaeldoch*; it would be extraordinary if they did, from a tree but rarely the growth of their country; and that Buchanan's *Duncalden* is manifestly a mistake, the genuine name being *Dune-Callan*, the *Dune*, or castle of Collin; not to mention, that there is not a single instance, in which the Celtic term *Dune* is ever employed in composition, to denote any other thing but a hill covered with a citadel or town; the Romans then could never form their *Caledonia* from *Calden*. The fir-tree, if any, should seem to claim the preference of giving name to the country; a tree more common in, because more co-natural with the climate than the hasel; which very rarely shoots to a tree there, remaining generally in the state of a shrub or bush. Unacquainted as Buchanan seems with the original language of his country, it is probable he had this etymology, with the account of the western islands, from Donald Monro; who, deceived by mere sound, was not aware of its absurdity. *Caledonia* is properly the gentilitious name of the country; from its na-

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ture and appearance it is also called *Albin*, a high country; whence the *Albion* of the ancients; a name by them extended to the whole island; which the Highlanders call *Braetan*; but *Albin* constantly restrained to Scotland by them; which at this day they divide into *Gaeldoch*, a term not now of its ancient extent, but appropriated to the Highlands of Scotland; and into *Gauldoch*, the country of the Gaul; denoting foreigners, or barbarians; meaning the people of the Low Country, or those in the south-east of Scotland; evidently Saxons, as appears both from their language and names. The Highlanders, or Caledonians, are therefore the prior inhabitants; a people altogether distinct from the Scots in language and manners; of a different original, and from a different part of the world; with the intervention of some centuries between the time of the settlement of each: and yet Buchanan and the other Scottish writers are ever confounding the Caledonians and the Scots.

CALEDONIUS SALTUS, Florus; *Caledonia Sylva*, Ptolemy; a vast forest, extending from one end of Britain to the other.

CALES, ium, Cicero, Virgil, Tacitus; a city of note in Campania, Strabo; a municipal town, Cicero; an ancient colony, Livy; at no great distance from Capilinum: Sil. Italicus has once, *Cale, es*, singular; *Caleni*, the gentilitious name; *Calenus* the epithet; applied by Horace and Juvenal to a generous wine, which the territory produced.

CALES, etis, Ptolemy, Arrian; a port town of Bithynia; situate between the river Hypius and Heraclea, Arrian.

CALETANUS AGER, Pliny; a territory not far from Volaterrae, in Etruria.

CALETES, or *Caleti*, Caesar, Hirtius; a people of Gallia Belgica, on the confines of Belgica, situate between the sea and the Sequana. Now called *le Pays de aux*, in Normandy, Baudrand.

CALETRA, a town of Etruria, a little to the east of the river Umbro; uncertain

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whether extant in Livy's time, who mentions *Ager Caletranus*.

CALINDA, Ptolemy; *Calinda*, Stephanus; *Calymna*, Strabo; a town of Caria, next to Caunus, Strabo.

CALINDICI MONTES, mountains near Calinda, Herodotus. *alyndicus*, or *Calindenyēs*, the people

CALINGAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, next the mouth of the Ganges, and on the sea coast.

CALINCHI, Pliny; a people in Arabia Felix, situate near Ampelone, a colony of the Milesians.

CALISIA, Ptolemy; a town on this side the Mons Aiciburgius; which seems to be *Kalish*, a town of Poland, Cellarius. E. Long. 18°, Lat. 52° 20'.

CALLAECIA, Coins; the country of the Callaeci, in the north of the Hither Spain, Strabo, Sil. Italicus; so called from Calle, an ancient city near the mouth of the river Durus. And therefore *Callaeci*, and not *Gallaeci*, is the true writing. Divided into *Callaeci Bracarii*, extending from the Durus, to the Minus; and into the *Lucenses*, reaching from the Minus to the Astures, Ptolemy.

CALLAS, Strabo; a river of Euboea.

CALLATEBUS, Herodotus; a town of Caria, near the Meander; in which there were artists, who made honey from the tamarisc and wheat.

CALLATERIA, Strabo; a town on the Via Appia, leading to Brundisium.

CALLATIENI,
CALLATIA,
CALLATIS, } See CALATIS.

CALLE, Antonine; an ancient town of the Hither Spain, situate on an eminence, which hangs over the river Durus; whose port was at the mouth of the river. Now *Porto*, *Oporto*, or *Port a Port*, a town of Portugal, which thence took its name, viz. from *Port Calie*, and not from *Galli*. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 41° 10'.

CALLEVA. See CALCUA.

CALLIA, *ae*, or *Calliae*, *arum*, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia.

CALLIARUS, Homer, Mela; a town of Locris, or of the Locri Epicnemidii, Cellarius.

CALLICA, Ptolemy; a town of Bi-

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thynia, situate between the Sinus Ceanus and Nicomedia.

CALLICHORUS, Pliny; a river of Paphlagonia. Also a well in Attica, Pausanias.

CALLICOLONA, Homer; an eminence distant forty stadia from Ilium, Strabo; near the river Simois.

CALLICULA, Livy, a mountain of Campania, which bounded the Ager Falernus, on the north side.

CALLIDROMUS, Livy; the name of one of the tops of mount Oeta, and the highest of all. Also a mountain the Locri Epicnemidii, near Scarphia, Ptolemy.

CALLIFAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of the Hirpini, near Allifae: some take it to be what is now called *Carife*.

CALLIGERIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India. Now said to be *Canaxer*, in the kingdom of Decan.

CALLIGICUM PROMONTORIUM. See CORY.

CALLI PROMONTORIUM, and **OPPIDUM**, a promontory and town of Marmarica, beyond Paraetionum, Ptolemy.

CALLINICUM, Ammian, Eutropius; a town of Mesopotamia, situate on the Euphrates, between Carrhae to the north, and Circesium to the south; a very strong fort, well situate for commerce, Ammian.

CALLINUSA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the north west side of the island.

CALLIOPE, Pliny, Appian; a town of Parthia, towards Media westward.

CALLIPEDAE, Mela, a people of Sarmatia Europea, situate between the rivers Axiaces and Hypanis.

CALLIPOLIS, Polybius, Livy; *Callium*, Pausanias; a town of Aetolia, near mount Corax. *Callipolites*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. Another, a maritime town of Calabria, a Greek city, afterwards called *Axxa*, Mela. A third of Sicily, near the strait, or Pharo of Messina, Marcianus Heracleota, Stephanus, Silius Italicus. *Callipolitae*, Herodotus; the gentilitious name. A fourth of Thrace, Strabo, Pliny; on the Hellespont, next the Propontis, and opposite to Lampacus, in Asia. Now *Gallitoli*. E. Long. 27° 2', Lat. 40° 40'.

CALLIPUS,

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CALLIPUS, *odis*, a river of Lusitania, mentioned only by Ptolemy, as running between the Tagus and Anas; supposed to be the *Chalybs* of Justin, commended for tempering steel, adding, that the people on it are called *Chalybes*.

CALLIRHOE, surnamed *Enneacrunos*, from its nine springs or channels, a fountain not far from Athens, greatly adorned by Pisistratus, where there were several wells, but this the only running spring, Pausanias. Another *Callirrhoe*, Pliny; beyond Jordan; a very fine spring of hot waters, near the Dead Sea, into which it empties itself; of much medicinal virtue, id. Josephus. Near which stood a cognominal town, Ptolemy.

CALLIRHOE, the name of Edessa, in Mesopotamia.

CALLISTE, Herodotus; the ancient name of the island *Thera*.

CALLISTRATIA, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine.

CALLITERAE, Ptolemy; a town of Bisaltia, a district of Macedonia.

CALLIUM. See **CALLIPOLIS**.

CALNE, Moses; *Calno*, Isaiah; and *Canneh*, Ezekiel; the last city of Nimrod in Shinar: The Chaldee interpreters, with Eusebius and Jerome, make it the same with *Ctesiphon*, on the Tigris; which seems probable from the country round that city, being called *Chalonitis* by the Greeks, Wells.

CALO, *onis*, Antonine; an obscure place in Belgica, situate between Vetera and Gelduba; traces of which Cluverius shews to be extant in the village of *Kalenhusen*.

CALOR, *oris*, Livy; a river of Samnium, which falls into the Sabatus, at Beneventum. Now *il Calore*. Another of Lucania, falling below the confluence of the Tanager, into the Silarus, according to Cluverius; which brings confusion into the Itinerary; and therefore Holstenius thinks, that *ad Calorem M.P. XXIII.* is an interpolation.

CALPAS, Strabo; a river of Bithynia, which runs between Chaicedon and Heraclea into the Euxine; with a cognominal port and a small city at its mouth, Pliny, Xenophon; situate midway between the a-

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bove-mentioned cities, Xenophon. **CALPE**, Ptolemy, Pliny; a mountain of Spain, and one of Hercules's Pillars; small in compass, but high and upright, Strabo: whether there was a distinct town near it called *Calpe*; or whether *Calpe* was not another name for *Carteia*, is a dispute among geographers. In a coin, *Colonia Julia Calpe*, is thought to be the legend. And *Calpia*, as a town in Spain, is mentioned by Nicolaus Damascenus.

CALPURNIANA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Baetica, on the same side of the Baetis with Corduba, but higher up, twenty-five miles.

CALYBE. See **CABYLE**.

CALYCADNUS, Coins, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Calydnus*, Stephanus; a river of Cilicia Aspera, which falls into the Mediterranean, between the promontories Sarpedon and Zephyrium, over-against Cyprus: a navigable river, and cutting Isauria in the middle, Ammian. Livy has a promontory of this name; possibly one of the promontories already mentioned.

CALYDIUM, Strabo; a town on the Via Appia, leading to Brundisium.

CALYDNA, *Calymna*, Stephanus; *Calymnia*, Mela; one of the Calydnæ, a cluster of small islands near Tenedos, Homer, Lycophron. Famous for its honey, Stephanus, Ovid. *Thebes*, in Boeotia, so called from Calydnus, an ancient king, Stephanus.

CALYDNUS. See **CALYCADNUS**.

CALYDON, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, distant seven miles and a half from the sea, divided by the river Evenus, Lucan; the country was anciently called *Aeolis*, from the Aeolians, its inhabitants, Thucydides; or rather from Aeolus, son of Hellen, who gave name to the people, Apollodorus: Scylax places *Calydon* at the head of the towns of Aetolia; Virgil gives it the epithet, *ancient*; Homer *beautiful*. *Calydonius*, the epithet, Ovid. *Calydonides*, the gentilicious, feminine, id. This country was famous for the story of Meleager, and the Calydonian boar, id.

CALYMNA. See **CALINDA**.

CALYMNA,

CALYMNA, } See **CALYDNA.**
CALYMNIA, }

CALYNDIA. See **CALINDA.**

CALYPSUS INSULA, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Scylaceus, opposite to the Promontorium Lacinium of the Bruttii, thought to be Homer's *Ogygia*, Hesychius.

CAMALODUNUM, a town of the Trinobantes, the first Roman colony in Britain, of veterans, under the emperor Claudius, Coin, Inscription, Tacitus. From the Itineraries it appears to have stood where now *Malden* stands. It continued to be an open place under the Romans; a place of pleasure rather than strength; yet not unadorned with splendid works, as a theatre and a temple of Claudius: which the Britons considered as badges of slavery, and which gave rise to several seditions and commotions, Tacitus. It stands on a bay of the sea, at the mouth of the Chelmer, in the county of Essex; the modern name is curtailed from the ancient.

CAMANTIUM, Athenæus; one of the seven cities of the Hither Asia, which Cyrus gave to his friend Pitarchus.

CAMARA, a town of the island Crete, *Camarus*, or *Camareris* the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Anciently called *Lates*, as appears by a table, or instrument of a league entered into between the cities Camara and Dios, discovered by Francesco Molini, a noble Venetian, when consul in Crete; and which is confirmed by Xenio, a writer on the affairs of Crete, quoted by Stephanus. Also a mart town of the Hither India, to the north of the promontory Cory, Arrian.

CAMARACUM, the capital of the Nervii, a people of Gallia Belgica, Antonine, Peutinger; before whose time no mention was made of it. Now *Cambray*, capital of the Cambræsis, in French Flanders. E. Long. $3^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$.

CAMARINA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a city of Sicily, built by the Syracusans, Thucydides, Strabo; on an eminence, on the sea, in the south of Sicily, to the west of the promontory Pachynum, between two rivers, the Hipparis and Oarus. Of

so famous a city nothing now remains but its name, and ancient walls, a mile and a half in compass, with the slight remains of houses: Now called *amarana*. *Camarinaei*, Thucydides, the gentilitious name; *Camarini*, Suidas.

CAMARINA PALUS, Virgil; a marsh or lake, near the city Camarina, and from which it took its name, Scholi st on Pindar. In a time of drought, the stench of the lake produced a pestilence; upon which the inhabitants consulted the oracle, whether they should not quite drain it; the oracle dissuaded them: they notwithstanding drained it, and opened a way for their enemies to come and plunder their city: hence the proverb, *Ne moveas Camarinam*, that is, not to remove one evil to bring on a greater. Now *Lago di Camarana*, situate in a beautiful plain, under the very walls of Camarina, and of a triangular form, Cluverius.

CAMARINUM. See **CAMERINUM.**

CAMARS, *tis*, the ancient name of *Clusium*, Livy; which see.

CAMBERICUM, Ptolemy; the third mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the west.

CAMBES, *Cambete*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Rauraci, in Belgica. Now *Kems*, in the territory of Basil.

CAMBODUNUM, Itinerary; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain; now in ruins, near Almonbury, in Yorkshire. *Westchester*, Talbot. Also a town of Vindelicia, on the Cambus: now *Kempten*, in Suabia.

CAMBOLECTRI, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, adjoining to the Pictones.

CAMBORITUM, Antonine; a town of the Iceni, in Britain, *Cami Vadum*, as it were; almost in the spot where Cambridge, a famous seat of the Muses, now stands.

CAMBRETONIUM, Antonine; a town of the Iceni, on the road from Venta Icenorum, or Norwich, to London: now thought to be *Bretterham*, from the similitude of names.

CAMBUNII MONTES, mountains of Thessaly, mentioned by Livy.

CAMBUS, a river of Vindelicia, falling into the Ilargus, now the *Iler*.

CAMBUSUM,

CAMBUSUM, Ptolemy; the first mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the west.

CAMBYSENE, Strabo; a northern district of Armenia Major, bleak, and subject to great falls of snow; bordering on Iberia, and on a part of mount Caucasus; a rough and ill-watered country, Strabo.

CAMBYSES, Pliny; a river of Albania, which rising in mount Caucasus, falls into the Cyrus, and both together into the Caspian Sea.

CAMECHIA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, situate between the Albanus and Cyrus, near the Caspian Sea.

CAMLLANI, Pliny; a people, neighbours to those of Narnia and Nuceria, in Campania.

CAMLLIDAE, Pliny; two islands on the coast of Ionia.

CAMLLITAE, Strabo; a people on the borders of Mesopotamia, not far from the Euphrates; next neighbours to the Scenitae; whose inns are plentifully supplied with water, partly in cisterns, and partly by aqueducts.

CAMELOBOCCI, Ptolemy; a people of Carmania, situate on the borders of Persis, and called *Sozotae*.

CAMERA, or *Comae*, Ovid; a spot of land, near the river Crathis, in Magna Graecia.

CAMERIA, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassensis; *Camertum*, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, near Collatia.

CAMERINUM, Caesar, Cicero; *Camertum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Umbri. *Camertinus*, and *Camertis*, *tin*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Cicero, Frontinus. Now *Camertino*, a town of the March of Ancona.

CAMISENE, or *Camisene*, a name of *Latium*, as old as the times of Juno; denoting the same thing as *Latium*, i. e. hidden or concealed.

CAMOTUS, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; a river and original town, in the territory of Agrigentum, between Agrigentum and Heraclea; the residence of Cocalus, who treacherously murdered Minos, Strabo; unovergrown by the Cretans, Herodotus. The citadel was built by Dedalus, on an inaccessible rock. The river is now called *Fiume delle Cagne*, and the town, *Siculana*, in a rugged and na-

turally strong situation, Cluverius.

CAMIRUS, one of the names of *Hierapytna*, Stephanus; a town of Crete, which see.

CAMIRUS, Homer; a town of Rhodes, on the north-west side, built by Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules, who joined in the expedition against Troy, Diodorus Siculus; by one of the Heliades named *Camirus*, Strabo.

CAMISENE, Strabo; *Comisene*, Ptolemy; a district of Parthia, lying towards Hyrcania; so called from the town *Camisa*.

CAMMUNII. See **CAMUNII**.

CAMPANA VIA. See **VIA**.

CAMPANIA, a territory of Italy, situate between Latium to the north, Samnium to the east, the Picentini to the south, and the Tuscan Sea to the west; the most fruitful of countries, whose very hills are fertile, Strabo; the most beautiful spot on earth, Cicero, Florus: nothing milder than its climate, or more fruitful than its soil, enjoying a double spring; and in it Ceres and Bacchus seem to vie with each other, Florus. *Campanus*, the epithet, Cicero. Now *Terra di Lavoro*.

CAMPANUS AGER. See **CAPUA**.

CAMPANUS PONS, Horace, Pliny; a bridge which joined the river Sarno with the Via Appia; not a day's journey for beasts of burden from Capua.

CAMPESTRIA MOAB, Moses; the plains of Moab, beyond Jordan; where the Israelites encamped, before the passage of the river Jordan.

CAMPI CAVINI, plains in the Grisons, towards the Alpes Graiae, in going from Milan to Germany, Antonian. To the east of the Lacus Verbanus, or Lago Maggiore.

CAMPI LAPIDEI, Mela; plains between the mouths of the Rhone; the monument of Hercules's battles, id. Commonly called *la Craie*, Baudrand.

CAMPI PHLEGRAEI. See **PHLEGRAEI**.

CAMPI RAUDII, Pliny; plains along the east side of the river Sessites, which runs from the Alpes Graiae, and falls into the Po, from north

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to south: famous for a dreadful slaughter of the Cimbri by Marius.

CAMPRA, Herodotus; a town near Pallene, a district in Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

CAMPUS JUNCARIUS. See **SPARTANUM**.

CAMPUS MAGNUS. See **MAGNUS**.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large field at Rome, along the Tiber, and therefore called *Tiberinus*: anciently without the walls, but afterwards taken within them. Called *Martius*, because consecrated to Mars. The place of p

all the young people of Rome, of the public comitia, or assemblies of the people of Rome.

CAMPUS PIORUM, a spot at the foot of mount Aetna, in the territory of Catana, to the south-west; in which stood the statues of two young men, who, in an eruption of mount Aetna, saved their aged parents, by carrying them on their shoulders, Strabo; elegantly described by Corn. Severus.

CAMPUS SCALERATUS, Ovid, Donus in Halicarnassus, a place without the walls of Rome; where a vestal, convicted of incontinence, was buried alive.

CAMPUS SPARTARIUS. See **SPARTARIUS**.

CAMPUS THEBES. See **THEBE**.

CAMUNI, a people to the south of the Euganei; a people of Rhætia, Strabo, Pliny; *Camunum*, Dio; an Alpine people: the tract on the river Ollus, now called *Val Camonica*, undoubtedly took its name from the *Camuni*, and there they dwell.

CANA, Joshua; a river, running on the west border of Ephraim, from Thapua, into the Mediterranean, below Caesarea.

CANA, a town on the confines of the Upper and Lower Galilee memorable for the turning water into wine, John. The birth place of Simon, called Cananites from this place, and of Nathaniel.

CANA, Strabo; *Canas*, Livy; a promontory of Aeolia, in the Hæthæria, which bounds the Sinus Adramyttenus on the south, opposite to Lectum, its northern boundary, Strabo. With a cognominal island

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town at some distance from it: the adjoining country was called *Canæa*, id.

CANAAN. See **PALAESTINA**.

CANARIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Islands; a proof that these were what are now called the *Canaries*: *Canaria*, so called from the great number of large dogs; two of which were brought to Jubæ, Pliny; abounding not only in birds, in common with the rest of the islands, but in groves of palm-trees, producing dates, and in pine-apples; in honey, and the papyrus; and in rivers with sturgeon, id.

CANAEUM, Thucydides, Mela; a promontory on the west side of the Sinus Toronaëus, in Macedonia.

CANATHA, *ae*, Pliny; *orum*, Josephus; a town in the Decapolis, beyond Jordan, situate in the extremity of the tribe of Manasseh, eastward, near Bera of Arabia.

CANATHA, Strabo; a mountain, or rather a range of mountains of Macedonia, towards the Adriatic; distant from Dyrrachium seventy-five miles, Pliny; separating Macedonia from Illyria, Lucan, Strabo, Pliny; mentioned by Cicero, Caesar, and Seneca, as rugged, and scarce passable desarts, and as bad as the Alps.

CANDEL, Pliny; a people of the Troglodytes, on the Arabian Gulf; called *Ophiophagi*.

CANIDUM PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; a promontory of Africa Propria, running out into the Mediterranean, towards Sardinia, to the west of Carthage.

CANDYEA, *orum*, Stephanus, Pliny; *Candya*, Ptolemy; supposed a vicious reading; a famous town of Lycia, Pliny; to the east of Podalia, and the springs of the Xanthus.

CANE, Ptolemy; a mart and promontory of Arabia Felix, near the island Diocoris.

CANENTELUS, Ptolemy; *Carantonus*, Ausonius; a river of Gaul, in Aquitain; rising in the Limosin, and falling into the bay of Biscay, over against Oleron. Now the *Charente*.

CANGANORUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain, in Wales. Now *Llan*, Camden; *Gogarth*, Lhuyd.

CANGI,

CANGI, Tacitus; *Cangani*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, towards the Irish Sea; next to whom Tacitus places to the north the Brigantes.

CANINEFATES, Tacitus, Velleius; *Cannanefates*, Inscription; a people inhabiting a part of the *Insula Batavorum*: the same in language, and equal in bravery with the *Batavi*, but inferior in numbers, Tacitus.

CANINI CAMPI. See **CAMPI**.

CANNAE, arum, Livy, Florus; a mean hamlet of Apulia, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Aufidus; raised out of obscurity by the memorable defeat of the Romans; whether they were urged on by their untoward fate, Hannibal being encamped near it, and choosing his ground so as to have the sun and wind in his back, Florus, Livy; famous for a battle and defeat, equal in fame to that of *Allia*, Livy. *Cannensis*, the epithet; *Cannensis clades, pugna* Livy. Now in ruins, and called *Canna Dylutla*, Baudrand.

CANNANEFATES. See **CANINEFATES**.

CANOPICUM OSTIUM, Romans; or *Canobicum*, Greeks; the westernmost mouth of the Nile, Herodotus, Strabo; named from Canopus, a town to the west; and *Heracleoticum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; from Heracleum, a town still nearer, to the west.

CANOPUS, Romans; or *Canobus*, Greeks; a town of the Lower Egypt on the Mediterranean, an hundred and twenty stadia, or fifteen miles to the east of Alexandria: as old as the war of Troy, Canopus, or Canobus, Menelaus's steerman, being there buried, Strabo, Tacitus; *Canopaci*, the gentilitious name: famous for their luxury and debauchery, Strabo, Juvenal.

CANTABRIA, Pliny, Livy; a district of *Tarraconensis*, on the Oceanus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biscay: now *Biscay*. *Cantaber, bri*, the gentilitious name. Famous for their warlike character, Horace. *Cantabria*, seems to denote, in the Celtic, the head of the Iberus, near which the *Cantabri* dwelt. *Cantabricus*, Horace; the epithet.

CANTERIUS MONS, Varro; a mountain of the Sabines, in Latium.

CANTHAPIS, Ptolemy; a town of *Carmania*, situate between the promontory *Carpella*, and the river *Sarus*.

CANTHI SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay at the mouth of the Indus.

CANTIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain, literally denoting a head land, giving name to a territory called *Cantium*: now *Kent*, and to a people called *Cantii*, Caesar; commended for their great humanity, and politeness. The promontory, now the *North Foreland*.

CANUCCIS. See **CUNUCCI**.

CANUM URBS. See **CYNOPOLIS**.

CANUSIUM, Mela; *Canysum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Apulia, on the right or south side of the Aufidus, to the west of Cannae, Pliny; not far from the Adriatic, Strabo; whether the Romans fled after the defeat sustained there, Livy. *Canusinus*, the gentilitious name, Livy, Horace. Famous for its red shining wool; whence those who wore clothes made of it were called *Canusinati*, Martial. The town built by Diomedes, Strabo, Horace. *Canusini*, the people, were called *Edin-gues*, id. because they understood both Greek and Latin, Scholiast; or rather because they used a corrupt mixture of both, as the poet seems to hint. Now called *Canosa*.

CAPARA, Ptolemy, Inscription; *Capara*, Antonine; a town of *Lusitania*; midway between the *Tagus* and *Durius*. *Caparenser*, Pliny; the people.

CAPARNAUM, or *Casernaum*, Evangelists; a town of Galilee, situate on the west side of the sea of that name, in the borders of *Zabulon* and *Naphthali*; taking its name probably from an adjoining spring, excellent for its water, supposed to be a vein from the Nile, Josephus.

CAPATIANA. See **PHYRGIA PACATIANA**.

CAPENA, Livy; a town of Etruria, situate on the Tiber, between Veii and that river. A municipium, Inscription: *Capenates, ium*, the gentilitious name; *Capenas, atis*, Livy; the epithet; also *Capenus*, Virgil.

CAPENA PORTA, one of the gates of Rome; because through it lay the way to Capena: called also *Esperia*, from

from Appius, the Cenſor: *Triumphalis*, from the proceſſion in triumph paſſing under it; and *Fontalis*, from the aqueducts, raiſed over it: and hence called *Matida*, Juvenal.

CAPER. See CAPRUS.

CAPERNAUM. See CAFARNAUM.

CAPHAREUS, Herodotus, Pliny; a promontory of Euboea, running out to the ſouth-eaſt; dangerous for ſhipping, on account of its eddies, and concealed rocks, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius. Alſo a cognominal town near it, Pliny.

CAPHAS. Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, to the eaſt of the Sinus Hesperus.

CAPITOR, Moes; a town or diſtrict of Higher Egypt: and hence the people called *Captorum*, or *Captorarii*; *Caphor* is an iſland of Egypt, *At-Caphor*, Jeremiah; probably one of thoſe in the Nile. Dr. Welſh ſuppoſes it to be *Captus*, which ſtood in a ſmall iſland. Thence came the *Captorum*, or *Captorarii*, in Paleſtine; who, with the Philiftines, conſpired to extirpate the Hebræi; and whoſe name was ſwallowed up in that of the Philiftines.

CAPHYA, *ae*, Pausanias; *Caphia*, *ae*, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, about three ſtadia from Orchomenus, Pausanias; in the number of the ruined towns, Strabo. *Caphia*, Pausanias; the people.

CAPILLATI LIGURES. See LICURIA.

CAPIONIS TURRIS, Strabo; a rock or promontory on a ſteep enclaved ſpace with the ſea, on the river Euxis, in Scythia.

CAPISINE, Pliny; an eſtate diſtrict of Paſtopolis, in which ſtood the town of Capis. Pliny; *Capis*, Ptolemy; a town of Paſtopolis, which gave name to the diſtrict.

CAPISINUS, Pliny; a river of the Gauls, which ſtreams from Gaul into the ſea near the Jordan.

CAPISINUS, Pliny; a town of the Gauls, which ſtreams from Gaul into the ſea near the Jordan.

CAPISINUS, Pliny; a town of the Gauls, which ſtreams from Gaul into the ſea near the Jordan.

common citadel of nations, Cicero. Begun in conſequence of a vow, by Tarquinius Priſcus, Livy; carried on by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Superbus, id. and conſecrated by the conſul Horatius Pulvilius, in the year of the city two hundred and forty-four, Plutarch. Afterwards thrice burnt down, and thrice rebuilt; by Sylla, Veſpaſian, Tacitus; and Domitian, Suetonius; on the gilding of which Domitian laid out twelve thouſand talents, Plutarch; about ſeventy-two thouſand pounds ſterling. It ſtood on an eminence, taking in four acres of ground: the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, the other ſides with two, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus. The aſcent was by a flight of an hundred ſteps, Tacitus. Incredibly rich, from the number of donations made at different times. Here the conſuls, on the day of entering on their magiſtracy, the imperatores, or generals, when about to head their armies, offered ſacrifices and vows, Livy; and again in returning home with victory, were hither led in triumph, in great pomp, Virgil.

CAPOTIS, Pliny; a mountain of Armenia Major, where Licinius Mucianus is ſaid to have ſeen the ſprings of the Euphrates: though others place them at mount Abus: ſo different are the opinions concerning them.

CAPPADOCIA, a country of Aſia Minor, or Peninſula, ſurnamed *Propria*, or *Magna*, or *a Taurum*, Strabo; one of the Macedonian diviſions: the other was *Pontus*, or *Cappadocia*. Its ancient ſtate is unknown. Nor is that under the kings Ariobarhanes and Archeſilaus better known; only that it was divided into ten preſectures; five nearer to, and five more remote from mount Taurus; to which the Romans added an eleventh, out of Cilicia. Strabo. It had Pontus to the north, Cilicia to the ſouth, to the eaſt Armenia Minor and the Euxine ſea, and to the weſt Pamphylia and Lycia. Famous for a fine breed of horſes, Solinus, Oſpian: and for mules, Homer: and for ſilk, Pliny.

furnishing the world with slaves, Cicero, Horace. The Cappadocians paid a yearly tribute of fifteen hundred horses, and two thousand mules to the Persians, Strabo. *Cappadox, cis*, Horace, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. Also the name of an obscure river, from which Cappadocia takes its name, Pliny. *Cappadocus*, and *Cappadoca, ae*, are other gentilitious forms, Martial, Columella. The people were anciently called *Syri*, Herodotus, and *Leucojri*, Strabo. On the extinction of the royal family, the Romans, in consideration of the ancient league and friendship subsisting between them, allowed them the enjoyment of their liberty, which they refused to accept of, alleging that they could not bear it, and therefore demanded a king; the Romans, in admiration of a people who spurned at liberty, permitted them to choose a king from among themselves. They were one of the three bad Kappa's, the Cretans and Cilicians being the other two; which was afterwards applied to the three Cornels, Sylla, Cinna, and Lentulus: of this country were Strabo and Pausanias.

CAPPARA. See CAPARA.

CAPRARIA, Pliny; an island twelve miles from the Balearis Major, or Majorca; dangerous for shipping, id. Now *Cabrera*, to the south of, and not far from Majorca. Also one of the *Insulae Fortunatae*, abounding in large lizards, id. A third of Italy, nearer Corsica, called also *Capraia*, Varro; from its wild goats, id. and *agilis*, by the Greeks, Pliny.

CAPRASIA, Pentinger; *Cotrasiae, a-rum*, Antonine; a town of the Bruttii, eight miles above the river Crathis.

CAPRASIA, *ae-rum*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Padus, or Po, to the north of that called the Padula, the southernmost mouth.

CAPREAE, *arum*, an island in the Tuscan Sea, or *magnum Saronum*, Dio; belonging to the Neapolitans, but exchanged with Augustus for Pithecusa, and adorned with splendid buildings by that

prince, Strabo: afterwards the retreat of Tiberius, accessible at one small beach only, on every other side surrounded with very steep rocks of a prodigious height, without a beach, Tacitus, Suetonius; where he continued seven years, till his death, Plutarch: the scene of his infamous debaucheries, Suetonius; forty miles in compass, Pliny. The ancient inhabitants were the *Teleboae*, Tacitus, Virgil; famous for its great number of quails, which resort thither twice a year: now *Capri*. E. Long. 14° 11', Lat. 40° 34'. There stood a pharos on this island, which, a few days before the death of Tiberius, was overthrown by an earthquake, Suetonius.

CAPREAE PALUS, a marsh a little way out of the city of Rome, towards the sea, where Romulus is said to have disappeared in a whirlwind, Cicero, Livy, Ovid, Plutarch; though supposed to have been murdered by the senators for his tyranny.

CAPRI PORTUS, Mela; situate between the Strymon and mount Athos.

CAPRIA, Strabo; a large lake of Pamphylia; forty stadia from the river Cestrus.

CAPRIANUS, Diodorus Siculus; a mountain of Sicily, near Heraclea.

CAPRIATA, Festus; the name of the district adjoining to the Capreae Id.

CAPRIUM, Strabo; *Capri*, Pliny; a river of Parygia Major, falling into the Meander at Laodicea. Another *Caprus* of Myria, Ptolemy, Polybius; running into the Tigris, between Ninus and Seleucia; a name imposed by the Greeks, from the cognominal river in Phrygia.

CAPSA, Sallust; a large and strong town of Numidia, situate amidst vast deserts, waste, uncultivated, without water, and full of serpents: there Jugurtha kept his treasure, Strabo. *Capsenses* the people, Sallust. Different from Ptolemy's *Capsa*, situate in Byzacium. Another *Capsa*, Ptolemy, Pliny; in Libya Inferior, near the springs of the Bagrada.

CAPUA,

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CAPUA, a very ancient city of Campania, Paterculus; the head or capital of its district, and all the circumjacent towns; and thence the appellation, Strabo, Florus. But Livy from Capys, a general of the Samnites, who took it from the Tuscans: or, as he adds, which is nearer the truth, from Campus, or the champaign level country, confirmed by Pliny: so that the words of Florus and Strabo are a bare allusion, not a genuine etymon. In the Punic war, because it received Hannibal within its walls, it was reduced to a prefecture; but recovered its ancient rights in the consulship of Caesar, at the end of an hundred and fifty-two years, Paterculus. The plenty and agreeableness of the place made it the mistress of pleasure, Livy; fatal to Hannibal, *id.* *Campanus*, the gentilitious name, Livy; *Casuanus*, Greeks. Still called *Capua*, a city of Lavoro in Naples, on the Voltorno. E. Long. $15^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$. *Casuanus*, or *Campanus Ager*, the territory of *Capua*, made tributary by the ancient Romans for the exigencies of the state, Suetonius.

CARACATES, Tacitus; a people of Belgica, next the Tribocci, and Vangiones. Some MSS. read *Cacracates*, and *Ceracates*.

CARACCA, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain: *Characinati*, the people, Plutarch.

CARACENI, or *Caracini*. See SAMNITES.

CARALIS, *is*, Strabo, Mela; *Carales*, *ium*, Livy; among the noblest and most ancient towns of Sardinia, and the capital thereof. *Caralitani* the epithet; as *Caralitani Promontorium*, Pliny; and *Caralitani Sinus*, Ptolemy. Now *Cagliari*, on a bay of the Mediterranean, in the south of the island. E. Long. $9^{\circ} 12'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 5'$.

CARAMBIS, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory of Paphlagonia, running out a vast way into the Euxine, and as it were dividing it into two seas; opposite to the Criu-Metopon, on the Sarmatic, or opposite side, which runs to meet it.

CARANITIS, Strabo; a district of Armenia Major, westward, towards Armenia Minor.

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CARANTONUS. See **CASINTULUS**.
CARANUS, Strabo; *Carinus*, Artemidorus; *Carne*, which last see.

CARANUSCA, Pentinger; a town of Belgica, situate between the Mediomatrici and Treveri; for which Cluverius reads *Saranusca*; which he interprets *Saarburg*, in Lorrain.

CARATAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, a branch of the Sacae, situate along the river Jaxartes.

CARBANIA, Mela; a small island in the Sinus Pisanus, on the coast of Etruria.

CARBAS, Vetruius; the south-west wind.

CARBIA, Antonine; a town on the west side of Sardinia, the Portus Coracodes.

CARBONARIA FOSSA, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po; now called *Porto di Goro*, Cluverius.

CARBRUSA, Pliny; a desert island near the Chersonesus of Thrace.

CARCAR, Jerome, *Karkar*, Judges; a town in the extremity of the tribe of Gad, or at the beginning of the Arabes Scenitae: at this place Gideon quelled the Midianites.

CARCASO, *oni*, Caesar; *Carcasum*, Pliny; *Carcaffo*, and *Carcaffo*, lower writers; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Atax. Still called *Carcaffone*, in Languedoc, on the Aude. E. Long. $3^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$.

CARCATHIOCERTA, capital of Sophene, a district of Armenia Major, situate towards the Tigris, Strabo. Pliny.

CARCHEBON. See **CARTHAGO**.

CARCHEMIS. See **CERCUSIUM**.

CARCHESIA, one of the Cyclades, otherwise called *Amorgos*, Stephanus.

CARCHI, Polybius; a people of Media.

CARCINA, Mela, Ptolemy; *Carcinitis*, Herodotus; a town of Sarmatia Europaea, above the mouth of the Hypacaris: and on a bay, called Sinus Carcinites, Mela. Now *Goljs di Nigropoli*, on the west of the Crimea.

CARCINES, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii.

CARCINUM, Mela; a town of the Bruttii, on the Sinus Scylaceus, near the Carcines: also a promontory of Magna Graecia, the longest in Italy, Pliny.

CARCOMA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania

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- retania Caesariensis**, situate between the Promontorium Apollinis and Cartenna.
- CARCVIUM**, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Emerita and Caesaraugusta.
- CARDACES**, Polybius, Arrian; a people of Asia; but according to Strabo, Nepos, a body of military men among the Persians, taking their name from plundering and violence, resembling the Cossacs and other irregular troops of the moderns. They were brought up in a hardy manner, to fit them for their course of life.
- CARDALENA**, Pliny; a district of Arabia Felix.
- CARDAMENE**, Ptolemy; *Cardamine*, Pliny; one of the islands in the Arabian Gulf, over-against Me-roë.
- CARDAMYLA**, Strabo; a town of Mes-senia, situate on a steep rock, near Pharaë; under the dominion of Agamemnon, Homer: Herodotus calls it a town of Laconica: Ptolemy places it among the inland towns.
- CARDAVA**, Pliny; an inland town of the Sabaei, in Arabia Felix.
- CARDIA**, Herodotus, Demosthenes; an ancient town in the isthmus of the Chersonesus of Thrace, the country of Eumenes, Nepos; destroyed by Lysimachus, who built in room of it, *Lysimachia*, Pausanias. *Cardianus* the gentilitious name, Nepos. The name *Cardia* is from the resemblance to a heart, Solinus.
- CARDINALES**. See VENTI.
- CARDINES MUNDI**, the four cardinal points of the world, north, south, east, west, Homer, Pliny, Ovid. Sometimes restrained to what the Greeks call Poles, two in number, north and south.
- CARDIUCHII MONTES**, the same with the *Gordyaei*, which see.
- CARDUCHI**, Xenophon; a people on the Tigris, in the confines of Armenia and Assyria; a very warlike people, inhabiting the mountains, and refusing subjection to the kings of Media, against whom these last marched numerous armies, which all perished through the ruggedness of the country and inclemency of the sky.
- CARENSIS**. See CARES, a town of Spain.

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- CARENTINI**, Pliny; a people of Italy, neighbours to the Farentani.
- CAREORUM REGIO**, Pliny; a district of the Hither India, situate on the Sinus Colchicus.
- CAREPULA**, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, situate between the Promontorium Apollinis and Cartenna.
- CARES**, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, four leagues from Pompeion. *Carenfes*, the people. Now *Puente de la Reyna*, in Navarre. W. Long. 1° 40', Lat. 43° 5'.
- CARES**, the people. See CARIA.
- CARESA**, Pliny; an island in the Egean sea, over-against Attica.
- CARESENIA**, Strabo; a small mountainous district of Mysia, adjoining to Dardania.
- CARESUS**, Homer; a river of Mysia, washing Carelenia; of which, Pliny says, there was no trace remaining in his time. Also a town of the island Cea, Ptolemy.
- CARETHA**, Pliny; the ancient name of *Dionysia*, an island near Lycia.
- CARIA**, Strabo, Mela; a country of the Hither Asia; whose limits are extended by some, while they are contracted by others; Mela, Pliny, extend the maritime Caria from Jasus and Halicarnassus, to Calynda, and the borders of Lycia; Strabo admitting the first boundary; in the other towards Lycia, excluding the continent of the Rhodii, whose limits is the town Daedala. The inland *Caria* Ptolemy extends to the Meander and beyond. *Car*, *Cariates*, *Cariatis*, *Carissa*, and *Caris*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus; *Caira*, Homer; *Carius*, the epithet, id. *Caricus*, Herodotus. In *Care periculum*, a proverbial saying on a thing exposed to danger, but of no great value. The *Cares* being the Swiss of those days, were hired and placed in the front of the battle, Cicero. *Cum Care Carissa*, the behaviour of clowns. The *Cares* came originally from the islands to the continent, being formerly subject to Minos, and called *Leleges*: this the Cretans affirm, and the *Cares* deny, making themselves *Aborigines*. They are of a common original with the Mysi and Lydi, having a common temple, of a very ancient standing, at Melassa, a town

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town of Caria, called *Jovis Carii Delubrum*, Herodotus. Homer calls the Carians, barbarians in language.

CARIA, Livy: *Caris*, Stephanus; a town of the Illyria Pacatiana, renamed *Hidra*.

CARIA, Nicot. Arran; a part of Thracia, the Euxine, the country round which was called Caria in Thracia.

CARIATA, Strabo; a town of the Bactriana, destroyed by Alexander, and where Callimachus was killed and buried.

CARIATH, 1. a town in the tribe of Benjamin.

CARIATH-AN. See KIRIATH-AN.

CARIATH-ANNA. See HELKON.

CARIATH-BAAL. See KIRIATH-BAAL.

CARIATH-DEPHE. See DEPHE.

CAILLAE, Strabo; *Carili*, Strabo; a town of the Bithynia, near the river Lys, next Lucania; which suffered much in the Punic wars; but which was still extant in the time of the author of an ancient Itinerary.

CARINAE, Virgil, Horace; the name of a street in Rome; so called, because at the head of the Via Sacra, Varro.

CARIS, Stephanus; a name of the island Caria. Also a town of Phrygia, id. the same with *Caria*.

CARIS, or *Caras*, a river running through the Bithynia, in Celtic Gaul, with a north west course, into the Ligurian; more noted in the lower ages, now called the *Caron*.

CARISTUS, Livy; a town of the Conventus Cadurcus, in the Farther Spain, on the Bactis.

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Carmania; situate northwards, near the limits of Carmania Deserta and Drangiana. Now *Kerman*. E. Long. 56° 30', Lat. 30°. Also the name of an island. See CARMINNA.

CARMANA. See CARMINNA.

CARMANIA, a country of Asia, to the east of Persia, having Parthia to the north, Gedrosia to the east, to the south the Persian Gulf, or Sea in part, and in part the Indian; called the *Carmanian Sea*, Agathemerus; distinguished into *Carmania Deserta*, and *Carmania Propria*, the former lying to the south of Parthia, and to the south of that, the *Propria*, quite to the sea, Ptolemy, Agathemerus. Its name is from the Syriac, *Carma*, signifying a vine, for which that country is famous, yielding clusters three feet long, Strabo *Carmani*, or *Carmani*, Stephanus, the people. Now *Kerman*, or *Carmania*, a province of modern Persia.

CARMI, Joshua, Samuel; a town in the Wilderness of Man, on the west of the south extremity of the Dead Sea, in the tribe of Judah; where Nehai had a farm, and hence called the Carmelite: the town seated on a high mountain; ten miles to the south of Hebron, Jerome.

CARMI, Josephus; a mountain in Galilee, on the Mediterranean, planted with olives and vines, Jerome. On it stood a cognominal town, formerly called *Lebatana*, Pliny. Here Cambyses, king of Persia died; to whom the oracle foretold, *Lebatana* should be fatal; which he understood of the *Ecbatana* in Media, Herodotus. The variety in settling its situation, with respect to the same place, is owing to its great extent. Josephus says, it was an hundred and twenty stades, or fifteen miles to the south of Ptolemy's.

CARMINIS, Ovid, Virgil; one of the gates of Rome, built by Romulus, and called from Carmentis, mother of Evander; and *Salus* became at that the three hundred Roman went out, who were slain by the Gauls in the battle of the Cremera, Pub. Cassius. It stood to the south of the temple of Juno, Livy.

CARMINIS, Livy; a town of the Conventus Cadurcus, in the Farther Spain, on the Bactis.

almost over-against Lupia, in Calabria; there a town stood, called *Carminianum*, the name not altogether lost at this day; mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*, together with a procurator of the privy purse, in Apulia and Calabria, or the *Saltus Carminianensis*. Whence it appears, says Hellenius, that the place, with its territory, was formerly the private patrimony of the emperors.

CARMINNA, Ptolemy; *Carmana*, Stephanus; an island in the Indian Ocean; so called from the *Carmani*.

CARMYLESSUS, Strabo; a small town of Lycia, lying in a deep valley or bottom, between mount Cragus to the east, and Anticragus to the west.

CARNE, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Syria, on the borders of Phoenicia and Seleucis. *Carnites* *ae*, the gentilitious name, Lycophron; the same with *Caranus*, and *Carnus*.

CARNI, Livy, Pliny; an Alpine people of the Transpadana, extending from the Alpes Carnicae to the Adriatic, bounded on the west by the Tivaventus, on the east by the Formio. The country now called *Carniola*.

CARNUS, *untis*, Livy, Ptolemy; *Carnuntum*, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Superior, on the right or south side of the Danube, at the confluence of the Morava, to the east of Vienna. Now the village *S. Petronel*, Baudrand.

CARNUTES, Livy, Caesar; *Carnuti*, Pliny; *Carnutini*, Plutarch; *Carnutae*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, extending from the Ligeris to the Sequana. Now the *Chartrain*.

CARNUTUM. See **AUTRICUM**.

CAROCOTINUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica; which by the distances of the Itinerary, is thought to be *Havre de Grace*; a port-town of Normandy. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 49° 30'.

CARPASIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Carpassum*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, situate on the north side, built by Pygmalion, Hellanicus; with a port, Strabo.

CARPATES, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Alpes Bastarnicae*, Peutinger; a range of mountains, running out between

Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania; from these mountains, as from their ancient seat, the *Carpi*, of the lower age; *Carpiani*, Ptolemy; a Transilvanian people, are thought to take their name. Now called the *Carpathian Mountains*.

CARPATHIUM MARE, Horace, Ovid; the sea that washes the island Carpathus.

CARPATHUS, Pliny, Strabo, Homer; an island on the coast of Asia, two hundred stadia in compass, Strabo; an hundred in length, Scylax; its name is said to be from its situation on the coast of Caria; its distance from Rhodes to the south-west is an hundred stadia. *Capathii*, the inhabitants, Coin. *Carpathium Mare*, Horace; more famous than the island. *Carpathius Leporem*, denotes an inconsiderate action, that proves very hurtful; hares introduced into the island multiplied so fast as to destroy all the corn. Now called *Scarpanto*.

CARPELIA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Carmania, at the mouth of the Sius Persicus.

CARPENTORACTE, Pliny; a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Carpentras*, a city of Avignon, in Provence. E. Long. 5° 12', Lat. 44° 10'.

CARPETANI, Livy, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, on the Tagus, neighbours to the Arevaci: *Carpetania*, their country: whether the same with the *Carpesti* of Livy is doubtful.

CARPIANI, Ptolemy; *Carpi*, lower age; a branch of the Bastarnae, occupying the Mons Carpates; hence called *Bastarnicae Alpes*, which run out between Poland and Hungary.

CARPIS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of the Lower Pannonia, on the Danube, to the north of Aquincum, and twenty-one miles from Salva, Itinerary. *Custi*, Notitia; *Sirpi*, Antonine.

CARPIS, Ptolemy; *Carpi, erum*, Pliny; a town of Africa Proptia, to the north east of Tunis, and east of Carthage.

CARRA, Stephanus; a river of Mesopotamia; which, whether the same with, or another river running into the Chaboras, on which stood

Good *Carrac*, is not so easy to determine.

CARRACA, Ptolemy; a town of the Transpadana, near the Lacus Benacus. Now thought to be *Caravagio*, a small town in the duchy of Milan.

CARRAE, or *Carrhae*, a town of Mesopotamia, famous in Roman history; a place of strength; afterwards a Roman colony, Coins; having been first a Macedonian, Dio: memorable for the defeat and death of Crassus, Pliny, Florus, Lucan. The battle is thought to have happened not at *Carrac*, but to the north of it, because Crassus fled towards *Carrac*, in order to gain the bridge on the Euphrates, and escape to Syria. Here Caracalla was slain, Rufus. An ancient city, Ammian; on the Carra, Stephanus. Whether the same with the *Haran* of Scripture, see *Haran*. *Carrenus*, and *Carraeus*, the gentilicious names, Stephanus. Now said to be called *Heren*.

CARRODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Bastarnae, on the other side the Vistula: now *Lemberg*, Cluverius; a city of Poland, capital of Red Russia. E. Long. 24°, Lat. 49°.

CARSEOLI, *orum*, Ovid, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Aequi; an ancient colony, Livy; one of the thirty Roman colonies, id. situate beyond Praeneste, to the north. Its ruins were discovered by Holstenius, on the left of Valeria; four miles from a place now called Arson; the ruins are called *Cirita Carsetia*. *Carsetiani*, the people; *Lex Carsetiana*, Ovid; a law forbidding to keep a live fox, from a story which seems to resemble Samson's foxes.

CARSULAE, Tacitus; *Carfali*, Strabo; a town of Umbria, on this side the Apennine, between Tuder and Spoletum, drawing off a little to the south, twelve miles from Narnia, and twenty-one from Mevania, Holstenius. Now in ruins. *Carfianus*, the gentilicious name, Paus's Epist. Now called *Carfala*.

CARTA, Strabo; a town of Hyrcania, thought to be the same with the *Eleuscarta* of Arrian; the largest city of Hyrcania, and where stood the royal palace.

CARTEIA, a town of Baetica, confounded with Tartessus and Gades, both without the Straits; because *Carteia* was also called *Carpeffus*, Strabo; on account of the extraordinary large shell-fish there found. Its ancient name was *Heraclea*, from Hercules the founder; whom the Phoenicians called *Melcarthus*, king of the city, that is Tyre, Philo Biblius, quoted by Eusebius; and therefore from this *Melcarthus*, or *Melec Cartha*, the town came to be called *Melcartheia*, and by aphelesis, *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, near Calpe. Mr. Conduit will have it to be *Rocadillo*, at the distance of four miles from Gibraltar. *Althaea*, a town of the Olcades, near Carthago Nova, called *Carteia*, Polybius; ten leagues to the east of Toledo.

CARTEMNIDES. See GORTYNA of Crete.

CARTENNA, *ae*, Pliny; *Cartennae*, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, a colony of the second legion by Augustus; situate to the west of Gunugi. *Cartennitazur*, the gentilicious name, as appears from the Notitia of this province. In Ptolemy we have the mouth of the river Cartennus, from which the town took its name.

CARTERIA, Ptolemy; an island lying before Smyrna.

CARTHA, Joshua xxi. a Levitical town in the tribe of Zabulon.

CARTHAGO, *inis*, Romans; *Carchedon*, *ensis*, Greeks; the capital of Africa Propria, built by the Tyrians, under Dido; the grand rival of Rome, namely, in power, and splendor of empire; not in model or frame of government; that at Carthage being kingly, but that at Rome consular, Polybius. Commerce was more cultivated at Carthage, at Rome warfare. The political system of Carthage, was framed with less prudence than that of Rome, Julian. After the death of Dido, the government, from regal, became popular, or rather aristocratical; the power being lodged in the hands of a few, called *Sages*, literally judges, and they perpetual, Livy. Hannibal, in order to check their power, perfected, or got a law passed for their annual

annual choice. Carthage is of Phoenician original, both as to people and name; this last literally denoting the *New Town*, which it retained both in Greek and in Latin, with some little variation. It lies, says Strabo, in a kind of peninsula, in compass three hundred and sixty stadia, or forty-five miles, walled round; the neck or isthmus taking up sixty stadia, where stood the stalls for the elephants. In the heart of the city stood the acropolis, or citadel, called *Byrsa*, which see. Below the citadel lay the harbours, and Cothon, a small round island, encompassed with an eurippus, or narrow gut, furnished on every side quite round with docks for ships. Dido built this city, seventy years after Rome, Eusebius; and peopled it with a colony of Tyrians. The Punic wars are a sufficient proof of the grandeur and power of Carthage: it was at length conquered and levelled with the ground. C. Gracchus advised its rebuilding; but some ominous appearance thwarted the design: Caesar entertained the same thought, but death prevented the execution; which was reserved for Augustus, who performed it in a grand manner, erecting the new city, not on the very spot, on which the old one stood, but as near it as possible, religiously avoiding the execrations of the old city. It then became a Roman colony, and again the capital of that country, and one of the principal cities of Africa, Coins, Strabo, Mela. *Carthaginenses*, and *Poeni*, the people; *Carthaginenses*, and *Punicus* their epithets. Their character, *Fraudulenti & mendaces*, Tully; hence *Punica fides*, treachery and deceit.

CARTHAGO NOVA, a town of the Hither Spain, or Tarraconensis, built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, on the Sinus Virgitanus; now bay of Carthagenæ: called *Carthago Spartaria*, Antonine; from the Campus Spartarius, because of Spartum, or Spanish broom growing plentifully there. It was taken by Scipio; the Romans kept up its dignity, by sending thither a colony, and by a conventus ju-

risdictionis, or assizes, where sixty-five different people pleaded, Pliny; with a right of coinage. Now *Carthagenæ*, in Murcia. W. Long. 1° 3', Lat. 37° 37'.

CARTHAGO VETUS, mentioned only by Ptolemy, from whom its situation appears to be on the left, or east side of the Iberus, in the Hither Spain, on this side the confluence of the Sicoris. Now said to be *Villa Franca*, in Spain, or *Cantavilla*.

CARTHA, a town of the island Ceos, Pliny. Hence the epithets, *Carthacus*, and *Cartheius*, Ovid.

CARVENTANA ARX, Livy; a citadel of Latium.

CARVO, Peutinger; a place of Belgica, thirteen miles below Castra Herculis, on the Rhine.

CARURA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the borders of Caria, between Antiochia, on the Meander, and Laodicea, on the Lycus, Peutinger.

CARUS. See CARIS.

CARUSA, Pliny, Arrian; *Carussa*, Scylax; a Greek city of Paphlagonia, situate between Sinope and the river Halys.

CARYA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, towards the coast, lying between Daedala and Caunus.

CARYA, *ae*, Stephanus; *Caryae*, *arium*, Pausanias; a town of Laconica, between Sparta and the borders of Messenia: where stood a temple of Diana, thence called *Caryatis*, *idis*; whose annual festival, called *Carya*, *orum*, was celebrated by Spartan virgins with dances. An inhabitant, *Caryates*, and *Caryatis*; *Caryatis apis*, a Laconian bee, Stephanus.

CARYAE, *arum*, Livy, Pausanias; a place in Arcadia, towards the borders of Laconica. Whether from this of Arcadia, or that of Laconica, the *Columnae Caryatides* of Vitruvius and Pliny (which were statues of matrons in stoles or long robes) took the appellation, is disputed.

CARYANDA, Strabo; an island on the coast of Caria, in a bay running between Myndus and Bargylia. Scylax, who was of this island, agrees in this; adding, that it was

also the name of a town and port on the island.

CARYONES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea, situate on the left or north side of the Danube.

CARYSTUM. See **CARISTUM**.

CARYSTUS, a town in the south of Euboea, built by the exiled Dryopes, Diodorus Siculus; situate between the promontory Capharæus to the east, and the town Geræus to the west, Ptolemy, Stephanus; who says, it was situate on the Myrtoan sea; with marble quarries, extremely fit for hewing columns, Mela. Hence the *Columnæ Carystiae*, Strabo. *Carystæus* is also the epithet, Ovid. This marble was green, or of a sea cast, Statius. The territory was also famous for the *Asbestes*, or *Lapis Amianthus*, called also *Carystus*, Strabo.

CASAE, Antonine; a villa of the Anicii, to the west of Sabrata, in the Regio Syrtica.

CASAE CALVENTI, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, to the west of the mouth of the Savus.

CASAE NIGRAE, Notitiae, Augustine; a town of Numidia; the particular spot not mentioned.

CASCANTUM, Coin, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Vascones, in the Hither Spain, situate between Tutela and Turisio, on the right or west side of the Iberus. Now called *Cascante*, in Old Castile. *Cascantenses*, Pliny; the people.

CASILINUM, Cicero, Livy; a town of Campania, situate on both sides the Volturnus, to the east of Capua. The inhabitants, *Casilinenses*, Cicero; *Casilinates*, Val. Maximus. Now *Novo Capua*.

CASINUM, Cicero, Livy; a town in the north of New, or Adiected Latium, beyond the Liris. A municipal town, Inscription. The inhabitants *Casinate*, Inscription; *Casinate*, coin, the epithet, Livy. Now *Caserta*, in ruins.

CASSIDULI INSULAE, Strabo; a cluster of small islands, near Calpis, in the Igean sea.

CASLOTIS, or *Cassuta*, Ptolemy; a district of the Lower Egypt, toward Palestine, reaching from Genna to Rhincomura; so called from Canaan a town, or from Mount

Cassius, or Casius. Also a large inland district of Seleucis, in Syria, id.

CASUM, or *Cassum*, Ammian; a town of the Cassiotis, where stood the monument of Pompey.

CASIUS, Strabo; a mountain of the Cassiotis, resembling heaps of sand, and running out into the sea, dry and without any water; in it the body of Pompey lies, and on it stands the temple of Jupiter Casius, id. *Casius*, a mountain of Scythia extra Imaum, running a great way from west to east into Serica, Ptolemy. A third of Syria, in the south of Seleucis, Strabo, Pliny; washed by the Orontes, Ammian. From which Salmasius gathers, that it is situate between Seleucia to the south, and Antiochia, on the Orontes, to the north. One of its tops is very high, Pliny; so that at the fourth watch, or second cock crow, the sun may be seen rising; a thing affirmed also by Spartian and Ammian. But this is impossible from the height of the stand; according to Pliny but four miles. Mela erroneously ascribes this to mount Casius in Egypt, which is greatly short of the height of the other.

CASMENA, Stephanus; *Casmene*, Herodotus; a town at the springs of the Hipparis, in the south-east of Sicily; built by the Syracusans, ninety years after Syracuse, Thucydides; six hundred and forty-five years before Christ. Now *Cami*, Cluverius.

CASPERIA, Virgil; *Casperula*, Silius Italicus; a town in the east of the territory of the Sabines, near the Himella, or its springs, Vibius Sequester: the name alludes to the original of the place from the Caspii. Now *Aspra*, a village in the territory of the pope.

CASPIAE PORTAE, Strabo, Ptolemy; delles in the Farther Mons Caspius, separating Media from Parthia; or in the extreme parts of Media to the east.

CASPIANA, Strabo; a district of Albania, on the other side the Cyrus, toward Media: Ptolemy reckons it in Armenia: it is so called from the inhabitants the Caspi.

CASPIUM MARE, also *Hyrceanum*, or *Hyrceanum*, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; from the Caspii on the south-west; the Hyrcani, on the south-east. Opinions greatly differ as to its figure and origin: most of the ancients imagined it to be a bay of the Northern Ocean, Strabo, Pliny; with which it communicated by a very narrow mouth or strait: Arrian, that its beginning or rise was not yet discovered: and yet Herodotus had, many years before, said, that the *Caspian* was a separate and detached sea, unconnected with any other: and he has also well described its magnitude and figure; making its length from west to east, fourteen days sail; its breadth from north to south, eight days; had he but inverted the order of the dimensions; as was found to be the case, on a survey by the czar, Peter the Great.

CASPIUS MONS, Strabo; as there were a twofold people called Caspii, so a twofold *Mons Caspius*; the one near Armenia, the other near Parthia, Isidorus Characenus; in which last lay the famous *Portae Caspiae*, in the *Mons Caspius*, separating Media from Parthia.

CASSANDREA, Livy; *Cassandria*, Pliny; *Potidaea*, so called from Cassander, who either enlarged or rebuilt it; in the territory of Pallene, in Macedonia: a Roman colony, Pliny; called *Julia Augusta*, Coins. The inhabitants *Cassandrenses*; who enjoyed the *jus Italicum*, Paullus.

CASSIA VIA. See **VIA**.

CASSII FORUM. See **FORUM**.

CASSIOPAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory in the north-west of Corcyra. So called from the town Cassiope.

CASSIOPE, Ptolemy; *Cassope*, Strabo; *Cassopia*, Stephanus; a port-town of Chaonia, in Epirus: the people, *Cassopaei*, Coin; or *Cassiopeaei*. The town called from a temple of Jupiter Cassius; to the north of Butrotum. Another *Cassiope*, near the promontory Cassiopaeum, in the north of Corcyra.

CASSIOTIS. See **CASIOTIS**.

CASSITERIDES, a cluster of islands to the west of the Land's End; opposite to Celtiberia, Pliny; famous for their tin, which he calls *candidum plumbum*;

dum plumbum; formerly open to none but the Phoenicians; who alone carried on this commerce from Gades, concealing the navigation from the rest of the world, Strabo. The appellation is from *Cassiteros*, the name for tin in Greek. Now thought to be the *Scilly Islands*, or *Sorlings*, Camden.

CASSIUM. See **CASIUM**.

CASSOPE. See **CASSIOPE**.

CASTABALA, orum, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia, to the south-east of Mopsuestia, near the river Pinarus, not far from the sea: *Castabalum, i*, Curtius. Another of Cappadocia Magna, Strabo, Pliny; between Tynna to the east, and Iconium to the west. Here stood the temple of Diana Perasia; because brought over sea, Strabo; the votaries of this goddess walked over burning coals unhurt.

CASTALIUS FONS, Strabo, Pausanias; *Castalia*, Pindar, Virgil; a fountain at the foot of mount Parnassus, in Phocis, near the temple of Apollo, or near Delphi; sacred to the Muses, thence called *Castalides*, Martial. Its murmurs were thought prophetic, Nonnus, Lucian.

CASTANAEA, Lycophron, Mela; Stephanus; *Casthanaea*, Herodotus, Pliny; a town in Magnesia of Thessaly, near the Peneus: *Castanaeus*, Stephanus; the epithet; hence the *noces Castaneae*; of two sorts, Virgil, Scholiast on Nicander.

CASTELLANI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Ausetani, situate between the Ausetani to the south, the Cerretani to the north, and the Lacetani to the west. Now a part of Catalonia, towards the springs of the Rubricatus, between the Pyrenees to the north, and the river Ter.

CASTELLUM AD AENUM. See **BATAVA**.

CASTELLUM FIRMANORUM, the dock or station for ships of Firmum, a town of Picenum, at the mouth of the Tinna, Pliny.

CASTELLUM IN TAUNO, Tacitus; a citadel built by Drusus on mount Taunus, over-against Mentz.

CASTELLUM MENAPIORUM, Ptolemy; a citadel of Belgica, situate on

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on the Mosæ. Now *Kessel*, on the Meuse, in Brabant.

CASSELLUM MORINORUM, called simply *Castellum*, Antonine; situate in Belgica. Now called *Mont Cassel*, in Flanders.

CASTHANAEA. See **CASTANAEA**.

CASTORUM NEMUS, Tacitus; *Castor's Nemus*, Suetonius; a place in the Transpadana, twelve miles from Cremona.

CASTRÀ, Roman camps; without which the Romans never passed a single night in any place, Livy; nor ever fought a battle, without first fortifying a camp; which, in case of a repulse, might afford a retreat, Cæsar, Livy. The Roman camps were generally uniform, and of a square figure; and divided into summer and winter camps. The summer again were either for one night only; and then they were called *Manentes*, Læpidus; at least in the lower age; or for more nights, and then they were called *Stativa*, Livy: the *Hiberna*, or winter camps, were carefully supplied with every necessary; such as an armory, a forge, or work place, an hospital, &c. And such encampments gave rise to many towns at this day extant. The camp was always encompassed with a rampart stuck with palisades, sharp and forked a-top; without the rampart went round a ditch.

CASTRÀ, Livy; encampments or days; as *quæstio*, *antecæstris*, &c. *castris*; the army came after to many encampments, or days, from one place to another.

CASTRÀ ALATA. See **ALATA**.

CASTRÀ CAECILIA, Pliny; *Caeciliana*, Antonine; a town of Lusitania; between Orobrega and Salacia.

CASTRÀ HANNIBALIS, Pliny; a town and port in the Bruttia, on the Sinus Scylaceus.

CASTRÀ HERCULIS, Peutinger; a place in Belgica, on the Rhine, nine miles below Arenacum.

CASTRUM, Ptolemy, Velleius; *Castellum Novum*, Pliny; an ancient colony, settled in the first Punic war, in Picenum, on the Adriatic, twelve miles from the *Castum Truentinum*, Itinerary; twenty-four from

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Aternum, Peutinger. *Castrani*, the inhabitants, *Castranus* the epithet.

CASTRUM EBREDUNENSE, Notitia; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Isbrun*, in Dauphiné. E. Long. 6° 6', Lat. 44° 35'.

CASTRUM JUVI, Virgil; explained *Castellum Juvii*, Servius; *Juvii*, being the Latin name for Pan; a town of Latium, on the Tuscan sea, to the north of Antium.

CASTRUM NOVUM, Livy, Mela; a colony, Livy; situate on the sea-coast of Etruria; distant six miles from Pyrgi.

CASTRUM TRUENTINUM, Pompey to Domitius, Mela; a citadel on the coast of the Picenum, near the Truentus, to the south of Firmum.

CASTRUM UCCENSE, Notitia; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Uzer*, in Languedoc, three leagues from Nîmes, to the north. E. Long. 4° 30', Lat. 44°.

CASTRUM, Pliny, *Uzer*, Livy; a town of Baetica, on the Baetis, towards its head, famous in the Punic war; the country of Imilce, Hannibal's consort, Livy. Sil. Italicus; a colony of the Phocentes, either real or pretended. The mountain on which it stood was bivetex, or with two tops; hence the epithets, *Parnassia*, and *Castalia*, Sil. Italicus. Its name is Arabic, *Castela*, noise of water against rocky banks, Strabo, Bochart; which prevent the navigation of the Baetis there. An ancient city, and a municipium. *Castellum*, Pliny; the inhabitants.

CASTULONENSIS SITUS, Livy; a forest near Castulo, in which the river Baetis takes its rise.

CASUS, Homer; an island of the Egean sea, near Crete, to the west of Carpathus, seventy stadia; with a cognominal town, Strabo, Ptolemy.

CASYRUS, Pliny; a mountain of Elymais, mentioned by no other author, at which stood Seleucia.

CASSERA, Strabo; a port of Ionia, in Asia, at the foot of mount Coriense.

CATALANIA, Strabo; a district of Arabia Felix, extending to the straits of the Arabian Gulf, and producing

ing frankincense, Eratosthenes. *Catabani*, Strabo, Pliny; the people.

CATABATHMUS MAGNUS, Polybius, Ptolemy; simply *Catabathmus*, according to others: the term denotes a descent or declivity; because the country, which had been plain and level before, suddenly sinks here into a valley. The limits of Cyrenaica to the east. And here some place the boundaries of Africa, as Sallust, leaving the rest, together with Egypt, to Asia, and even beginning Egypt here; see **AEGYPTUS**. *Catabathmus Parvus*, another less declivity, towards Alexandria, to the south of the Portus Phoenicus, on the Mediterranean.

CATADA, Ptolemy; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, running from south to north, and falling into the Mediterranean, at Tunes.

CATADUPA, Cicero; two catarracts in the Nile; the greater in Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the less lower down the river, a little above the island Elephantine. The inhabitants at these catarracts are called *Catalupi*, and said to lose their hearing, id.

CATAEGIS, Seneca; a violent rushing wind, infesting Pamphylia.

CATALAUNI, *orum*, Notitia Galliae; called also *Durocatalauni*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica: *Catalauni*, the people. A name rather of the lower age than of classical antiquity. Now *Chalons sur Marne*, in Champaign. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 55'$.

CATANA, Pindar, Thucydides, Strabo, Livy, Mela; *Catina*, Cicero, Sil. Italicus; *Catanaci*, Ptolemy, Coins; *Catanenses*, and *Catinenses*, the people; a town of Sicily, situate opposite to Aetna, to the south-east; one of the five Roman colonies, Strabo; anciently built by the people of Naxos, id. Seven years after the building of Syracuse; seven hundred and twenty-eight years before Christ. The country of Charondas, the famous lawgiver: the town is still called *Catania*. E. Long. 15° , Lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$.

CATAONIA, a district of Cappadocia, Strabo; of Armenia Minor,

Ptolemy: situate between Taurus, Antitaurus, and Amanus, Strabo.

CATARACTO, *onis*, Antonine; *Cataractonium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Catarick*, in Yorkshire, Camden.

CATARRACTAE NILI. See **CATADUPA**.

CATARRACTES, Strabo; a river of Pamphylia, running from north-east to south-west into the Mediterranean, with its mouth between Olbia and Attalia. Its name denotes its great rapidity, as rushing with a great noise from a high rock, Strabo.

CATENNEIS, Strabo; *Catennenses*, as if denominated from Catenna; a people of whom nothing farther is known, but that they were in the neighbourhood of Selga in Pisidia.

CATHAEI, Curtius, Arrian; *Cathei*, Strabo; a people of the Hither India, situate immediately beyond the Hyphasis.

CATIGARA, Ptolemy; a port or station of the Sinae, lying on the other side the equator.

CATINA. See **CATANA**.

CATTI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, very extensive and widely spread, on the east reaching to the river Sala, on the north to Westphalia, occupying besides Hesse, the Wetterau and part of the tract on the Rhine, and on the banks of the river Lohne, all the above extent of country. The Hercynian forest began and ended in their territory, Tacitus.

CATORIGES. See **CATURIGES**.

CATURACTONIUM. See **CATARACTO**.

CATURIGES, Caesar, Pliny; *Catoriges*, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, towards the Druentia. Now *Le Gapinois*, in Dauphiné. *Caturiges*, Itineraries; the name of a town. Now *Chorges*, a league from the Durance, towards the Alps, midway between Ambrun to the east and Gap to the west.

CATYEUCHLANI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain: now *Buckingham, Hertford*, and *Bedford Shires*, Camden.

CAVA EUROPAE, Strabo; the district from Geraestus to Aulis, so called from its situation, the coast winding

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winding round there in the form of a bay.

CAVARES, Mela; *Cavari*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate on the east side of the Rhone.

CAUCA, a town of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy, Appian; now supposed to be *Cara*, from the similitude of the name; a town in Old Castile, near the right or south side of the Douro.

CAUCASIAE PORTAE, Pliny; a narrow pass, or defile, in mount Caucasus, which leads from Sarmatia to Iberia, and thence to Armenia; called also *Sarmaticae*; some confound it with the *Cassiae*, as Tacitus has done: called *Tzur*, Procopius; by which the Huns were introduced into the territories of the Persians and Romans.

CAUCASUS MONS, Herodotus, Strabo; a very high mountain of North Asia, which hangs over the Euxine and Caspian Seas, beginning at the Colchi, and blocking up the interposing isthmus like a wall, id. Some, to flatter Alexander, called the *Paropamisus*, Caucasus, Arrian.

CAUCHABENI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Deserta, situate on the south side of the Euphrates.

CAUCHI, } See **CHAUCIS**.
CAUCI, }

CAUCOLIBERUM, a town of the middle age, in Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Celizre*, or *Celzere*, in Roussillon at the foot of the Pyrenees, which many erroneously confound with Illiberis, or Eliberris.

CAUCONES, Strabo, Homer; a people of Bithynia, extending from Heraclea to the river Parthenius: and Callisthenes adds two lines, after the three hundred and sixty-second line of Homer's Catalogue, not in our copies, expressing the same thing, Strabo.

CAUDA BOVIS, Ptolemy; a promontory on the east side of Cyprus: called *Olympus*, Strabo; *Dinaretum*, Pliny.

CAUDUM, Livy, Strabo; a town of Samnium, on the Via Appia, between Calatia and Beneventum. *Caudinus*, the epithet. The *Candinae Furcat*, or *Furculae*, were memorable by the disgrace of the Romans; being spears disposed in the

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form of a gallows under which prisoners of war were made to pass, and gave name to a defile or narrow pass near *Caudium*, Livy; where the Samnites obliged the Roman army and the two consuls to lay down their arms and pass under the gallows, or yoke, as a token of subjection.

CAULON, Virgil, Pliny; *Caulonia*, Strabo, Mela; a town of the Brutii; at the mouth of the Sagra; destroyed by the Campani, allies of the Romans, in the war with Pyrrhus, Pausanias. *Cauloniates*, *ae*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Called *Aulonia*, Hecataeus.

CAUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, dwelling on the Atlantic.

CAUNUS, Strabo; a town of Caria, lying along the Calbis; a sickly place, Mela; this sickness Strabo ascribes to the heats, and quantities of apples. *Caunius amor* denotes an unhappy or an unlawful love, Aristotle.

CAUROS. See **ANDROS**.

CAURUS. See **CORUS**.

CAYSTER, or *Caystrus*, a river of Ionia, whose mouth Ptolemy places between Colophon and Ephesus; commended by the poets for its swans, which it had in great numbers: it rises in the Montes Cilbani, Pliny: *Caystrius Campus*, a part of the territory of Ephesus, Stephanus. *Caystrius Ales*, the swan, Ovid. *Campi Caystriani* of Lydia, Strabo; plains lying in the middle between the inland parts and mount Tmolus.

CEA, or *Ceos*, Strabo; *Cos*, Diodorus; *Cia*, Ptolemy; one of the Cyclades; to the south-east of Helena, at the distance of five miles, Pliny; called also *Hydrussa* by the Greeks. The country of Simonides, the lyric poet, as is observed by an ancient Scholiast on Horace. The people were noted for their modesty and sobriety, which was the reverse of the character of the people of the island Chios; and hence the adage in Athenaeus, *Cius non Chius*. The island now called *Zea*.

CEBA, a town of Liguria, on the Tanarus, above Polentia. Pliny commends the *Casae Cebanus*: *Cebani*, the

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- the people, id. Now *Ceva*, in Piedmont. E. Long. 8° 6', Lat. 44° 25'.
- CEBENNA**, Caesar; a mountain which separates the Arverni from the Helvii. *Gebenici Montes*, Mela; *Cemmenus*, Strabo; extending a great way from the Garonne to the Rhone. Now the *Cevennes*, in Languedoc.
- CEBRENE**, Harpocraton, Didymus; a town of Troas; a colony of the Cumeans, Ephorus.
- CEBRENIA**, Stephanus; a district of Troas. *Cebrenus*, *Cibrenensis*, *Cebrenus*, the gentilitious names, id.
- CEBRUM**, Notitia; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the left or north bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Ciabrus.
- CEBRUS**, Dio; *Ciabrus*, Ptolemy; a river, the common boundary of the Moesia Superior and Inferior, running from south to north into the Danube, at Cebrium. Sometimes called *Ciambrus*.
- CECILIA**, Ptolemy; or *Caecilia*; *Ceciliiana*, Peutinger; a town of Com-magene in Syria, between Hiera-polis and Zeugma; twenty four miles from the last.
- CECROPIA**, the name of the Acro-polis of Athens, which see. Also the name of a place, in the middle be-tween Acharnae, Eleusis, and the Campus Triasius, Thucydides. The name also of *Attica*, from Ce-crops, the first king.
- CEDAR**. See **KEDAR**.
- CEDASA**,
CEDES,
CEDESIS, } See **KEDES**.
- CEDRON**. See **KEDRON**, and **KID-
RON**.
- CEDROSIA**. See **GEDROSIA**.
- CEILA**. See **KEGILA**.
- CELADON**, *ontis*, Homer, Strabo; a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; which some suppose to be the same with the Ladon.
- CELAENAE**, Livy, Xenophon; for-merly the capital of Phrygia Mag-na, at the common springs of the Meander and Marsyas, according to Maximus Tyrius, an eye wit-ness; situate on a cognominal mountain, Strabo.
- CELLIA**, Pliny; a town of Noricum on the Save, over-against Mons Cetius. Now *Cilley*, in Stiria. E. Long, 15° 35', Lat. 46° 35'.

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- CELELATES**, Livy; a people of Li-guria.
- CELEMANTIA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Quadi. Now *Kalmintz*, Cluve-rius; a village in Austria, not far from the springs of the Teya, near the borders of Moravia.
- CELENDERIS**, Strabo; *Celendris*, Me-la, Tacitus; a fortified town of Cilicia Aspera, a colony of Samians, Mela; with a harbour, Strabo; on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Selinus. The adjoining coun-try was called *Celenderitis*, Pliny.
- CELENIAE AQUAE**, Antonine; a town of the Callacci, in the Hither Spain, on the left or south side of the Mi-nius.
- CELENNAE**, Virgil; a fort in Campa-nia, built by the Samnites, near Batulum.
- CELETRUM**, Livy; a town of Greek Illyrium, in the territory of Ores-tis; situate in a peninsula, amidst a lake.
- CELIA**, Strabo; an inland town of Apulia Peucetia, on the road to Brundisium. Now *Ceglia*, Holste-nius, four or five miles to the south of Barium.
- CELNIUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Bri-tain. Now *Killian*, Camden, in Rutshire, in Scotland.
- CELSA**, Strabo; a town of the Hi-ther Spain, on the right or south-west side of the Iberus. Now *Xelsa*, a village of Arragon. *Celensis* the people, Pliny.
- CELTAE**, Caesar; one of the three divisions of the people of Gaul, con-tained in the Gallia Lugdunensis or Celtica, and called *Galli* by the Ro-mans, *Galatae*, by the Greeks, *Cel-tae* being the vernacular name; a-gain comprising the whole of the people of Gaul, Strabo; Gaul and Spain, Herodian; Germany also in-cluded, lower age: so that the name was very extensive. The an-cient Greeks called all the western people, indiscriminately *Celtae*, as they did the northern Scythae, and the southern Aethiopes; evidently owing to their want of a distinct and particular knowledge of those parts. Gaul, and Spain peopled from Gaul, appear to have been the prin-cipal seat of the *Celtae*; there they conformed or recorded their name, extensive tracks in both countries being

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being called after them, and thence they sent out colonies to Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands.

CELTIBERIA, Livy, Florus; a country of the Hither Spain, along the right or south west side of the Iberus; sometimes more extensive, the greatest part of Spain being thus called, and sometimes less extensive, especially so after the war with the Romans. *Celtiberi*, the people; denoting the *Celtae*, settled on the Iberus.

CELTICA, one of the three divisions of Gaul, Caesar; occupied by the Gauls, properly so called, or *Celtae*; it was afterwards called *Lugdunensis* from its capital Lugdunum, Pliny; extending from the Sequana to the Garumna, id. Subdivided into several districts.

CELTICA, a part of Lusitania, comprised between the Anas and Tagus, so called from the *Celtici*, or *Celti*. Ptolemy, Strabo, the people.

CELTICUM PROMONTORIUM. See **ARTABURUM**.

CELYONUS, Ptolemy; a river in the district of Orestis, in the Graeca Illyris, running from east to west into the Adriatic, near Amantia.

CEMETIUM, Pliny; *Cemetium*, Antonine; a town in Gallia Narbonensis; now in ruins, which are to be seen in the county of Nice, and called *Cimici*. *Cemetienſis*, Inscriptions, the gentilitious name.

CEMTENUS. See **CEBENNA**.

CENAEUM, Ptolemy; *Genabum*, Caesar; a town of the Carnutes, in Gallia Celtica; *Genabum*, Lucan. Now Orleans, on the Loire. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 47° 55'.

CENAEUM, Strabo; a promontory of Euboea, at its most northern extremity; opposite to Therinopolae. *Cenarus* the epithet of Jupiter, Ovid.

CENCHREUM, *αρχαία*, Paul, Thucydides, Strabo; a port of Corinth, on the Saronic bay; at the distance of about seventy stadia, or better than eight miles, id. *Cenchreae*, *αι*, Thucydides.

CENDEBAR, Pliny; a marsh or lake, to the south of mount Carmel, in Judaea, from which the river Pithulim runs.

CENETUS, Inscription; an ancient

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town in the Transpadana, between Plavis and Lipientia. Now *Cenada*, in the Trevignano. E. Long. 12° 40', Lat. 46° 5'.

CENIMAGNI, Caesar; thought to be the same with the *Iceni*, whom see.

CENINA. See **CAENINA**.

CENIONIS OSTIA, Ptolemy; thought to be *Falmouth* in Cornwall.

CENOMANI. See **AULERCI** and **CAENOMANI**.

CENTAURI. See **PELETHRONIUM**.

CENTORIPA, *orum*, Thucydides. See **CENTURIPAE**.

CENTUMCELLAE, Pliny Epist. Trajan's villa in Tuscany, on the coast, three miles from Algae; with an excellent port, called *Trajanus Portus*, Ptolemy; and a factitious island at the mouth of the port, made with huge blocks of stone, on which two turrets rose, with two entrances into the basin or harbour, Rutilius. Now *Civita Vecchia*. E. Long. 12° 30', Lat. 42°.

CENTURIPAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Centuripe*, *es*, Sil. Italicus; *Centoripa*, Thucydides, Polybius; a town in the south-west of the territory of Aetna, on the river Cyamoforus. *Centuripini*, Cicero, the people.

CEOS. See **CEA**.

CEPARUM PROMONTORIUM, Cassius to Cicero; *Crommyi*, Strabo; *Crommyorum*, Ptolemy. A promontory in the north of Cyprus.

CEPHALENIA, Scylax, Ptolemy, Florus; *Cephallenia*, Thucydides, Strabo, Livy; a small island of the Ionian sea, between Ithaca and Zancynthus; in compass forty-four miles, Pliny. *Cephallenes*, from *κεφαλλην*, Polybius; the inhabitants. Now called *Cephalonia*. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 38° 35'.

CEPHALOEDIS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Cephaloedium*, Strabo. Now *Cyralu*, a town in the north of Sicily, on the Tuscum sea. E. Long. 13° 12', Lat. 38° 50'. *Cephaloedium*, Cicero; the people.

CERENT, Pliny; a district of Arcadia, in the north of Alibone.

CERISUS, Pliny; the *ἑρῖς*, a fountain of Attica, the name also of one of the two towns built by Cecrops; the other is called from the Athenians, still retaining its name.

Cerisy, &c.

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- Cephiseis*, or *Cephisienses*, the inhabitants, Inscription.
- CEPHISSIS**, the name of the lake *Copais*, which see.
- CEPHISSUS**, Homer; *Cephissus*, Theophrastus; a river of Boeotia, which, rising at Lilaea, in Phocis, falls into the lake Copais, called thence *Cephissus*, Strabo. It bursts out of the earth with a noise resembling the bellowing of a bull, Pausanias. Another, a river of Attica, to the west of Athens, which rising at Trinemia, a village of the tribe Cecropis, falls into the Saronic bay, near the Piraeus, Strabo; in summer greatly diminished, but for the most part rolling down like a torrent.
- CEPI**, that is, *Horti*, gardens; which seem to have given name to a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius; a colony of Milesians, Pliny; mentioned by Diodorus; accounted a considerable city, Strabo.
- CEPIANA**, or *Caepiana*, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtici, in Lusitania, to the north of Caetobrix.
- CERACATES**. See **CARACATES**.
- CERAMICUS**. See **ACADEMIA**.
- CERAMICUS SINUS**, Strabo, Ptolemy; a bay of Caria, over-against the island Cos; so called from Ceramus, a town situate about the middle of the bay, on the south side.
- CERAMUS**, a town in the island Arconnesus, Strabo, Pliny; over-against Halicarnassus. Another on the continent; on the south side of the Sinus Ceramicus.
- CERASTIS**, Pliny; one of the ancient names of Cyprus; from the *Cerastæ*, horned inhabitants, Ovid. But the more genuine reason seems to be the many horns, or promontories of the island, Xenagoras.
- CERASUS**, *untis*, the ancient name of Pharnacia, in Pontus, Arrian; who sailed along that coast. But Strabo, who was of that country, distinguishes them; situate in a bay on the Euxine, Ptolemy; a Greek city, Mela; a colony of the Sinopenes, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus; and thence came the fruit tree of that name; brought by Lucullus into Italy, Ammian.

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- CERAUNII**, Strabo; a port of mount Caucasus, in Albania. Also high mountains of Epirus. See **ACROCE-RAUNIA**.
- CERCASORUM**, Herodotus; a town of Egypt, at the south point of the Delta, where the Nile divides into branches.
- CERCETAE**, Artimedorus; a people of the Bosporana, or Sarmatia Asiatica, lying along the north side of the Euxine.
- CERCINA**, Livy; an island in the Mediterranean, to the north of the Syrtis Minor; twenty-five miles long, and half that number broad, where broadest; but at the extremity, not five miles over, Pliny.
- CERCINITIS**, Strabo, Pliny; a small island joined to Cercina by a bridge.
- CERCINITIS**, Arrian; a lake of Macedonia Adjesta, to the north of Chalcidice; through which Alexander, about to march into Asia, sailed his fleet, towards Amphipolis and the mouth of the Strymon.
- CERCUSIUM**, Ammian; a town of Mesopotamia, situate between Nicephorium, and the confluence of the Chaboras; called also *Circesium*, and *Circessus*. Thought to be the *Carchemius* of the Scripture.
- CERETANI**, or *Cerretani*, Pliny, Strabo; a people of the Hither Spain, extending between the foot of the Pyrenees on the north and east, the Castellani to the south, and the Jacetani to the west; and divided into the Juliani, from a town called Julia; and into Augustani, whether from a town named Augusta, is uncertain. Now the country is called *la Cerdana*; a small district in the north of Catalonia, between the Pyrenees and the river Segro.
- CERFENNIA**, Inscription; a town of the Mafsi, between Alba and Cornifioni.
- CERILLI**. See **CARILLAE**.
- CERINTHUS**, Homer, Apollonius Rhodius; a town of Euboea, on the north east side, to the south of Dium; built by Ellops, the son of Ion, Strabo.
- CERNE**, an island placed beyond the greater Atlas, Ptolemy; mentioned by many, but its situation variously determined; some removing it from the Atlantic into the Ethio-

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pic Ocean; others placing it not far from Lixus of Mauretania; others again, near the greater Atlas; and others removing it to the equator. Strabo places it among the fabulous islands, mentioned by Diotimus near Hercules's Pillars. The principal cause of disagreement is, that we place this island opposite to the Ethiopians: but the Ethiopians inhabiting on each side of Africa, both on the Mare Rubrum, and on the Atlantic; it has happened that some have assigned this island to the eastern ocean; and that the moderns have taken it for Madagascar. But as most of the ancients have placed it without Hercules's Pillars, its eastern situation must give place to its western. And then the question is, where to place it there: to omit the opinions of those who bring it too far north, or remove it too far south; that of Ptolemy, countenanced in some measure by Polybius, as the middle opinion, seems the most probable, who place it near Atlas, and the borders of Mauretania; and then *Argæa*, an island in twenty or twenty-one degrees of north latitude, bids fair to be the ancient *Ceræ*; well watered, highly pleasant, and well adapted for a commerce with the Ethiopians; all which agrees with Dionysius Periegetes, who calls it *Tempe*, and places it opposite to the utmost Ethiopians: and its position sufficiently southern; that is, with respect to Hercules's Pillars, from which these navigations were undertaken to the south, Cellarius.

CERNEATIS, Lycophion; *Cerpeia* so called.

CERRETANI. See **CERETANI**.

CERVARIA, Mela; in his time a place or promontory on the confines of Gaul, in the Pyrenees. Now *Cervera*, a citadel in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the very confines of France.

CESADA. See **CESADA**.

CESERO. See **ARAUSA**.

CESTIUS FONS, a bridge at Rome, which joined the island *Lacuna*, in the Tiber, to the *Regio Trinituberna*, answering to the *Trinacrus*, which joined it to the city.

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Unknown who built it. Now called *S. Bartolomeo*.

CESTRINA, Thucydides; a small district of Epirus, separated from Thesprotis by the river Thyamis.

CESTRUS, Strabo, Mela; a river of Pamphylia, navigable from its mouth for sixty stadia up to Perga, a town of Pamphylia; and running from north to south.

CETIUM. See **CITIUM**.

CETIUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a mountain separating Noricum and Pannonia; situate about six miles to the south of Vienna, in Austria. Now *Kahlenberg*.

CHABARZABA, Josephus; the ancient name of *Antipatris*; a town of Samaria, ten miles to the north of Lydda, and twenty six to the south of Caesarea.

CHABOR. See **APOR**.

CHABORA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, at the mouth of the Chaboras; on the left or east side.

CHABORAS, Ptolemy; *Aberris*, Strabo; a river of Mesopotamia, which rising in mount Masius, and running from north to south, falls into the Euphrates, at its east bend.

CHALCIDICE, Ptolemy; a river in the west of Chalcidice, an eastern district of Macedonia, which runs from north to south, into the east side of the Sinus Thermaicus.

CHABUL, or *Cabul*, 1 Kings ix. a district of the Higher or more northern Galilee; which Solomon gave to Hiram king of Tyre.

CHABULON. See **ZABULON**.

CHADIRIS, Hecataeus; a town and river of the Leucolyri, afterwards called *Cyrtabæa*, Pliny; the town situate on the Euxine, Menippus in his Periplus. *Chadishi*, the people, Stephanus. Apollonius Rhodius calling the Amazons *Chadesiæ*, the true reading should seem to be *Chadesia*.

CHAERONIA, Thucydides; the last town, or rather the last village, of Boeotia, towards Phocis; the birth-place of Ptolemy; famous for the fatal defeat of the Greeks by Philip of Macedon, Diodorus; and that of Arcelaus by Sylla, Plutarch. Its ancient name was *Arne*, Homer, Lycophron; and formerly reckon-

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ed to Orchomenus, Thucydides; situate in its neighbourhood.

CHALA, Isidorus Characenus; a town of Assyria, which gave name to the *Chalonitis*, the southmost province.

CHALACH. See **CALACH**.

CHALAEON, Pliny; *Chalers*, Ptolemy; a port-town of Locris, on the Corinthian bay, to the north of Cirrha. *Challaei*, Thucydides, the people.

CHALASTRA, Strabo, Pliny; *Chalestra*, Herodotus; a town at the mouth of the river Axios, in Macedonia, to the south of Thessalonica.

CHALCA, Ptolemy; an island of the Caspian Sea, on this side the mouth of the river Maxera. *Talca*, in the Palatine Copy. *Talge*, Mela; spontaneously fertile, and abounding in corn and fruit; to touch any of which, is deemed impiety and sacrilege, being the immediate production of the gods, and therefore to be reserved for them.

CHALCE, Thucydides; *Chalcia*, Homer, Strabo; one of the Sporades, situate to the west of Rhodes.

CHALCEDON, Pliny; *Calchedon*, Coins; a city of Bithynia, situate at the mouth of the Euxine, on the north extremity of the Bosporus Thracius, over-against Byzantium, a colony of Megareans; called the *City of the Blind*, from the answer of the oracle to the Greeks, who built Byzantium; ordering them to look for a settlement opposite to the *Country of the Blind*; meaning the *Chalcedonians*, who coming to the spot where Byzantium stands, chose a worse situation on the other side, Strabo. At first called *Procerastis*, then *Colbusa*. *Chalcedonii* the people, id. Now *Scutari*.

CHALCIA. See **CHALCE**.

CHALCIDENE, Pliny; *Chalcidice*, Ptolemy. an inland country of Syria, having Antiochia, or Seleucia to the west; Cyrrhestica to the north; to the south Apamene and Coele-syria, and to the east Chalybonitis: so called from its principal city, *Chalis*.

CHALCIDICE, Ptolemy; an eastern district of Macedonia, stretching northwards, between the Sinus Ioronacus and Singiticus. Formerly

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a part of Thrace, but invaded by Philip of Macedon. Named from the city *Chalcis*, near Olynthus, Aristotle.

CHALCIS, a city of Chalcidice, which see.

CHALCIS, Homer, Thucydides; a town of Aetolia, near the mouth of the river Evenus, on the Ionian sea, at the foot of a cognominal mountain: and therefore called by some *Hypochoalcis*, Strabo. Another of Euboea, Strabo; on the Euripus, the country of Lycophron, the poet, one of the seven, which formed the constellation *Pleiades*; called *Cethurnus*, Ovid; shot thro' with an arrow, id. extremely obscure, both from his subject and affectation of antiquated words. Now *Negroponte*. E. Long. 24° 30', Lat. 38° 30'. A third, Pliny; the capital of Chalcidene, in Syria; distinguished by the surnames, *ad Belus*, a mountain or a river; and *ad Libanum*, from its situation, Pliny.

CHALCITIS, Ptolemy; one of the divisions or districts of Mesopotamia, to the south of Anthemusia, the most northern district, next to Armenia, and situate between Edessa and Carrae. *Chalcitis*, Pliny; an island opposite to Chalcedon.

CHALDAEA, sometimes taken in a larger sense, including Babylonia; as in the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel. Again denoting a province of Babylonia, Ptolemy; towards Arabia Deserta; called in Scripture the *Land of the Chaldeans*; named from *Chafed*, the fourth son of Nahor. The Chaldeans applied to the study of astronomy, and some of them to genethliacal predictions, or to judicial astrology; who were disapproved and disowned by the genuine astronomers, Strabo.

CHALDAEI, Strabo; the more modern name of the people, called *Chalybes*, in the Regio Pontica.

CHALDAICI LACUS, Pliny; those lakes, through which the Tigris, after being joined by the Euphrates, near its mouth, pours into the Persian Gulf.

CHALDIA, Menippus in his Periplus; a district of Armenia Minor: *Chaldi*, the people.

CHALEOS,

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- CHAEOS.** See **CHALAEON.**
- CHALEP,** the same with *Aleppo.* See **BEROEAE.**
- CHALESTRA.** See **CHALASTRA.**
- CHALONITIS,** Pliny; the most southern district of Assyria, along the banks of the Tigris; whether the same with the *Calonitis* of Polybius, is doubtful; named from the town *Chala*, Isidorus Characenus. *Chacritae* the people, Dionysius.
- CHALUSUS,** Ptolemy; a river of Germany. Now the *Trave*, which runs by Lubec, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein.
- CHALYBES,** a people of the Hither Asia, their situation differently assigned. Strabo placing them in Paphlagonia, to the east of Synope; Apollonius Rhodius and Stephanus, on the east of the Thermodon, in Pontus; called *Halzones* by Homer, Justin: they either gave their name to, or took it from their iron manufactures, Xenophon, Val. Flaccus; their only support, their soil being barren and ungrateful, Dionysius Periegetes. Also a people of Spain, Justin. See **CALLIPUS.**
- CHALYBON,** *ensis*, Ptolemy; the capital of the territory of *Chalibonum*, in Syria; thought by some to be the modern *Aleppo.*
- CHALYBS.** See **CALLIPUS.**
- CHAMANE,** Ptolemy; *Chamanena*, Strabo; a district of Cappadocia, on the confines of Galatia.
- CHAMATH,** Joshua; hot waters near Tiberias, in Galilee, which is the reason of the name.
- CHAMAVI,** Tacitus; a people of Belgica, to the south of the *Chanci Minores*, between the *Amisus* and *Visurgis*; anciently occupying the banks of the Rhine, id.
- CHANAN.** See **PALESTINA.**
- CHANANAEI,** Moses; the name of the ancient inhabitants of Canaan in general, descendants of Canaan; but peculiarly appropriated to one branch; though in certain which branch or branches of Canaan it was; or how it happened that they preferred the common gentile name, to one more appropriated, as descendants of one of the sons of Canaan; unless from their mode of life, as being in the mercantile way; the import of the name *Ca-*

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- naan*; and for which their situation was greatly adapted; they living on the sea, and about Jordan, Moses, Joshua; and thus occupying the greater part of the Land of Promise.
- CHAONIA,** Pliny; a part or division of Epirus, on the Ionian sea, to the south of the Montes Ceraunii. *Chacnes*, Livy; the people.
- CHAONIA,** Ptolemy; a town of Comagene, in Syria; on the borders of Pieria, or Cyrrhestica; midway between Dolicha and Cyrrhus.
- CHARACENE.** See **CHARAX.**
- CHARADRA,** Pausanias; a town of Phocis, on a steep eminence, washed by the Charadrus; twenty stadia from Lilaea. Another of Epirus, Polybius, towards the Sinus Ambracius.
- CHARADRUS,** *untis*, Strabo; a citadel of Cilicia Aspera, with a port on the Mediterranean.
- CHARAX,** *us*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Sufiana, near the mouth of the Tigris. Hence *Characene*, the adjacent district, lying between the mouths of the Tigris and Eulaeus. First built by Alexander, and called *Alexandria*; restored by Antiochus, and named *Antiochia*, and *Charax*, from its strong situation; and lastly by Spasines or Pasines, king of the neighbouring Arabs, Pliny. A name also of *Tralles*, from its strength, Strabo. A third *Charax*, in the Regio Syrtica, to the west of the *Arae Philenon*, a staple town of the Carthaginians, Strabo.
- CHARIEIS,** *entis*, Asian; *Charien*, Pliny; *Charistus*, Ptolemy; *Charus*, Strabo; a river of Colchis, to the north of the Phasis; running by *Diccurtas*, from east to west, into the *Luxine*.
- CHARIPHI,** Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west.
- CHARISIA,** *ae*, *Charisiae*, *arum*, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, built by Charinus, Lycaon's son; distant twenty-three stadia from Megalopolis; in ruins in Pausanias's time.
- CHARISTUS.** See **CHARIEIS.**
- CHARONEUS,** *Charoneae Scrobes*, Pliny; vents or apertures in the city Hierapolis of Phrygia Magna, discharging a noxious vapour. One

of the gates of Athens, thro' which malefactors were led to execution, called *Charoneum*, Pollux. From Charon, the ferryman of the dead.

CHARONIUM ANTRIUM, Strabo; a cave in the village of Achara, on the road between Tralles and Nyssa, in Lydia; where patients expected to dream of a cure. Another at Magnesia, and a third at Myus.

CHARRAN. See HARAN.

CHARUS. See CHARIBIS.

CHARYBDIS, Pliny; a whirlpool in the straits of Messina, according to the poets; near Sicily, and opposite to Scylla, a rock, on the coast of Italy. But from Thucydides it appears to be only a strong flux and reflux in the strait, or a violent reciprocation of the tide, especially if the wind sets south. But on diving into the *Charybdis*, there are found vast gulfs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water. *Charybdis*, Horace; denotes a rapacious prostitute. A place in Syria, Strabo; between Apamea and Antioch, where the Orontes is swallowed up for forty stadia, after which it again emerges.

CHASUARI, *Chassuari*, and *Chattuari*, Strabo; seem to take their name from *Catti*, called *Chass* in another dialect, hence the modern *Hassi*. Probably the *Attuari* of Velleius, their name truncated, as it should seem; to the south of the Dulgibini, Ptolemy; and near the *Catti*, probably their chiefs and descendants.

CHAUCIS, Dio Cassius; the country of the Charci, a people of Germany: *Cauchi*, Tacitus, Ptolemy; written also *Cauci*, and divided into the *Moravi*, now *East Frysland* and the country of *Oldenburg*; and into the *Alpi*, now the duchy of *Prussia*, and a part of *Lanaburg*, *Colonia*.

CHAUCUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of *Agathia*, from which the river *Chauchus* is fed, and rises after the manner of a mountain.

CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a peninsula in the *Hellespontus*, now called *Thrace*, which falls into the *Propontis*.

CHEBAR. See CHOBAR.

CHEBRON. See HEBRON.

CHELIDONIAE, Scylax; two islands on the coast of Lycia, or rocks rather: reckoned three in number, Strabo, Pliny.

CHELIDONIAS, Pliny; an anniversary wind, blowing at the appearance of the swallows; the *Favonius*, or *Zephyrus*, id.

CHELIDONIUM, Livy, Pliny; a promontory of Lycia, opposite to *Chelidoniae*: the *Sacrum* of Strabo, and the *Promontorium Tauri*, of Pliny.

CHELIPPUS, Germanicus; a mountain in the island Chios.

CHELONATES, Strabo; *Chelonates*, Mela; *Chelonites*, Ptolemy; a promontory in the south-west of Elis, on the Ionian sea: giving name to the *Sinus Chelonites*.

CHELONOPHAGI, Pliny, turtle-eaters; a people of Carmania, situate on the mouth of the Persian Gulf; who covered their houses with the shells, and lived on the flesh of the tortoise.

CHELYDORIUS, Pausanias; a mountain of Boeotia.

CHENUSIS, Diodorus Siculus; *Chenusa*, Diodorus; the same with *Panopolis*, in the *Nomos Panopolites*, in the Thebais of Egypt.

CHENRETH. See CILRETH.

CHERITH. See CRITH.

CHERSON, later Greeks; *Chersonesus*, Ptolemy; or *Heracleacherfonesus*, Pliny; from its situation in a smaller *Caucoponius*, and from the *Heraclea Pontica*, the mother town of the *Taurica*. Strabo; a Greek town of the *Taurica Chersonesus*, to the south-west.

CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Attica, on the Saronic bay. Also a promontory on the east side of Crete, Ptolemy.

CHERSONESUS AUREA, Ptolemy; a country of India extra Gangem, stretching out to the south, in the form of a peninsula: now thought to be *Malacca*.

CHERONESUS CIMERICA, Ptolemy; inhabited first by the *Cimbri*, afterwards by the *Jutes*; hence the modern name *Jutland*; extending from *Seigen*, a promontory of North Jutland, down to *Holstein*, at the entrance of the Baltic.

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CHERSONESUS TAURICA, named from the *Tauri*, or *Taurici*, the people. Mela, Ovid; *Tauriscythae*, Pliny, Ptolemy. *Taurica Terra*, the country, Ovid; and simply *Taurica*, Pliny; also *Chersonesus Scythica*, and *Magna*, to distinguish it from the *Smaller Chersonesi*, contained in it, Strabo; resembling in figure and magnitude the Peloponnesus, *id.* beginning at, or having the *Sinus Carcinites*, on the west, Pliny; the isthmus, called *Taphrae*, on the north, Mela; or *Taphros*, Ptolemy; and the *Palus Maeotis*; and *Bosporus Cimmerius* on the east; and the *Euxine* to the south. A country of *Sarmatia Europaea*: now called *Crim Tartary*, situate between thirty-three and thirty-seven degrees of east longitude, and between forty-four and forty-six degrees of north latitude.

CHERSONESUS THRACIAE, has the *Sinus Melanes* on the west, the *Egean* to the south, the *Hellespont* on the east, and the isthmus to the north: simply called *Chersonesus*, *Nepos*, *Livy*, *Herodotus*; the most southern part of ancient *Thrace*: now called *Romania*.

CHERSONESUS ZENONIS, Ptolemy; a town of the *Chersonesus Taurica*, to the south of the *Palus Maeotis*.

CHERUSCI, *Tacitus*; a people of *Germany*, to the north of the *Catti*, situate between the *Visurgis* and *Albis*: that they extended themselves on the hither side the *Visurgis*, seems probable from *Dio*.

CHESINUS, Ptolemy; a river of *Sarmatia Europaea*: now called *Leu- at* by the *Russians*; a river of *Muscovy*; running through the lake *Ilmen* into the *Ladoga*, which communicates with the gulf of *Finland*.

CHESIUM, *Scholiast* on *Callimachus*; a promontory of *Samos*, from which *Diana* is called *Chesias*, *adas*, *Callimachus*.

CHESIUS, *Pliny*; a river of *Samos*.

CHETIM. See *CITIM*.

CHETTAEL. See *HETHAEL*.

CHEZIB. See *ACHZIB*.

CHIDORUS. See *ECHEDORUS*.

CHIDRIA, a place in the *Chersonesus Thraciae*; whither the *Athenians* fled, after the defeat at *Aegospotamus*, *Xenophon*.

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CHIMERA, *Pliny*; a citadel of *Epirus* at the *Montes Ceraunii*.

CHIMERA, a mountain famous in poetical mythology, emitting flame in the night, and feigned to be a threefold monster, made up of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. Actually a mountain of *Lycia*, but which, or where there, is the question. According to *Strabo* it was at, or in mount *Cragus*, from which a valley ran down to the sea, called *Chimera*: *Pliny* and others, that *Chimera* was in the territory of *Phaselis*, a great way to the east of *Cragus*; where also an innocent lambent flame was emitted, *Seneca*.

CHIMERIUM, *Strabo*, *Thucydides*; a promontory of *Epirus*, in the territory of *Thesprotis*, confined between two rivers, *Thyamis* and *Acheron*; with a port, and a nameless town above the port, at some distance from the sea, *Thucydides*.

CHINNA. See *CINNA*.

CHINNERETH. See *CINERETH*.

CHIOS, an island of the *Egean sea*, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*; opposite to the peninsula, in which *Erythrae* and *Clazomenae* stand. Now *Scio*: in compass an hundred and twenty-five miles, *Pliny*; an hundred and twelve, *Strabo*; with a cognominal town, forty stadia, or five miles, in circuit, *Strabo*. An island famous for excellent wine; especially the district called *Ariusja*, or *Arvysia*, which see.

CHISON, *Kison*, or *Kisson*, *Judges* iv. and v. a river of *Galilee*; said to rise in mount *Tabor*, to run by the town of *Naim*, and to fall into the *Mediterranean* between mount *Carmel*, and *Ptolemais*, *1 Kings* xviii. 40.

CHIOANI, *Pliny*; a people of *Arabia Felix*: hence *Chenanius*, the epithet, *Ovid*. Not *Chacnius*, as commonly read.

CHICASPES, *Pliny*, *Herodotus*; a river, which running by *Susa*, rising in *Media*, then sinking into the earth, emerges again in the *Susiana*, in *Media* called *Eulatus*, the *Uia* of *Daniel*; in the *Susiana*, the *Chicaspes*. The only water drank by the kings of *Persia*, sweet and light, and in all their journeys or expeditions

peditions made a part of their itinerary store, Herodotus; forbid on pain of death to be drank by any subject, Athenaeus. This river was joined to the Tigris, to the east of which it ran, by a navigable trench or cut, Arrian. Another *Choaspes*, a river of the Hither India, which falls into the Cophes, and both together into the Indus, from north to south, Strabo; rising in mount Paropamisus, Aristotle; called *Coas*, Ptolemy; and *Choes*, Arrian.

CHOATRA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Media, separating it from Assyria to the south, a branch of mount Niphates, and the Montes Carduchi, called also the *Gordyaei*, on the confines of Armenia and Assyria.

CHOBAR, or *Chebar*, Ezekiel; one of the cuts of the Euphrates to the Tigris, named from *Gobar*, the person who executed it, Pliny; but whether it be that cut, which was carried to Seleucia, or any other, is altogether uncertain.

CHOERADES, } See **BALEARES**.

CHOERADODES, }
CHUES, a river of the Hither India. See **CHOASPES**.

CHLOBETENE, Stephanus; a division or district of Armenia Major; supposed to be the place of abode of Chul, son of Aram, Bochart; and that thence the name is derived.

CHONE, Strabo; a town of the Bruttii, built by Philoctetes, on the promontory Crimisa: *Chones*, the people, Apollodorus; *Chonia*, the district, Lycophron.

CHORASMI, Dionysius Periegetes, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, through the heart of whose country the Oxus runs; Strabo complains, that nothing can with certainty be affirmed of their seat.

CHORAZIM, or *Chorazin*, Luke, Matthew; a town of Galilee; whose wretched incredulity Christ deplores: now desolate, at two miles distance from Capernaum, Jerome.

CHOKOMITHRENE, Ptolemy; a division or district of Media, extending to Parthia.

CHURRATH. See **CRITH**.

CHRESTONIUS. See **CRISTONIA**.

CHIRONUS, Ptolemy; *Chronius*, Ammian; a river of Sarmatia Europaea; now called *Niemen*, by the Poles; *Memel* by the Germans; and rising in Lithuania, passes on to the south of Samogitia, and thence to the north of ducal Prussia, and there falls at several mouths into the Curish lake, and thence into the Baltic at Memel, a cognominal strong place at its mouth.

CHRYSA, Mela, Ptolemy; one of the small islands near Crete, over-against Hierapytna, to the south-east.

CHRYSA, Mela; a town of Mysia, on the Sinus Adramyttenus; extinct in Pliny's time: it had a temple of Apollo Smintheus, Homer, Strabo. The country of the fair Chryseis, who gave first rise to the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles.

CHRYSAOREI JOVIS FANUM, Strabo; a temple of Jupiter, near Stratonicea in Caria, common to the Carians; having also a conventus or assizes.

CHRYSAE, a river of Sicily; which running through the territory of the Assorini, Cicero, then through that of Argyrina, at least on its limits, Diodorus, and running from west to east, falls into the Symaethus, and both together into the Sicilian sea, below Murgantium.

CHRYSE, Arrian; the ancient name of the island *Thasus*. Another island, a little to the south of Lemnos, which sunk spontaneously into the sea, Paulanias. A third *Chryse*, situate beyond the south of the Indus, Pliny.

CHRYSOROTIS, Strabo; a village of Bithynia, beyond Chalcedon, or to the north: with a large port and station for ships, used by the Chalcedonians.

CHRYSORRHOAS. See **ABANA**.

CHRYSUS, Ptolemy; the third mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west.

CHTHONIA, Stephanus; *Crete*, anciently so called.

CHULLU. See **CULLU**.

CHUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europaea, situate between the Baltarnae and Rhoxolani.

CHUS, or *Chush*, Bible; it is a tradition

dition of an ancient standing, that the *Chus* of the Scriptures denotes *Ethiopia*, and *Chuschi*, an *Ethiopian*: the Septuagint and Vulgate constantly translate it so; and in this they are followed by most interpreters, and by Josephus and Jerome. And yet what Bochart urges to the contrary is of no inconsiderable weight, from Ezekiel xxix. 10. in which the two opposite extremes of Egypt are designed; and therefore *Chus*, which is opposed to Syene, must be Arabia: but this is more strongly pointed out by Xenophon, in whom Ethiopia is said to be the south boundary of Cyrus's empire: and Herodotus distinguishes between the Ethiopians of Asia and Africa, conjoining the former with the Arabians.

CHYDAS, Cicero, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running from south to north, into the Tuscan sea; its mouth is below Haluntium.

CHYRETIÆ, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Cyretiae*, Livy; a town of Thessaly, on the borders of the Perrhoëbi, next to Myla, Livy.

CHYTRIUM, Strabo; a place in Ionia, in which formerly stood Clazomenae; the Clazomenians, through fear of the Persians, removing from the continent to an adjacent island, Pausanias. Alexander reduced the island by a mole or cauleway to a peninsula, id.

CHYTRUS, *i*, Ptolemy; *Chytri, arum*, Pliny; an inland town of Cyprus, to the north of Citium; famous for its excellent honey; *Chytin*, the people; *Chytriar*, the epithet.

CIA. See **CEA**.

CIABRUS, } See **CEBRUS**.

CIAMERUS, }

CIANUS SINUS, Scylax; a bay of Bithynia, named from the town and river Cius.

CIBALAE, *arum*, Romans; *Cibala*, Greeks; a town of Panthotia Interior, on an eminence, near the lake Hicla, to the north-west of Sirmium: the country of the emperor Gratian, where he was brought up to rope making, Victor: a place rendered famous for the surprisal and defeat of Licinius by Constantine, Eutropius.

CIEYRA, Pliny, Inscription, Coins; a town of Phrygia Magna, beyond the Meander: under Tiberius shaken and shattered by an earthquake: *Cybarita*, Coins; a citizen; *Cybiraticus*, Cicero, Horace, Pliny; the epithet. Written *Cibyrra*, Ptolemy. Had a *conventus juridicus*, called *Cybiraticus*, Pliny; and continued to have that name, after being removed to Laodicea.

CIBYRA PARVA, Strabo; to distinguish it from the former, called *Magna*; a town of Pamphylia; whose territory, lying between the town side and the river Melas, extended to the sea.

CICHYRUS, a posterior name of *Ephyre*, in Thesprotia of Epirus, Strabo; near the lake Acherusia, and the river Acheron, Thucydides, Pausanias.

CICONES, Homer; a people of Thrace on the Hebrus; whom Ulysses, driven thither by stress of weather, after the siege of Troy, conquered, pillaging their town Ismarus, with the loss of but a few men. In the *Cicones*, Orpheus, the author of pederasty, was torn in pieces by the Bacchae, Virgil, Ovid.

CICYNETHUS, Mela, Scylax; an island in the Sinus Pagasicus.

CIDISSUS. See **KEDES**.

CIAENA. See **CINA**.

CILEIANA JUGA, Pliny; a ridge of mountains in Lydia, from which the Cayster takes its rise. The inhabitants near which are called *Superiores*.

CILBIANUS CAMPUS, Strabo; plains in Lydia, adjoining to the Caystrianus on the east; full of people, called *Interiores*, and having a fruitful soil.

CILICIA, a very extensive country of the Hither Asia, Strabo, Ptolemy; between Pamphylia to the west, mount Taurus and Amanus to the north, Syria to the east, and the Mediterranean to the south. Divided into *Aspera*, the rough or mountainous; and into *Campestris*, the level or champaign *Cilicia*. The *Aspera* is also called *Trachetis*, a word of the same import: *Trachetiae*, the people: it has Isauria to the north, and the Campestris to the east, which last is called *Pedias*, *ados*,

Ados, Strabo; and *Cilicia Propria*, Ptolemy. A country famous for saffron. *Cilix, icis*, the gentilitious name; one of the three very bad *Kappas*; the other two were the *Cappadocians* and *Cretans*. *Cilicius* the epithet: *Cilicium*, hair-cloth, the manufacture of that country, Varro.

CILICIA, Strabo; a prefecture or government of Cappadocia, on this side the Taurus, to be carefully distinguished from that beyond the Taurus, or between the Taurus and Mediterranean.

CILICIA HYPOPLACIA, Stephanus; a district near Troy, so called from being champaign and level; occupied in Homer's time by the Cilices and Leleges, who were afterwards succeeded by the Eolians.

CILICIAE PYLAE, or *Portae*, Arrian; narrow defiles, which gave entrance through mount Taurus into Cilicia, Strabo, Cicero; and thence called *Tauri Pylae*, Cicero; which seem to be the same with those which Alexander passed, because leading directly to Tarsus. But if the *Ciliciae* and *Tauri Pylae* are different, they seem however to lie at no great distance from each other; as Arrian and Plutarch mention two *Pylae*, leading from Cilicia into Syria; yet there was one more ready and more frequented than the other, above Tyana, which stood at the foot of mount Taurus, Strabo.

CILINA. See CAELINA.

CILINAE. See AQUAE.

CILIO, Itinerary; a town of Africa Propria, to the south of Tucca Terebinthina.

CILLA, Homer, Strabo; a town on the Sinus Adramyttenus, in Mysia. Extinct in Pliny's time.

CILLUTA, Arrian; an island at the mouth of the Indus.

CILURNUM, Notitia; a town of Britain: thought to be *Collerton*, or *Collerford*, in Northumberland; but *Walwick*, or *Scheffler*, according to Camden.

CIMARUS, Strabo; a promontory on the north-west side of Crete, near Phalasarna. Called *Camarus*, Ptolemy. Now *Capo di Spada*.

CIMBRI, Romans; *Cimmerii*, Greeks;

a transalpine people, occupying the Cimbrica Chersonesus, always mentioned with the Teutones, who were the two first German people, of whom there is any certain account, who quitted their native country, some say, on account of inundations, Posidonius, Strabo; ventured to roam far, and for a long time all over Sarmatia, before they fell on the Roman provinces; when their long continued rage found at length a check in Marius, Plutarch, Florus, Quintilian; after having penetrated as far as the Palus Maeotis, Strabo; whence they might have originally come; in Homer we have the *Cimmerii* there: The *Cimbri* are accounted a branch of the *Ingaevones*, Pliny, Tacitus: their name is said to denote warriors, robbers, or freebooters, Strabo, Plutarch, Festus; violence and robbery being no illaudable parts of the character of heroes among a barbarous people; and in Plautus, *miles* and *latro* are synonymous terms. In Tacitus's time the *Cimbri* were reduced to a small inconsiderable state, but were still great in reputation; situate on a bay in the north of the Chersonesus Cimbrica, Ptolemy.

CIMBRICA CHERSONESUS. See CHERSONESUS.

CIMINUS, Virgil, Livy, Strabo; a mountain, forest, and lake, near the Lacus Volturnensis, in Tuscany. *Ciminus*, the epithet, Livy, Frontinus.

CIMMERIS. See ANTANDROS.

CIMMERIUM, Mela; a town at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis; from which the Bosphorus Cimmerius is named; that strait which joins the Euxine and the Palus Maeotis. *Cimmerii* the people, Homer; and here stood the Promontorium Cimmerium, Ptolemy. And hence probably the modern appellation. *Crim*.

CIMMERIUM, Homer, Ephorus; a place near Baiæ, in Campania, where formerly stood the cave of the sibyl. The people were called *Cimmerii*, who living in subterraneous habitations; from which they issued in the night to commit robberies and other acts of violence;

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Never saw the light of the sun, Homer. To give a natural account of this fable, Festus says, there was a valley surrounded with a pretty high ridge, which precluded the morning and evening sun.

CIMOLIS, *idos*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, near the promontory Carambis. Called *Cinolis*, Arrian, Stephanus, Marcianus Heracleota.

CIMOLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; one of the Cyclades; called also *Echinussa*, Pliny. Hence *Cimolia creta*, id. fuller's earth.

CIMONIUM, Plutarch; the south side of the wall of the Acropolis of Athens, built by Cimon, son of Miltiades, out of the Persian spoils.

CINA, Hierocles; *Ciaena*, Notitia; a town of Galatia, on the confines of Phrygia Magna, near Laodicea Combusta. Another *Cina* in the tribe of Judah, Eusebius; whose situation cannot be determined.

CINAEI, Vulgate; called *Kenites* in our translation; one of the people ancient inhabitants of Canaan, Genesis xv.

CINERETH, or *Cinnereth*, Joshua; *Chinnereth*, Moses; *Gennesar*, Josephus; *Genezareth*, Luke; a lake of the Lower Galilee; called the *Sea of Galilee*, Matthew; or *Tiberias*, from its name *Genezareth* is from a cognominal district up to it in breadth forty stadia, in length an hundred and forty, Josephus. The water fresh and fit to drink, and abounding in fish, id.

CINETHII, Ptolemy; *Cinethii*, Tacitus; a no contemptible people, beyond the Syrtis Parva, in Africa; situate according to Ptolemy, on each side of the river Triton.

CINGA, Caesar; a river of the Hither Spain, which, mixing with the Sicoris, near its confluence with the Iberus; runs from the Pyrenees with a south-west course. Now called *Cinca*.

CINGILIA, Livy; a town of the Veitini, in the Picenum, whose situation is left unmentioned.

CINGILLA, Pliny; the last town of Commagene to the south-east, on the Euphrates; taken by Harduin for the *Cecilia* of Ptolemy.

CINGULUM, Caesar, Cicero; a town

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in the Picenum. *Cingulani*, Pliny; the people. *Cingulanus*, Frontinus; the epithet. Now *Cingoli*, a small town in the March of Ancona.

CINITHII. See **CINETHII**.

CINIUM, Pliny; a Latin town of the Balearis Major.

CINNA, Antonine; *Chinna*, Ptolemy; *Sinna*, Peutinger; a town of Illyricum, twelve miles from Scodra, Antonine; twenty, Peutinger.

CINNAMOMIFERA, Ptolemy; a country of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other side the equator.

CINNERETH. See **CINLERETH**.

CINOLIS. See **CIMOLIS**.

CINYPHUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Cinytus*, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of the Regio Syrtica; which, rising in the Mons Charitum, Herodotus, falls into the Sinus Syrticus from south to north. Also a town and district called *Cinyps*, on the east side of the river of that name, Pliny. Scylax; a fruitful district, Ovid, Herodotus. *Cinyphus* the epithet, Virgil.

CINYRIAS, a town of Cyprus, extinct in Pliny's time; *Cinyrea*, and *Cinyreia*, Nonnus; taking its name from *Cinyras*, an ancient king, but its situation unknown.

CIRCAEUM, Pliny; a town of Colchis, situate on the Phasis.

CIRCAEUM PROMONTORIUM, or *Circaeus Mons*, Theophrastus, Scylax; the boundary of the Latins to the south; a very high mountain, covered with trees; formerly an island, about eighty stadia in compass, but the join of the rivers forming a mole, it came to be joined to the continent, Theophrastus; *Jugum Circacum*, Virgil.

CIRACEII, *cram*, Cicero; a town of Latium, near the promontory Circacum. The little town of *Circe*, Strabo. An ancient colony of Tarquin the Proud, Livy. *Circaenjes*, Cicero, Livy; the people.

CIRCESIUM, } See **CERCUSIUM**.

CIRCESSUS, }
CIRCIUS, Pliny, Seneca; a hurricane infesting Gallia Nubonensis, and though shaking their houses, yet the Gauls reckoned its effects salubrious. Its name is from its gyral or vertiginous motion, Apuleius.

CIRCUMPADANI CAMPI, Livy; the country

country on each side the Po, at the foot of the Alps; occupied by the Gauls, in the time of the kings of Rome.

CIRCUS, an oblong enclosure, or place walled round, originally allotted for horse-racing, and therefore Plutarch translates *Circus*, ἵππων σταδίου; furnished with ranges of seats quite round for the spectators. At the entrance of the Circus stood the *Carceres*, or starting-place, and near them one of the *Metae*, or marks, the other standing at the farther end, to conclude the race.

CIRCUS MAXIMUS, so called to distinguish it from several other *Circi*, that were less. It was built by Tarquinius Priscus, in the Vallis Murcia, between the Aventine and Palatine, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnensis: in length four stadia, or half a mile; in breadth one stadium; in compass a mile; with seats round to hold an hundred and fifty thousand people; but afterwards enlarged to contain two hundred and sixty thousand spectators, Pliny. Here the *Ludi Circonses* were performed, consisting in chariot-races, one of the principal spectacles there exhibited.

CIRHA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Zeugitana, to the south-west of Tucca Tercentina.

CIRPHIS, Strabo; a very steep rock of Phocis, to the south of Delphi, with a deep valley below.

CIRPI. See **CARPIS**.

CIRRHA, Strabo; an ancient town, and reckoned the first of Phocis, on the Corinthian bay, which last is sometimes called *Cirrhacus*, from it; at the foot of mount *Cirphus*, sacred to Apollo, Lucan, Martial, Juvenal.

CIRTA, Sallust, Strabo; the metropolis and royal residence, not far from the river Ampsaga, in the inland parts of Numidia Propria. A colony, surnamed *Colonia Sittianorum*, Mela; very rich, when in the hands of Syphax, id. The colony was led by one P. Sittius, under the auspices of Caesar, Dio Cassius. And was surnamed *Julia*, Ptolemy. Now called *Constantina*, in Algiers. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 35° 30'.

CIRTESIA, Ptolemy; the district of *Cirta* so called, situate along the Ampsaga.

CISALPINA. See **GALLIA**.

CISAMUS, Strabo; the port of Aptaera; on the north-west side of Crete, Ptolemy.

CISERUSSA, Pliny; one of the islands on the coast of Asia, not far from Cnidus.

CISII, or *Ciffi*, Stephanus; the people of Susa, so called after *Cisia*, the mother of Memnon.

CISPADANA GALLIA, a district of Italy, to the south of the Po, occupied by the Gauls in the time of the kings of Rome, separated from Liguria on the west, as is thought by the Iria, running from south to north into the Po; bounded on the south by the Apenine, and on the east by the Adriatic: the term is formed analogically, there being much mention in Cicero, Tacitus, Suetonius, and ancient inscriptions, made of the *Transpadani*; which and *Cispadani* are terms used with respect to Rome. Ptolemy calls the *Cispadana*, peculiarly *Gallia Togata*, extending between the Po and Apenine, to the Sapis and Rubicon.

CISPIUS, Festus; a mountain of Rome, in the Regio Esquilina; named from one *Cispuso*. The Esquiline, says Varro, is the *Mons Cispius* with six heads or tops, near the temple of Juno Lucina.

CISSA, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running between the Phasis and Trapezus.

CISSA, Polybius; *Cissum*, erroneously *Scissum*, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, in Lacetania, on the east side of the Iherus. Thought to be *Guisfona*, Petrus de Marca. Where the Carthaginians were first defeated by Scipio. Another *Cissa* of Thrace, Pliny; situate on the river Aegus Potamos, which Scylax seems to call *Cressa*, or *Crissa*; so that the reading is doubtful.

CISSI, Ptolemy; a people near Trapezus of Cappadocia.

CISSIA, the ancient name of the *Susiana*, Ptolemy, Herodotus; after *Cisia*, the mother of Memnon, Stephanus. *Ciffi*, the people, whom Herodotus places about Susa and the river Choalpes.

CISSUS,

CISSUS, Strabo; a town near Thessalonica, in the Amphaxitis of Macedonia.

CISTHENA, Mela; a town of Mysia, in the Hither Asia, on the Sinus Adramyttenus.

CISTHENE, Strabo; a small island on the coast of the Hither Asia, between Rhodes and the Chelidoniae islands.

CITHAERON, a mountain and forest of Boeotia, famous both in fable and song, Mela: to the west it runs obliquely, a little above the Sinus Crissaenus, taking its rise contiguous to the mountains of Megara and Attica; then levelled into plains, it terminates at Thebes, Strabo. Famous for the fate of Pentheus and Actaeon, the former torn by the Bacchae, the latter by his dogs, Ovid, Nonnus, Theocritus; as also for the *orgia*, or revels of Bacchus, Virgil, Ovid.

CITHARISTA, a port, Antonine; a promontory, Ptolemy; near Mastilia, in Gallia Narbonensis.

CITIUM, Plutarch; *Cetium*, Strabo; *Cittium*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, situate in the south of the island, Ptolemy; famous for the birth of Zeno, author of the sect called Stoics; distant two hundred stadia to the west of Salamis, Diodorus Siculus. A colony of Phoenicians, Cicero; called *Chetium*. And hence it is that not only Cyprus, but the other islands and many maritime places are called *Chetium* by the Hebrews, Josephus. *Cittienus*, or *Cittiacus*, a citizen of *Cittium*. Now called *Chiti*.

CITS, a town and river of Bithynia, which give name to the Sinus Citanus, Scylax. The town was afterwards called *Prusia*, *Cits* having been destroyed by Philip, father of Perseus, and rebuilt by Prusias, king of Bithynia, Strabo. In the river, Hyas, the favourite boy of Hercules, was drowned, Apollonius Rhodius.

CLAMPETIA, Mela; a town of the Bruttii, one of those which revolted from Hannibal, Livy: called *Lampetia*, Polybius. Now *Arantia*, or *Mantia*, a town of Calabria Ultra, near the bay of Euphemis. E. Long. 16° 20', Lat. 39° 15'.

CLANIS, Tacitus, Str. Italicus, Pliny; a river of Tuscany, which runs

from the south end of the Palus Clusina into the Palla, the north end communicating with the Arnus. Now *la Chiana*.

CLANIUS, Virgil; *Glanis*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a river of Campania, running from east to west into the Tuscan sea. Now *l'Agno*.

CLARENNA, Tabulae; a town of Vindelicia, at the confluence of the Lycus and Danube. Now *Rain*, a town of Bavaria, on the south side of the Danube, at the confluence of the Lech. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 48° 45'.

CLARI APOLLINIS FANUM, Strabo, Pliny; a temple and grove of Apollo, situate between Colophon and Lebedos, in Ionia; called *Claros*, Thucydides, Ovid. The name also of a town and mountain there, Nicander; and of a fountain, Clemens Alexandrinus; whose waters drank, inspired with prophetic fury. *Clarius* the epithet of Apollo, Strabo.

CLARITAS JULIA, Pliny; *Attubi*, a town of Baetica, thus surnamed.

CLAROS. See CLARI.

CLAROS, Ovid; an island in the Myrtoan sea, sacred to Apollo.

CLARUS MONS. See AUGUSTONOMETUM.

CLASICA, Pliny; *Forum Julium*, so called; because it had a road for ships, at the mouth of the Argent, in Provence, Strabo.

CLASTIDIUM, a village, Livy; a town of Liguria, Polybius; at the confluence of the Iria with the Po. Now *Chastigio*.

CLATERNA, Cicero, Pliny; a town of Gallia Cispadana, ten miles to the east of Bononia, on the Via Aemilia. Now *Quadrana*.

CLAUDE, Luke; Claudius, Ptolemy; an island on the south-west side of Crete, with a town called *Claudam*.

CLAUDIA AQUA, Frontinus; water conveyed to Rome, by a canal or aqueduct of eleven miles in length, the contrivance of Appius Claudius, the censor, and the first structure of the kind, in the year of Rome four hundred and forty-one. Called also *Aqua Appia*.

CLAUDIA COPIA, Inscriptions; a name of *Lugdunum*, or Lyons in France; the

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the birth-place of the emperor Claudius, Suetonius; a Roman colony, called *Claudia*, from its benefactor the emperor; and *Copia*, from its plenty of all necessities, especially corn. See *Lugdunum*.

CLAUDIA, or *Clodia Via*, Ovid; was that road, which, beginning at the Pons Milvius, joined the Flaminia, passing through Etruria, on the south side of the Lacus Sabatinus, and striking off from the Cassia, and leading to Luca, Antonine: large remains of it are to be seen above Bracciano, Holstenius.

CLAUDIAE AQUAE. See **APPIADES**.

CLAUDIAS, *ados*, Ptolemy; which is thought to be the *Claudiopolis* of Pliny; a town of Cappadocia, situate on the Euphrates.

CLAUDII FORUM. See **FORUM**.

CLAUDIOPOLIS. See **BITHYNIUM**, **CLAUDIAS**.

CLAUDOMERIUM, Ptolemy, a town of the Artabri, in the Hither Spain, to the south-east of the Promontorium Nerium, or Cape Finisterre.

CLAUDUM, ? See **CLAUDE**.

CLAUDUS, S

CLAVENNA, Antonine; a town of the Rhaeti. Now *Chiavenna*, a town of the Grisons. E. Long. $9^{\circ} 36'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 15'$.

CLAUSENTUM, Antonine; a town of the Belgae, in Britain. Now *Southampton*, Camden.

CLAZOMENAE, *arum*, Herodotus, Strabo, Velleius, Pliny; *Clazomena*, *ae*, Mela; one of the twelve ancient cities of Ionia. See **CHYTRIUM**. The country of Anaxagoras; situate in the neighbourhood of Colophon.

CLEONAE, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Argolis, above Mycenae, on the road which leads from Argos to Corinth; standing on an eminence, on every side occupied by houses, id. But a small town, Pausanias, Ovid: in the forest near this town, was slain by Hercules the huge lion, Sil. Italicus, Seneca. *Cleonaeus* the epithet; *Cleonacum Sidus*, the lion. Another *Cleonae*, Thucydides, Pliny; on mount Athos, in Chalcidice.

CLEOPATRIS, *idos*, Strabo; a town of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf. See **ARSINOE**. Now said to be *Suez*, situate at the bottom of the

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gulf of the Red Sea. E. Long. $34^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. 30° .

CLEPIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Transvistulana. Now *Caminac*, Cluverius; a city of Poland, in Podolia. E. Long. 26° , Lat. 49° .

CLESIVS. See **CLUSIVS**.

CLEVUM, Antonine; a town of the Dobuni, in Britain. Now *Glocester*, Camden; though others suppose it to be extinct, and the spot called *Cleve* at this day.

CLEZUS, Nicander; a mountain and river of Lydia.

CLIBANUS, Pliny; a mountain of the Bruttii, to the east of Consentia.

CLIDES, *ium*, Strabo; two small islands to the east of Cyprus, and a cognominal promontory.

CLIMA, a term applied to the parts or divisions of the heavens, and to those of the earth subject to, or corresponding with them: Roman authors call it *inclination*, *declination*, *devergency*, or *declivity*, Gellius, Vitruvius: Greek authors, in a loose sense, apply it to any tract of the earth; also to any cardinal point, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus. But in a strict geographical sense, it denotes spaces between two parallels of latitude, in which the longest days differ half an hour in length. The more ancient geographers reckoned seven only, beginning at Meroe, and not at the equator, and ending at the Rhiphean mountains, imagining the rest of the world to be uninhabitable.

CLIMAX, Strabo; a mountain of Lycia, on the Mediterranean, forming a strait or defile; through which Alexander marched his men up to the navel in water.

CLIMAX, called *Megale*, Pliny; a defile leading from Persis to Media, by a steep ascent, cut out into steps, with a narrow entrance.

CLIMBERRUM. See **AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM**.

CLITAE, Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia. Also a place near mount Athos, Livy.

CLITARUM NATIO, Tacitus; the surname of a people of Cilicia Aspera, subject to Archelaus the Cappadocian, and who to avoid paying tribute, retired to the tops of mount

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- Mount Taurus**, and thence made incursions on the low country.
- CLITERNIA**, Mela; *Cliternum*, Ptolemy; the capital of the Aequi, near the Apennine; its situation is merely conjectural. *Cliternini*, Cicero, Pliny; the people. Now *Celano*.
- CLITOR**, Pausanias, Ptolemy; *Clitorium*, Pliny; a town of Arcadia, to the south of Nonacris, in ruins, Strabo. It had an extraordinary fountain, whose waters caused a disgust of wine, Vitruvius, Ovid, Pliny; which last mentions the river *Clitorius*; *Clitor*, Pausanias, which runs into the river Aroanius.
- CLITUMNUS**, Virgil; a river of Umbria, on this side the Apennine. According to Pliny's Epist. a fountain, consisting of several veins, situate between Hispellum and Spoletium; which soon after swells into a very large and navigable river, running from east to west into the Tinea, and both together into the Tiber. A river famous for its milk-white flocks and herds, Virgil. The god of the river called *Clitumnus*, Vibius Sequester, Pliny's Epist.
- CLOACAE**, Pliny; the common sewers of Rome, to carry off the dirt and soil of the city into the Tiber; justly reckoned among the grand works of the Romans. The first common shore, called *Cloaca Maxima*, was built by Tarquinius, some say Priscus, others Superbus; of huge blocks of stone, joined together without any cement, in the manner of the edifices of those early times; consisting of three rows of arches, one above another, which at length conjoin and unite together: measuring in the clear eighteen palms in height, and as many in width. Pliny and Strabo say, that a loaded wain might pass with ease. It began in the Forum Romanum, measured three hundred paces in length, and emptied itself between the temple of Vesta and the Pons Senatorius. There were as many principal sewers as there were hills. Pliny concludes their firmness and strength, from their standing for so many ages the shocks of earthquakes, the fall of houses, and the vast loads and weights moved over them. *Cloacina*, the goddess presiding over common sewers.

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- CLODIA FOSSA**, Pliny; a trench or cut in the Transpadana, made from the Medoacus Minor to the Adriatic, to the south-east of Padua.
- CLODIANÆ**, a place where the two paved ways, the one from Dyrrachium, and the other from Apollonia, met near Lychnidus. See **EGNATIA VIA**.
- CLODIANUS**, Mela; a river of the Hither Spain, running at the foot of the Pyrenees, between Rhoda and Emporiae, into the Mediterranean. Now **FLUVIA**.
- CLODIA VIA**. See **CLAUDIA**.
- CLODII FORUM**. See **FORUM**.
- CLOELIA**. See **CLUILIA**.
- CLOSTRA ROMANA**, Pliny; a fence opposed to the sea, at the mouth of the river Nymphaeus, in Latium.
- CLUANA**, Mela; a town of the Picenum, on the Adriatic; thought to have been at the mouth of the river, now called *Chiento*, Cluverius.
- CLUILIA FOSSA**, Livy; *Cloelia*, Plutarch; a place five miles to the south of Rome.
- CLUNIA**, Coins, Pliny, Dio; a principal town of the Hither Spain, a Roman colony, with a conventus juridicus, on the Durus, to the west of Numantia. Now *Corunna del Conde*. *Municipium Cluniense*, Coin.
- CLUNIVM**, Ptolemy; a town of Corsica, near Bastia. Now *St. Catharine*.
- CLUPEA**. See **ASPIS**.
- CLUSINA PALUS**, Strabo; a lake of Tuscany, extending north-west between Clusium and Arretium, and communicating with the Arnus and Clanis. Now *Chiana Palude*.
- CLUSINI FONTES**, Horace; baths in Tuscany. Now *Bagni di S. Casciano*, in the territory of Clusium, between this last to the north, and Acula to the south, at the distance of eight miles from each.
- CLUSIVM**, anciently called *Camars*, Virgil, Livy; a town of Tuscany, at the south end of the Palus Clusina, where it forms the Clanis; the royal residence of Porsena, three days journey from Rome to the north, Polybius. *Clusinus* the epithet. *Clusini Vires* the people. Now *Chiusi*. E. Long, 13°, Lat. 43°.

43°. *Clusum Novum*, Pliny; a town of Tuscany, near the springs of the Tiber, in the territory of Arretium: where lies the Ager Clusinus; now called *Casentino*. *Clusini Novi*, the people, Pliny.

CLUSIOLUM, Pliny; a town of Umbria, extinct.

CLUSIUS, Polybius; called also *Clejus*; a river of the Cenomani, in Gallia Transpadana, running thro' the Lacus Edrinus. Now *il Chiese*; which, rising in Tyrol, runs southward through Lombardy, and falls into the Ollus, near Canetum, or Bedriacum, in the territory of Mantua.

CLUVIA, Livy; a Roman fortress in Samnium; starved out by the Samnites by blockade.

CLYPEA. See ASPIS.

CLYPENUS, Pliny; a bay of the Baltic, called *Venedicus*, Ptolemy. Now *Frische-haf*.

CNEMIS, *idos*, Strabo; a mountain of Locris; which gave name to the Locri Epicnemidii, on the Sinus Maliacus; or a range of mountains reaching from mount Oeta to the sea: with a town at their foot, called *Cnemides, ium*, Ptolemy, Mela; a place naturally strong, Strabo. *Cnemis, idos*, Scylax.

CNIDUS, a Greek town of Caria, Scylax; situate on a horn, or promontory of a peninsula. It has in front a double port, and an island lying before it in form of a theatre, which being joined to the continent, by moles, or causeways, makes *Cnidus* a Dipolis, or double town, Strabo; because a great number of Cnidians inhabited the island. Pausanias mentions a bridge, which joined the island to the continent. *Cnidii*, Coins; the people. *Cnidius*, the epithet. *Cnidia Venus*, a principal divinity of the Cnidians, Horace. Her statue was executed by Praxiteles; and so exquisitely done, and so much admired, that people came from all parts to view it, Pliny. Of this place was Eudoxus, the famous astronomer and geometer, who had here a *specula*, or observatory, Strabo.

CNOSSUS, or *Cnosus*, anciently called *Cacraos*, from a cognominal river running by it, Callimachus, Stra-

bo; a city of Crete, twenty three miles to the east of Gortina, Peutinger. Here stood the sepulchre of Jupiter, the famous labyrinth, and the palace of Minos, a very ancient king; here happened the adventure of Ariadne his daughter with Theseus, called *Cnosus*, Ovid. Its port town was Heracleum, on the east side of the island. *Cnosius*, both the epithet, and the gentilitious name, Virgil; and *Cnosus*, Lucan.

COAS. See CHOASPES of India.

COCHE, Ammian, Eutropius; a town of Babylonia, on the west side of the Tigris, opposite to Ctesiphon, on the other side.

COBIALOS. See AEGIALOS.

COCINTUM, Pliny; a promontory of the Bruttii, reckoned the longest in Italy: and which Holstenius and Vossius have restored to Ovid, reading *Cocintia* for *Caurantia* Metam. XV. v. 704. *Cocintum*, also a town, Antonine; twenty-two miles to the south of Scylaceum, almost on the spot where now Stilo stands; from which the opposite promontory *Cocintum* is commonly called *Capo di Stilo*.

COCUSUS. See CUCUSUS.

CODANONIA, Mela; an island in the Sinus Codanus, as the largest, so the most fertile. Vossius observes, that the best books have *Candano-via*, which he would chuse to read *Scandanovia*: and now *Sceland*, an island in the Baltic.

CODANUS SINUS, Mela; a large bay, beyond the Elbe, full of islands, Tacitus. Now the *Baltic*.

CODERA, surnamed *Minor*, Suetonius; a field beyond the Tiber, so called because shrubs grew there in the likeness of horse tails; as if it were *Caudeta*, Festus: here Caesar dug a trench for exhibiting naval fights.

COELAE, Pliny; small islands on the coast of Troas.

COELESYRIA, some write it conjoined as here, others, as the Greeks, *Coele Syria*, separate, which seems the juster way, because Pliny not only separates these words, but also simply says, *Coele*, an ancient inscription. Authors differ much in settling its limits, some extending, and others contracting them too

distance of twenty five miles from each.

CORINTH, Phny; one of the ancient names of Cyprus.

CORIN, or CORIN, See CORY.

CORINTHUS, corruptly for CORINTHUM, from *cor* *to go* of Nero that flood near it, others say of the sun, and then a river of Domitian, as appears from a medal of Commodus. An amphitheatre of an oval form, Colunus began by Vespasian, and completed by his son Titus, Suetonius, consisting of the four orders of architecture. Its stupendous ruins are still to be seen: to high as almost to exceed the reach of sight, Amphitheatrum. Here shows of gladiators and wild beasts were exhibited.

CORINTHIA, Pny; a town of the Sabinus, thought to be distant between four or five miles out of Rome to the east; on an eminence, Virgil. Of this place was Laquinius Collatinus married to Lucretia, ravished by Sextus Tarquinius, Pny; statute on this, or on the left side of the Anio, Pny. Extant in Cicero's time, but in Strabo's day only a village; now no trace remains of it. Another top, called *Corinthia* of Apulia, near mount Ganganes, became Pny in antiquity the *Colonia* in Asia, and Frontinus, the *Colonia*.

CORINTHIA PORTA, a gate of Rome, at the Collis Hortulorum, afterwards called *Porta*, from the Porci, a noble family. Its name *Colonia* is from *Colonia*, to the right of which was the Via Collatina, which led to that town.

CORINTHIA, a gate of Rome at the Collis Quirinalis, hence its name, not far from the temple of Venus Erycinæ, Ovid, called also *Salaria*, because the Sabines came down first to touch it, Tacitus. New *Salaria*, handland.

CORINTHIO, Pny; a town of Lusitania, between the rivers Alentejo and Tago: *Colonia*, Interimpon, the people. It appears to have been a municipium, Interimpon. It is thought to have stood in the territory of Leiria, from the inscriptions found there.

CORINTHUS MAGNUS. See CULLU.

CORINTHUS PARVUS, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, to the west of Tacastina.

CORINTH, Ptolemy, a branch of the Trocholytae, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf.

CORINTHUS, or Coloburum Promontorium, Strabo; a promontory of the Colobus, on the Arabian Gulf, their utmost south boundary.

CORINTHIA, Strabo; a town of Africa, in the territory of Lampascus, a colony of Milesians. Another of Pny, near the island Ichnia, Thucydides, Nepos.

CORINTH, Ptolemy; Colindia, um, Paulinus; a town of Melitania, to the east of Methone. A rock of Thracia, at the Riverus Thracius, Apollonius Rhodius.

CORINTHIA, the sending out colonies into conquered countries was a wise regulation of the Romans, by this means not only providing for their indigent citizens, and rewarding those who had served their country well, viz. the *laureati*, but procuring security and defence to their conquests. A considerable benefit accrued also to the conquered, such places being cultivated, the people civilized by the introduction of arts, and the subsequent resort and commerce. By Colony is understood a town or place, whether the Romans sent their citizens to inhabit and cultivate. This custom was introduced by Romulus, who neither destroyed nor enslaved the places he took, but ordered colonists from the city to cultivate the territory; was afterwards continued by the senate and people. Their constitution was different, some being called *Coloniae Latinae*, namely, such as enjoyed the *Jus Latæ*; and to consist in those two things; one, that whoever was edile or pretor in a town of Latium, became for that reason a Roman citizen; the other, that the Latins were subject to the edicts of their own, and not to those of the Roman magistrates: in the year of the city six hundred and sixty two, after the social war, the city was granted to all Latium by the *Lex Julia*. Others were called *Coloniae Romanæ*; such as had the *Jus Romanum*, but not in its full

extent; namely, in the right of suffrage, putting up for honours, magistracies, command in the army, &c. but the Jus Quiritium only, or private right; as right of liberty, of gentility, or dignity of family, sacrifice, marriage, &c. For it was long a rule, never to grant the liberty of the city in full to colonies: nor is there any instance to the contrary, till after the social war, in the year of the city six hundred and sixty-two.

COLONIA, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes, a little above Camalodunum. Now *Colchester*, in Essex, Camden; who supposes it to take its name from the river Colne, and not that it was a colony. Tho' others think Antonine's distances agree better with *Sudbury*.

COLONIA. See **SINIS**.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA. See **AGRIPPINA**.

COLONIA EQUESTRI, Inscription, Antonine, Pliny; an ancient and noble colony on the Lacus Lemanus. It appears to be the work of Julius Caesar, who settled there Equites Limitanei: and to this Lucan is thought to refer. By the Itinerary it is supposed to have stood between Laufane and Geneva, twelve miles from the last place by Peutinger's map; which directs to Nyon, placed in Cavo Lemano, according to Lucan's expression, that is, a bay or cove of the lake. Its ancient name was *Noviodunum*, Notitia Galliae: hence its modern name.

COLONIA FLAVIA PACENSIS. See **DEVELTON**.

COLONIA JULIA CALPE. See **CALPE**.

COLONIA METALLINA, or *Metallinensis*, Pliny; a town of Lusitania, situate on the right or west side of the Anas, or Guadiana: but now on the left or east side, from the river's shifting its bed or channel and called *Medina*, a town in Estremadura. W. Long. 6° 12', Lat. 38° 45'.

COLONIA MORINORUM, Coin, Inscription; a town of Belgica, thought to be *Tarvenna*, the capital of the Morini. Now *Terracena*, a town of Ardeis. E. Long. 2° 15', Lat. 50° 37'.

COLONIA NORBENSIS, Pliny; *Norba Caesarea*, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania, to the south of Trajan's bridge, on the Tagus. Now *Alcantara*, in Estremadura. W. Long. 7° 10', Lat. 39° 10'.

COLONIA TRAJANA, Antonine, Peutinger, a town of Belgica, surnamed also *Ulpia*, Antonine; and *Triceminae*, from being the station of the thirtieth legion, Ammian. Now *Kellen*, a village of the duchy of Cleves, a mile from the Rhine, Cluverius.

COLONIA VALENTIA, Ptolemy, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Turias; destroyed by Pompey, Sallust; restored by Julius Caesar. A colony, Coin, Pliny. Still called *Valencia*, on the river Guadalquivir, in Valencia. W. Long. 35', Lat. 39° 20'.

COLONOS, an eminence near Athens, whither Oedipus, after his banishment from Thebes, is said to have retired: and hence it is that Sophocles calls the tragedy on the subject, *Oedipus Coloneus*. A place sacred to Neptune, and where stood an equestrian statue of him. Here also stood Timon's tower; who, for his love of solitude, and hatred of mankind, was called *Misanthropos*, Pausanias.

COLOPHON, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Ionia, in the Hither Asia, on a promontory on the Egean sea, and washed by the Halesus, Pliny. The ancient *Colophon* was destroyed by Lyfianachus, in his war with Antigonus, in order to enlarge Ephesus, Pausanias; who says, it was rebuilt in the neighbourhood, in a more commodious site. This was one of the cities that laid claim to Homer, Cicero. *Colophonem addere*, a proverbial saying, explained by Strabo to denote, that the Colophonian horse turned the scales in favour of the side on which they fought. The *Colophonians* had a grove, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo Clarius, Strabo. Of this town was the poet Antimachus, remarked on for his tumid style, Catullus. He wrote a life of Homer, whom he makes a Colophonian, Plutarch.

COLCYS. See **COLAPIS**.

COLOSSE, *arum*, Strabo; *Colosae*, *arum*,

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arum, Xenophon; a considerable town of Phrygia Magna, in which the Lycus falls into a gulf, and at the distance of five stadia emerges again, and runs into the Meander, Herodotus. Others say, the genuine name is *Colassae*, and the people *Colassenses*, to whom St. Paul wrote an epistle: Strabo calls them *Colosseni*. In Nero's time the town was destroyed by an earthquake, Orosius.

COLOSSUS, a huge statue of the sun at Rhodes, executed by Chares the Lindian, scholar of Lysippus, seventy cubits in height, overthrown by an earthquake, fifty-six years after its erection; but in this position it astonished the beholders; few could grasp its thumb; its fingers were longer than most statues; vast cavities appeared in its broken parts, Pliny.

COLOUS. See **GYGAEUS**.

COLUBRARIA, thought by some to be the same with *Ophiusa*, one of the two islands called *Pityusae*. But, according to Pliny, distant from them seventy stadia to the north-west: now called *Mon Colobre*: a small desert island, lying in the sea like a rock; and now divided into five or six rocks.

COLUMBARIA, an island, like a rock, on the west of Sicily, opposite to Drepanum; said by Zonaras to have been taken by Numerius Fabius, the consul from the Carthaginians. Now *Columbara*, with a very strong, and almost impregnable citadel, Cluverius.

COLUMBARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-east side of Sardinia; opposite to the island *Hermæa*. Now *Capo di Sarda*, Cluverius.

COLUMNA BELLICA, Ovid; a pillar standing behind the Circus; from which the herald threw the javelin, in sign of a declaration of war.

COLUMNA MENIA. See **MENIA**.

COLUMNA RHEGIA, Pliny, *Rhegina*, Strabo; a promontory of the Brutii, to the south-east of Rhegium, on the Fretum Siculum, or Faro of Messina.

COLUMNA ROSTRATA, still extant; erected in honour of C. Duilius, who gained the first naval victory,

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and adorned with the beaks of ships, whence the name.

COLUMNA VENTORUM CAJETANA, a column with twelve sides, representing the ancient twelve winds with their names; to be seen at Cajeta, Gruter.

COLUMNARUM FRETUM, Strabo; one of the names of the Straits of Gibraltar, with a column on each side, as the boundaries of the labours of Hercules, whence the name.

COLUMNAE, the two mountains on each side the Strait of Gibraltar, so called, which are *Abyla*, and *Calpe*, which see.

COMACENUS LACUS, the same with *Larius*, so called from *Comum*, a town of Rhaetia, situate at its south end.

COMACINA, an island in the Lacus Larius, mentioned by lower writers only.

COMAGENAE, Antonine; a town situate between Cetium and Vindebona, in Noricum.

COMAGENE. See **COMMAGENE**.

COMANA, orum, Strabo; a town of Pontus, dedicated to Bellona, Hirtius: the dignity of the pontifex was next to that of the king. The temple was extremely rich, and held in the greatest veneration, Cicero. The river Iris ran through the middle of the town, which was cognominal with another in Cappadocia, sacred to the same goddess. A third *Comana* of Pisidia, Ptolemy; situate between Baris and Perga, called *Conane*, Notitia.

COMARI, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae, situate along the Jaxartes.

COMARIA, Ptolemy; *Comar*, and *Comaré*, in the Periplus of the Red Sea, a promontory. Now cape *Comarin*, the most southern of the Hither India, lying north-west of Ceylon. E. Long. 73° 17', Lat. 7° 45'.

COMARUS PORTUS, Strabo; a port near the mouth of the Acheron, in Epirus, to the west of Nicopolis, and the Sinus Ambracius.

COMATI LIGURES. See **LIGURIA**.

COMBREA, Herodotus; a town of Macedonia, situate on the east of the Sinus Thermaicus.

COMEDAE, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae,

Sacae, in the mountains to the north of Sogdiana.

COMIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, to the north-east of Apulum, or Alba Julia.

COMINIUM, Livy; a town on the borders of the Hirpini, near Aquilonia. Now extinct. The spot is called *Comino*, Scipio Mazzella.

COMISSINE. See **CAMISENE**.

COMITIUM, Festus; a part of the *Forum Romanum*, allotted for the celebration of the *Comitia*, or assemblies of the people, in which they gave their suffrage on any matter that was brought before them.

COMMAGENE, Greeks, Cicero; *Comagene*, Tacitus, Pliny; a district of Syria, bounded on the west by the Amanus; on the east by the Euphrates, on the north by mount Taurus, on the south having its boundaries towards Seleucia and Cyrrhistica doubtful; Ptolemy confining them too much. Strabo indeed calls it a small district, but expanding it more than Ptolemy has done. Pliny, as explained by Harduin, giving it still greater extent. *Comnegerus*, and *Comagenus*, the gentiliatives name.

COMMORIS, Cicero; a village or citadel of Cilicia, which he took; situate at the foot of Amanus, near where stood the Arce Alexandra; Cicero encamping, as he himself writes, on the spot where Alexander had encamped opposite to Darius, near Issus.

COMPLUTUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Ithici Spain. *Complutensis*, Pliny, the people. Now *Alcala de Henarez*, from its situation on the river Henarez, to the north-east of Toledo, in New Castile. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 40° 45'.

COMPSA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hirpini, Livy, Vellemus; situate at the springs of the Aufidus. *Compasani*, Pliny, Livy; the people. Now *Corza*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 41°.

COMPSTATUS, a river of Thrace, which falls into the Lacus Bistonis, Herodotus.

COMPLUTERIA, Livy; a town of Samnium.

COMPUSA, Pliny; a town of Bithy-

nia, on the Bosphorus Thracius; not far from Chalcedon.

COMUM, a town of the Orobii, Cato; of an ancient standing, and formerly powerful, daring to dispute with the Romans, Livy *Comenses*, the people, *Comensis Agor*, the epithet, id. Became afterwards no inconsiderable municipium, to which Julius Cæsar added five thousand new colonists, Strabo; whence it was generally called *Azzecumum*, Catullus, and *Azzecurpes*, Cicero; the people. But in time it recovered its ancient name, *Comum*; Pliny, the Younger, a native of that place, calling it by no other name. Now *C. m.*, in the duchy of Milan, at the south end of the lake of that name. E. Long. 9° 35', Lat. 46°.

CONANI. See **COMANA**.

CONCANA, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Cantabria; *Concani*, the people, Horace, Sil. Italicus; noted for their ferocity. Now *Santillana*, a town of Asturias, on the bay of Biscay. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 43° 35'.

CONCORDIA, a town of the Veneti, situate at the confluence of the rivers Romatinus Major and Minor, thirty one miles to the west of Aquileia, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a colony named *Jaca*, id. Inscription. Its ruins still go by the name of *Concordia*. Another *Concordia*, Ptolemy; of Lusitania, to the north-west of Trajan's bridge, on the Tagus. A third of the Nervetes in Belgica, on the west side of the Rhine; a Roman fortress, Ammian; situate between Brocomagus and Noviomagus, Antonine. Now *Drutenheim*, Cæsar; in Alsace. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 48° 40'.

CONCORDIA JULIA. See **NIRTOPELIA**.

CONDARRE, Antonine; a town of Armenia in Gaul; called *condara Rhe-danum*, Notitia; afterwards *Reb-ræ*; *Reborea Ræto*, the district. Hence the modern name *Perris*, in Provence. W. Long. 1° 45', Lat. 43° 5'. Another *Condara* of Brittan, Antonine; now thought to be *Chester*, in Yorkshires; others say in Lancashire.

CONDIVICENTUM, Ptolemy; the capital

tal of the Namnetes, in Armorica. Now *Nants* in Brittany, on the Loire, from its name *Civitas Namnetum*. W. Long. $1^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 15'$.

CONDORUSII, Caesar; a people of Belgica, originally Germans, dwelling about the Meuse. Their country now called *condictz*, in the bishoprick of Liege, between Luxemburg and the Meuse.

CONDYNA. See CANNYNA.

CONFLUENTIA, *um*, Pliny; a place at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, supposed to be one of the fifty forts, erected by Drusus on the Rhine, in Gaul Belgica; now *Colbantz*, a town of Liérs. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$.

CONI, Lucan, a small island, not far from the mouth of the Danube.

CONTACTI, Strabo; a people of Cantabria, situate at the head of the Iberus.

CONIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, situate at mount Olgases.

COSTI, Polybius; *Cumi*, Appian; a people of Spain, not far from Hercules's Pillars.

COSTUMICA, Pliny; a town of Lusitania, on the south side of the river Mondia. From whose ruins arose *Gembra*, in its neighbourhood, a city of Portugal. W. Long. $9^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 16'$.

CONISTORIS. See CUNISTORIS.

CONOXIUM, Antonine; a town of the Tinobantes, in Britain, twenty one miles from Camalodunum; now the village *Gannaden*.

CONORI, at the distance of twenty stadia to the east of the Archelous, Polybius; a town of Actolia, beyond or to the north of mount Aicyanthus.

CONORIUS LACUS, Arrian; a lake of the Regio Pontica, situate between the Halys and Amus.

CONOVIVM, Antonine; a town of the Ordovices, in Britain; from its ruins arose, at the distance of four miles, *Aberconwy*, the mouth of the Conwey, in Carnarvonshire; and on the spot where *Conovium* stood, is a hamlet, called *Cacthuan*, the old town, Camden.

CONQABRUM, Antonine; a town of

the Hither Spain, to the south-east of Toletum, and south of the Tagus. *Coniaburense*, Pliny, Inscription; the people; of the resort of the *Conventus Carthaginensis*, Pliny.

CONSENTIA, a town a little to the south of Pandosia, the capital of the Bruttii, Strabo. *Consentinum*, Cicero; the people. *Consentinus Ager*, Livy. Now *Cosenza*, in the Calabria Ultra. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 35'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$.

CONSILINUM, near Caulonia, Meia; Vossius says, all the books have *Consentia*; a castrum or fortress, Pliny; situate on the bay between the promontories Zephyrium and Cocintum, in the territory of the Bruttii. Frontinus and Cassiodorus reckon it to Lucania; but in what particular spot it stood does not appear.

CONSTANTIA. See GAZA.

CONSUARANI, Pliny; a people of Aquitania next the Pyrenees. Now *le Couserans*, a district in Gascony.

CONTADESUS, Herodotus; a river of Thrace, falling into the Agrianus, and this again into the Hebrus.

CONTENTURA, Livy; a town of Etruria, of unknown situation.

CONTESTANI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, towards the Campus Spartanius and Sinus Virgitanus. Now the greatest part of Valencia, with a small part of Murcia.

CONTINENTES, the Roman name for the greater divisions of the earth; called *ἡμέραι* by the Greeks; by which are meant extensive tracts of dry land, without any interposing sea; generally reckoned three, Europe, Asia, Africa. Some ancients reckoned Europe and Africa but as one, Agathemerus; but these were few: the generally prevailing division was into three. The Romans called them also *Partes*; the Greeks *μέρη*. Whether the ancients knew any thing of a fourth, or of America, is mere conjecture. The western limit, both of Africa and Europe, is the Atlantic, and the sea to the north of that. The eastern boundary of Asia was scarce known to the ancients; only in this they agreed, that whatever to the east was conjoined with Asia, was properly

properly Asia. As to the limits between Europe and Asia, and between Asia and Africa, the ancients greatly differ. Whether they distinctly knew the northern limits of Europe and Asia, and the southern of Africa and Asia, may be doubted; till, with respect to Asia, Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, sailed some parts of the ocean to the south of Asia.

CORTINUSSA. See **GADES**.

CONTRA-ACINCUM, Notitia; called also *Transacincum*, a town of Pannonia Inferior, opposite to Acincum, on the south or right side of the Danube. Now *Pest*, in Upper Hungary. E. Long. $19^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 42'$.

CONTRA-OMBI, Peutinger; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the west side of the Nile, over-against Ombi on the east.

CONTRASYENE, Peutinger; a town of the Higher Egypt, so called from its opposite situation to Syene, lying on the east side of the Nile.

CONTREBIA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Hither Spain, to the north-east of Complutum, on the borders of the Celtiberi.

CONTRIBUTA, Ptolemy; *Julia Contributa*, Inscriptions, Pliny; a town of Baetica, to the south of Emerita, and north west of Mons Martianus. Now extinct, and its ruins to be seen at S. Bartolome del Villar, in Estremadura, between Seville and Merida, at the distance of eleven leagues.

CONVALLIS, Statius Sebosus; another name for the *Atauria*, one of the Fortunatae, or Canary islands, from its number of vallies.

CONVENARUM AQUAE. See **AQUAE**.

CONVENARUM URBS, or *Lugdunum*, a town of the Convenae, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its origin was owing to the Sertorian war, Pompey compelling the robbers of the Pyrenees and fugitive slaves to settle there, Pliny. It stood near the head of the Garone. Now *S. Bertrand*, in Gascony. E. Long. $30'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$.

CONVENNOS, Ptolemy; an island of Britain. Now thought to be *Stepney*, at the mouth of the Medway.

CONVENTUS JURIDICI, were courts of justice established in the Roman provinces; with a resort or extent of jurisdiction, circumscribed, and confined within certain limits of district; whither all who were of the resort, were to repair for justice. The unseasonable affectation of changing forms of war into forms of civil courts, proved the ruin of Varus and of three legions in Germany, Florus. *Conventum agere*, is to hold a court of justice, id. *Forum agere*, Cicero.

COOS. See **COS**.

COPAE, Homer, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, situate on the north side of the lake Copais.

COPAIS, *idos*, a lake of Boeotia, into which the Cephissus runs, named from *Copae*, an adjoining town, to the north, Strabo.

COPHEN, or *Cephes*, Strabo; a river of the Hither India, rising in Paropamisus, and running southwards into the Choaiptes, or Choes, and both together into the Indus, and the westmost which falls into it.

COPIA CLAUDIA COLONIA. See **CLAUDIA**.

COPIAE, the name given by the Romans to *Sybaris*, after sending a colony thither, Livy; see **SYBARIS**.

COPRATAS, Strabo; a river of Persia, which falls into the Pasitigris, to the east of Susa.

COPRIA, Strabo; the sea-coast of Taurominium in Sicily, so called from the wrecks of ships, lost in Charybdis, thrown in there. Called *Sterquilium* by the Romans.

COPRITES, Ptolemy; a Nomos or division of Egypt, named from the city Coptos.

COPTOS, Ptolemy; Pliny; a famous trading town of the Thebais, inhabited by Egyptians and Arabs, some distance from the Nile; others place it in a small island in the Nile, on which, however, it had a port. Here Isis, on hearing of the death of Osiris, cut one of her locks and put on mourning; and hence the name *Coptes*, signifying privation. A proof this, of the antiquity of the place. And for this reason the Iliaci, or priests of Isis, are bald, Juvenal.

CORA, Strabo, Livy, Virgil; a town of

of Latium, to the east of Velitræ. A Roman colony, Livy; *Corani*, Pliny; the people, descendants of Dardanus, the Trojan. *Coranus ager*, Livy; the territory. Still called *Cora*.

CORACESIUM, Ptolemy, Strabo; the first citadel or place of Cilicia Aspera, to the east of the Melas, next Pamphylia, situate on a steep rock. Pliny, Livy, and Ptolemy call it a town, the last *Coracesium*.

CORACODES, Ptolemy; a port on the north-west of Sardinia, whose town seems to have been *Corax*. Now *Algeri*, Cluverius. E. Long. 8° 40', Lat. 41° 30'.

CORALIUS. See **CUARIUS**.

COR-ASAN. See **ASAN**.

CORASIUS, Xiphilin; a mountain overhanging Antioch.

CORASPI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia, on this side the Imaus.

CORASSIAE, islands, or rather rocks to the west, over against Icaria, in the Egean sea.

CORAX, Ptolemy; a river of the Bosphorani, running from mount Caucasus into the Fuxine, the north boundary of Colchis.

CORAX, Strabo, Livy; a very high, steep mountain, in the east of Aetolia, running out to the north, and joining Oeta, situate between Callipolis and Naupactum.

CORAXI, Scylax; a people of the Bosphorana, or Sarmatia Asiatica, to the east of the Heniochi, and north of the Colchi; the wool of whose country is commended by Strabo; whose rams sold for a talent a-piece, id.

CORAXII, or *Coraxici Montes*, Pliny; mountains of Armenia Major, in which the Cyrus has its source, they are branches of the Caucasus.

CORBEUS, *untos*, Ptolemy; *Corbeius*, Strabo; a town of Galatia, situate between Ancyra and Aspona, Antonine.

CORBIANA, Strabo; a prefecture, or province of Elymais; situate to the east of Gabiana, and south of Mesabatica.

CORBILO, Strabo; a trading town of Gaul, on the Loire.

CORBIO, *onis*, Livy; a town of the Aequi; destroyed by the consul Horatius Pulvillus, Dionysius Hali-

carnassæus. Another *Corbio* of the Hither Spain, a town of the Suesitani. Now *Solsona*, in Catalonia, about nine Spanish miles to the west of Vich.

CORBULONIS FOSSA, Tacitus, Dio; a cut or trench made by Corbulo, lieutenant of Claudius in Lower Germany, between the Menſe and the Rhine; to the extent of an hundred and seventy stadia, to prevent the overflowing of these rivers in high tides. Where begun, and where ended in particular, is disputed.

CORBULONIS MUNIMENTUM, Tacitus; a fortreis erected by Corbulo, to be a check on the Frisi, near the Ems. Thought to be *Groningen*. E. Long 6° 40', Lat. 53° 20'.

CORCORAS, *ae*, Strabo; a river of Pannonia Superior. Now the *Gurck*, a river of Carniola, which falls into the Save; where it separates Carniola from Croatia.

CORCYRA, *y long*, Lucan, Ovid; in Greek *Κέρκυρα*; an island in the Ionian sea, opposite to Thesprotia, a district of Epirus, called *Scheria*, and *Phacacia* by Homer; and *Drepane* by Callimachus; its most ancient name, according to the Scholiast, from the curvity of its figure. Famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. Now *Corfu*. *Cercyra*, a cognominal town of the island; formerly powerful, and capable of coping with mighty states; situate about the middle of the east side of the island, called the Town of the Pheacians by Homer. Now *Corfu*, from the *Κέρκυρα* of the middle age, the name of the citadel. It was a colony of Corinthians, Thucydides. *Cercyræi*, the people, id. E. Long. 19° 48', Lat. 39° 50'.

CORCYRA NIGRA, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, Pliny; *Μελαινα*, Greeks; to distinguish it from the island in the Ionian sea. Called *Nigra*, from its woods of tall trees, with which it is almost covered. Now *Curzola*.

CORDUBA, an illustrious city of Baetica, on the right or north side of the Bætis. Built by Marcellus, Strabo; but which Marcellus, not so clear. It was the first colony

sent into those parts by the Romans, id. and surnamed *Patruus*, Pliny, Inscriptions, Coin; because at first inhabited by principal men, both of the Romans and natives, Strabo. Mentioned by Sil. Italicus in the second Punic war; and hence it is probable the first Marcellus was the founder, and not the Marcellus engaged in the civil war, between Cæsar and Pompey. Famous for the birth of the two Senecas, and of Lucan, Martial; and for its rich produce in oil, Statius, Martial. Still retaining its name a little altered. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 45'.

COROUENE, } See GORDENE.

COROUENI, }

CORDYLA, Pliny; the port of Thermicyra, on the Euxine: probably taking its name from Cordylus, a small contemptible fish taken there.

CORÆTUS, Pliny; a bay of the Palus Maeotis, into which the river Hypanis, or Bog, empties itself.

CORFINIUM, the capital of the Peligni, Strabo. In the Mæssic war made the head-quarters, and called *Italorum*, Velleius; distant three miles from the river Aternus, to the south, Cæsar. *Corfiniæ*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet.

CORINÆUM, Ptolemy; a town of Cyprus; situate between Citium and Salamis.

CORINIUS, Ptolemy; in British *Coer-Cory*, Lhuyd; *Corinor*, in Gloucestershire, Camden: called *Darcorinorum*, Antonine.

CORINTHUS, a rich trading city of Achaia, in the south part of the isthmus, which joins Peloponnesus to the continent; the ornament of Greece. Cicero; and from its position called *Helios*, Horace, Ovid. Famous not only for men of political abilities, but for excellent artists in painting and sculpture. Strabo. The ancient name was *Epheira*, Pliny. It was the most flourishing of all the Greek cities, and grew to such power and riches by the commodiousness of its situation, and, in consequence of that, to such insolence and pride, as to insult and mistreat the Roman ambassadors: and this brought on a Roman war, carried on under Mummius, who

took and burnt the city to the ground. In this conflagration, the different metals run together, produced a third, held in great esteem, called *Æs Corinthium*. It was afterwards restored by Cæsar to its ancient splendor, and made a Roman colony, Pliny, Coin; and called *Læus Julia*. Cicero and Florus call it the lustre and ornament of Greece. It is celebrated by Homer and the ancient poets, as Thucydides observes, on account of its opulence. *Corinthii*, the people; *Corinthiacus*, Ovid; the epithet. *Corinthiarius*, Suetonius; one fond of Corinthian vases. The *acrocorinthius*, or citadel, was reckoned impregnable, and hence the proverb; *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*; which others explain of the courtesan Lais. Now *Corinth*. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 37° 30'.

CORIOLI, *crum*, Livy; *Coriola, æ*, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; a town of the Volsci, of the greatest dignity, Plutarch; and the metropolis, Dionysius. From it C. Marcius was surnamed *Coriolanus*. Its site is doubtful; from Livy's account, supposed to lie towards Antium, below Lanuvium. In ruins in Pliny's time. *Coriolani*, Pliny; the people.

CORIOSOPITES. See CURIOSOLITAE.

CORITANI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, occupying widely the inland parts, as Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby shires, Camden.

CORVACUS, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Danube, between the rivers Dravus and Sava, sixteen miles from Iuloburgium.

CORVAVII, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, beginning in the very heart of the island, and extending to Chester. Now *Warwick, Worcester, Salop, St. Ford* shires, and *Chester*, Camden.

CORNELII CASTRA, Ptolemy; *Cornelia*, Pliny; *Corneliana*, Cæsar; *Scipionis Villam*, Appian; a place near Utica, in Africa Propria, where the elder Scipio encamped in the second Punic war. The spot, according to Cæsar, was a straight ridge, projecting into the sea, steep, and rough

rough on each side, with a somewhat gentler ascent on that next Utica, and little better than a mile distant from it.

CORNELII FORUM. See FORUM.

CORNICULUM, Livy; a town of the Sabines, to the east of Crustumium, towards the Anio. It was burnt down by Tarquin; but restored again, after the expulsion of the kings, Florus. Now in ruins, called *il Monte Gennaro*, Holstenius.

CORNICULANI MONTES, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; mountains near Corniculum.

CORNUS, *i*, Livy, Ptolemy; *Corni, orum*, Antonine; an inland town of Sardinia, towards the west side, on the south of the river Termus: now *Corneto*, Cluverius.

COROCONDAMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island and town at the south mouth of the Bosphorus Cimmerius, formed by the river Anticetas and the Bosphorus.

COROCONDAMETIS LACUS, Strabo; a lake near Corocondama, on the east side of the Bosphorus Cimmerius.

CORONE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Messenia, situate on the sea, giving name to the Sinus Coronaeus, Pliny: now *Golfo di Coron*. Pausanias takes it to be the *Acra* of Homer; but Strabo *Thuria*, and Pliny *Pedefus*. Now *Coron*, in the territory of Belvidere, in the Morea. E. Long. 22°, Lat. 36° 30'.

CORONEA, a town of Boeotia, near mount Helicon, and the lake Copais, on an eminence, Strabo; famous for the defeat of the Athenians and Boeotians by Agesilaus, Nepos, Diodorus Siculus. Here moles are said not to live, Pliny. Another *Coronea* of Thessaly, Strabo, Ptolemy; having Narthacium to the east, and Lamia, near the Sperchius, to the north, Ptolemy.

CORONUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Farther Asia, a part of mount Taurus, extending between Media to the west, and Parthia to the east.

COROPASSUS, Strabo; a village of Lycaonia, situate between Laodicea Combusta, and the confines of Cappadocia.

CORRHAGIUM, Livy; a town of Macedonia.

CORSICA, Romans; *Κυρρος*, Greeks; *Κορσίς*, Stephanus; an island situate in that part of the Mediterranean called the Sea of Liguria, in length from north to south an hundred and fifty miles, and where broadest fifty, Pliny: the ancient inhabitants were the Phocenses, Herodotus; from which they removed to Missilia. To them succeeded the Ligurians and Hispani, as appears from the similitude of rites and customs: afterwards two Roman colonies; one by Marius, the other by Sylla, Seneca. It was called *Corfica* by the natives, Diodorus Siculus; *Cerneatis*, Lycophron. To the south it is separated from Sardinia by a narrow strait, called *Ταγγεσι*, or *Fossa*, Pliny; sixty stadia, or about seven miles in breadth, Strabo. Famous for its barren rocks, its woods, its honey; this last was reckoned noxious, from the great plenty of yew-trees, Diodorus Siculus, Virgil. *Corfi*, the people, Livy. *Cyrraeus*, the epithet, Virgil. The island still retains its ancient name *Corfica*. Situate between eight and ten degrees of east longitude, and between forty-one and forty-three degrees of north latitude.

CORSTORPITUM, Antonine; a town of the Ottadini in Britain; *Morpeth*, Camden; who therefore thinks it ought to be written *Morstorpitum*; the beginning of the Itinerary reckonings in Britain: *Cordbridge*, Talbot; on the Tyne, in Northumberland.

CORSULA, a town of the Sabines in Latium, eight miles to the south-east of Reate, Dionysius; extinct in his time.

CORSURA, Strabo; an island in the bay of Carthage.

CORTE, Olympiodorus; *Cortia prima*, Agatharchides: called *Prima* by the Romans, because the first next the barbarians, a town of the Thebais, in Egypt.

CORTICATA, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, to the north-west of Italica. Now *Cortegana*, a citadel of Andalusia, on the confines of Estremadura.

CORTONA, Livy; a very ancient town of Etruria, formerly called *Corten*, to the north of the Lacus

- TRAFIMENUS.** *Cyrtonia*, Polybius; periphrastically *Coriti Arx*, Sil. Italicus. *Certanensis*, Livy; the epithet; *Certanensis Montes*, id. Still called *Cortana*, a city of Tuscany. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 43° 15'.
- CORTUGA**, Livy; a town of Etruria, its situation not mentioned.
- CORYRA**, Stephanus; a small district of Laconia.
- CORYCUM INSULA**, Pausanias; an island formed in Arcadia, at the place where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus.
- CORUS**, or *Caurus*, a wind blowing from the south west, Pliny. Seneca, Vitruvius; called also *Argestes*, Pliny.
- CORUS**, a river. See **CYRUS**.
- CORUSIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, lying on the Volgas.
- CORA**, Ptolemy; and *Calligra*, which Salmonus corrects *Calliana*, called also *Calli*, Mela, and *Callia*; thought to be *Saccopora*, the southernmost point of Malacca. Also an island in the Indian sea, between the mouths of the Indus and Ganges, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Insula Suis* of Pliny.
- CORYBANTIUM OPPIDUM**, Diodorus Periegetes; a town of the Corybantes, in Samothrace, venerable for its temple, and celebration of mysteries, of no less repute than the Eleusinian, Strabo; and for an asylum, Plutarch. Some take it to be the name of the whole island, occupied by the Corybantes, whom some confound with, others distinguish from, the Curetes of Crete, Strabo; though the difference is inconfutable, and scarce other than local. The *Curetes*, or *Idæi Dædali*, were properly the ministers or priests of Rhea in Crete. Pausanias: the *Corybantes*, called also *Dædali*, the priests of the same goddess in Phrygia. Lucian; in Samothrace, the ministers of the *Cabiri*, or great gods, Varro; whom some make three, others four in number, one of whom was *Terra*, or *Rhea*.
- CORYCUM**, Strabo; a promontory of Crete.
- CORYCEUM**. See **CORYCUS** of Ionia.
- CORYCIUM ANTRUM** and **NECUS**,

- so named from the nymph *Corycia*, Pausanias; a cave and grove near Parnassus in Phocis, Herodotus, Statius. Another *Corycium Antrum*, or *Corycius Specus*, Strabo; a cave of Cilicia, twenty stadia above the promontory *Corycus*, where the best crocus grows; it is a round hollow, with an edging of rock, internally full of young twigs, ever-green, with a large spring, sending forth a river of pure, clear water, soon after sinking into the earth again.
- CORYCUM**, or *Corycus*, a promontory and town of Crete, on the west side, Ptolemy. A promontory of Cilicia, Strabo; constituting the beginning of Cilicia Propria, Ptolemy. Also a town and port, Mela. *Corycii*, and *Coryciæ*, Stephanus; the people.
- CORYCUM LITTUS**, Strabo; a sea-coast of Lycia; a town according to Dionysius Periegetes.
- CORYCUS**, Strabo; a high mountain of Ionia; called *Coryceus*, Pliny; best with robbers, and hence *Coryceæ*, are persons lying perdue, or on the catch, Cicero, Strabo; situate between Leos and Erythrae, with a port below it, Livy.
- CORYDALLA**, Pliny; *Corydallus*, Ptolemy; a town of Lycia.
- CORYDALUS**, Strabo; a mountain of Attica, which gives name to the tribe *Corydaliæ*, id.
- CORYDEIA**, Stephanus; one of the islands or rocks, called *Chacludoniae*, near Cyprus.
- CORYLA**, *Coryleum*, Xenophon; a considerable village of Paphlagonia.
- CORYMBIA**, Pliny; one of the ancient names of Rhodes.
- CORYNA**, Mela; a town of Ionia, situate in the peninsula; and hence *Corynaeum Promontorium*, a part of the promontory Mimas, Pliny.
- CORYNE**, Ptolemy; a town of Elea Propria, in Peloponnesus, on the river Pencus.
- CORYPHASIUM**, a promontory of Messenia, situate between Pylus and Methone, Ptolemy. Strabo calls it a citadel, situate on the coast. To the foot of which some of the inhabitants of Pylus, after the destruction of this last, removed, Strabo; and their town was called *Coryphasium*, Stephanus.

CORVS, Herodotus; a large river of Arabia Felix, falling into the Red Sea, from which the water was conducted by leather pipes, or jacks, to such places as had none.

COS, Pliny; *Cos*, Cicero; a noble island on the coast of Caria, in the Hither Asia, fifteen miles to the west of Halicarnassus, a hundred in compass; called *Meropi*; and hence Thucydides joins both names together, *Cos Meropis*: it had a cognominal town *Cos*, but originally called *Astypalaea*, Strabo; mentioned by Homer; with a port locked or walled round, Scylax, Mela. The island was fruitful, and yielded a generous wine, Strabo. Boasted of Hippocrates and Apelles; each at the head of his several profession, Strabo, Pliny, Ovid. The country of Philetas, an excellent elegiac poet, who flourished in the time of Philip and Alexander; the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus; so thin and light that he was obliged to wear lead, to prevent the being blown away by a puff of wind, Aelian, Athenaeus; much commended by Propertius. *Philetatus*, the epithet, id. The *vestes Cosae*, made of silk, were famous for their fineness and colour, Horace, Propertius, Tibullus. In the suburbs of *Cos* stood the temple of Aesculapius, a noble structure, and extremely rich, Strabo. *Cous* the epithet.

COS. See **CEA**.

COSA, Tacitus, Rutilius; *Cossa*, Mela, Pliny, Antonine; *Cosae*, Virgil; *Cossae*, Ptolemy; a town of Etruria, a little to the east of the mouth of the Albinia. A Roman colony. Pliny; settled nine years before the first Punic war, Velleius. Renewed by Augustus, with the surname *Julia*, Coins; had an excellent port, Livy; called the Port of Hercules, Strabo; with a promontory called *Cosia*, Tacitus; and *Bons Argentarius*, Rutilius; in Rutilius's time the colony was in ruins. *Cosani* the people; *Cosanus* the epithet.

COSAS, ae, Strabo; a river of Latium, running from Verulae, by Frusino.

COSCINIA, Strabo; *Coscinus*, Pliny; an inland village of Caria, situate beyond the Meander.

COSEDIA, Peutinger; *Cosediae*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Celtica. *Coutances*, Briet. A port town of Normandy. W. Long. 1° 32', Lat. 49° 10'.

COSSETANI, } See **COSSETANIA REGIO**.

COSITANI, }

COSSA, } See **COSA**.

COSSAE, }

COSSAEA, Diodorus Siculus; a district in the mountainous parts of Media, in the middle between Media and Elymais. *Cossaei*, Diodorus Siculus; *Cossaci*, Plutarch; a people inhabiting the mountains of Media, called *Cuthaci*, in another dialect; removed to Samaria, to replace the captive Israelites.

COSSETANIA REGIO, Pliny; a district of the Hither Spain, situate between the Iberus and Pyrenees; *Cossetani*, the people, id. *Cosetani*, Ptolemy; *Cositani*, Inscription.

COSINITES, Aelian; a river of Thrace, which runs through the territory of Abdara, into the Lacus Bistonis; called *Cudetus*, Scylax.

COSSIO, omis, Ptolemy; called *Vasates*, *Civitas Vasatum*, and *Civitas Vasatana*, in the lower age, a town of Aquitania. Now *Bazas*, in Guenne. W. Long. 25', Lat. 44° 27'.

COSURA, Coins; *Cossyra*, or *Cosyra*, Ptolemy; *Cosyros*, Scylax; a small barren island with a cognominal town, midway between Sicily and Africa, Strabo; not above six or seven leagues in length. But inhabited, because well watered, and abounding in olives and goats, with a convenient harbour, according to the Arabian geographer. *Cosyraei*, the people.

COSTA BALAENAE, Antonine; a place in Liguria, of unknown position.

COSTRA, } See **COSURA**.

COSYROS, }

COTTES, Mela; *Cottes*, Ptolemy; called *ampelusia*, by the Greeks, a name of the same import; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, separating the straits from the Atlantic, Mela.

CORNON, Hirtius; a port or small island near Adrumetum, in Africa Propria, distant from the Leptis Minor eighteen miles. Also a port of Carthage, a small, round island, encompassed with an euripus; with docks for ships all round it, Strabo.

CORNON

C R

CORNON, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Laconicus, not far from the island Cythera, Stephanus.

CORINAE, Strabo; mountains near the Aetis, in the Farther Spain, producing copper and gold.

CORINUS, Timaeus; a name of the island *Gades*, which see.

CORISCOTIAE, Strabo; a place near Reue, in the Sabines, with cold springs, the use of which is medicinal, both by bathing and drinking.

CORTA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Tingis*, which see.

COTTIAE. See **ALPES**.

COTTI REGNUM, Pliny; a petty kingdom in the Alpes Cottiae, to the west of the Taurini: the people called *Segasiani*, from the capital, *Segasum*. Ptolemy.

COTYANTII, Strabo; a branch of the Rhaetae.

COTYATIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Cotiam*. Pliny; a town of Phrygia Epictetos, *den Nacolia*.

CORYLAETUM, Stephanus; a mountain of Euboea.

COTYLUS, Pausanias; a mountain of Aetolia.

COTYORUS, Strabo; *Cotora*, *crum*, Diodorus Siculus, Xenophon; a Greek town, a colony from Sinope, settled in the territory of the Tibareni, a people in the Regio Pontica, at the distance of ninety stadia from Bactra. In Strabo's time, but a small town.

COVELIACAE, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, near the springs of the Illarus. Now *Köchl*, in Upper Bavaria, eight German miles to the south of Munich, Cluverius.

COURUS, Ptolemy; an island at the mouth of the Thames. Now *Canvey*. Camden; others take it for *Saesey*.

CRATRA, Cicero; a water conducted to Rome from the territory of Tullulum, but let out by Agrippa, in order to supply the villas round Tullulum. Frontinus.

CRAGUS, Scylax, Pliny; a promontory on the coast of Caria, on the borders of Lycia. A steep rock of Cilicia Aspera, on the sea, Strabo. A ridge of mountains in Lycia, Strabo; vast and woody, with eight tops, and a cognominal town, *id.*

C R

Horace. *Cragius*, the epithet, Stephanus.

CRAMBUSA, Ptolemy; *Crambussa*, Pliny; an island on the coast of Cilicia. A town of Lycia, Strabo; situate on the coast.

CRANAE, Pausanias; an island of Laconia, opposite to Gythium: whither Paris first carried Helena, after the rape, Homer.

CRANAI, the *Athenians*, so called after *Craneus*, successor of Cecrops, Herodotus.

CRANE, Theophrastus; a town of Arcadia, where fir trees grew in great plenty.

CRANEA, Stephanus; a small district of the Ambraciotae.

CRANEUM, Pausanias; a grove of Cypress-trees, near Corinth, the haunt of Diogenes the Cynic. Here Alexander paid him a visit.

CRANIA, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Tarsum*, in Cilicia.

CRANIUM, Plutarch; *Crani*, Livy, Thucydides; one of the four towns of Cephalonia.

CRATON, *crus*, Stephanus; a town of the Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, situate in the place called Tempe, Hecataeus; at the distance of an hundred stadia from Gyrtion, Strabo: famous for a defeat of the Greeks by Antipater and Craterus, on their attempting to recover their liberty, after the death of Alexander, Plutarch. *Cratonius*, Livy; the epithet.

CRATHUS. See **CARPATHUS**.

CRASSIS, Herodotus; *Crassus*, Stephanus; a town in the south-west of Sicily, on the river Isburus. Of this place were Epicharmus the comedian, and Lais the courtesan, Stephanus; a place noted for fine women, Philemon. But Lais was of Hyccara, Plutarch; and Epicharmus of Syracuse.

CRATAIS, Pliny; *Crataeis*, Solinus; a river of the Bruttii, or of Calabria Ultra. Now the *Salano*, Holstenius, near Scylleum to the north.

CRATAS, Ptolemy; a range of mountains in Sicily, running from Panormus southwards.

CRATEA. See **CRATIA**, **FLAVIOPOLIS**.

CRATAE, Scylax; islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia.

CRATER,

CRATER, Strabo; a bay of Campania, and a part of the Tuscan sea, between the promontories Misenus and Minerva; called also *Sinus Neapolitanus*, from *Neapolis*. Now *Golfo di Napoli*.

CRATHIS, *idos*, Lycophion; *ios*, Diodorus Siculus; a river of Magna Graecia, running first from south to north, then eastwards, and falling into the Adriatic at Sybaris. Another of Achaia, on which Aegae stood, Pausanias.

CRATIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia, near the river Panthe-nius; called also *Flaviopolis*, Coins.

CRAUGIAE, Pliny; two islands of Peponnelus, opposite to the Promontorium Spiraecum.

CREIUS, Scholiast on Callimachus; a mountain of Argia.

CREMERA, Livy; a river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber, a little to the north of Rome; famous for the slaughter of the three hundred Fabii, Florus; on which they had erected a fort, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; taken by the Volentes, Livy.

CREMMIA, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Gortyn* in Crete.

CREMMYON, Scylax, Pliny; *Cromy-on*, *onis*, Ovid, Pausanias; *Crommy-on*, Thucydides; a place in the territory of Corinth, Thucydides, Pausanias; belonging to the Megareans, and not to the Corinthians, Strabo; situate on the limits of both. Near this place Theseus slew a sow of an extraordinary size, which infested the country round, Ovid.

CREMNA COLONIA, Ptolemy; a town of Pisidia, a Roman colony Strabo; situate on a steep eminence, as its name denotes, and in part secured by very deep ditches.

CREMONA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a Roman colony, with municipal rights, Tacitus; settled beyond the Po, below the confluence of the Addua, on the report of Hannibal's march into Italy, Polybius: a town at this day still maintaining its name and flourishing state. *Cremon*, *enis*, Dio Cassius, Appian. It was an opulent and mercantile city, Tacitus: suffered greatly in the civil wars of Augustus, Virgil. In the war with

Vitellius it was destroyed by the partizans of Vespasian, but soon after rebuilt by the munificence of the citizens, and exhortations of Vespasian, Tacitus. Now capital of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan. E. Long. 10° 30', Lat. 45°.

CREMONIS JUGUM, Livy; that part of the Alps, over which, some think, Hannibal passed to Italy.

CRENIDES. See **DATUM**.

CREON, *onis*, Pliny; a mountain of Lesbos.

CRES. See **CRETA**.

CRESIUM, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, of uncertain situation.

CRESIUS, Pausanias; a mountain of Arcadia.

CRESSA. See **CISSA** of Thrace. Also a port of Caria, Ptolemy; situate between Phoenix and Loryma.

CRESSEA, Herodotus; a district of Macedonia, next Pallene.

CRISTONIA, Herodotus; *Greslenia*, Thucydides; a district of Macedonia, to the north of Pelagonia. *Crisionaci*, Herodotus; the people. Also the ancient name of *Thrace*, so called from a cognominal town, Lycophron. *Chresionaenus*, Pindar; *Creslonius*, Rhianus; *Creslen*, Hecataeus, the gentilitious name.

CRETA, one of the larger islands in the Egean; in length two hundred and seventy miles, in breadth nowhere fifty, stretching out from west to east; famous for its hundred cities, Homer, Virgil, Horace; for the temperature of its climate, and richness of its soil, Solinus. The name is of Phoenician original, denoting skilful bowmen; the bow and arrow being the constant arms of the Cretans, Pindar. Their countryman Epimenides, gives them no favourable character for sincerity and truth. Servius on Virgil, and Athenaeus alledge, that their unnatural passion for boys proceeded to a degree of madness, and that from them it overspread all Greece. *Cres*, *ctis*, the national name, also *Cretenses*, at the same time the epithet. The island is now called *Candia*, from its chief town, in vulgar Greek denoting a citadel.

CRETEA, Pausanias; a district of Arcadia

cadia, at mount Lyceus, where Jupiter was said to have been educated.

CRETOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Milyas, a district situate between Lycia and Pisidia, Strabo.

CREUSA, or *Creusa*, Strabo; a port town of the Thespienses, on the Sinus Crissæus, or Corinthiacus. *Creusa*, *ides*, Pausanias.

CREXA, Pliny; one of the islands in the Adriatic, situate on the coast of Illyricum.

CRIMÆSUS. See **CRIMISUS**.

CRIMISA, Strabo; *Crimisa*, Lycophron; a promontory of the Bruttii, and a cognominal town at its foot, near Croton and Thurium, Stephanus.

CRIMISUS, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; *Crimisus*, Lycophron; *Crimisus*, Plutarch; a river of Sicily, which falls into the Hypsa, and together with it into the African sea, at Selinus, Coin; near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, and obliged them to quit Sicily, Nepos. It seems to be the same with Virgil's *Crimisus*.

CRISSA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Phocis, which gives name to the Sinus Crissæus, or Corinthiacus; or rather to a part of the Corinthiacus, Strabo; viz from Rhium, and Antirrhium to Crisia; the Corinthiacus reaching quite to the isthmus. Another *Crissa* of Thrace. See **CASSA**.

CRITH, or *Cherith*, Kings xvii. a small brook which falls into the Jordan, to the north of Jericho; where Elias lay hid, and was fed by ravens. *Carith*, Vulgate; *Cherith*, Septuagint.

CRITHOTE, Nepos, Pliny; a town towards the east side of the Chersonesus Thracia; built by the Athenians under Miltiades, Ephorus.

CRIV-METOPHON. See **ARIETIS FRONS**.

CROBIALTUM, a town of Paphlagonia, mentioned only by Apollonius Rhodius, and Valerius Flaccus, not a great way from Sesamum, and washed by the river Parthenius.

CROBYZI, Stephanus; a people, situate on the Ister, of Moesia Inferior, Ptolemy; of Thrace, Herodotus.

CROCALA, Arrian; an island of Gedrosia, near the mouth of the Indus.

CROCEAE, Pausanias, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, situate between Sparta and its port, called a village by the former; by the latter, one of the hundred towns of Laconica. There the Spartans had stone quarries, and a statue in stone of Jupiter Croceatus.

CROCIATONUM, Ptolemy; a port of the Veneti, in Gallia Celtica, at the distance of seven miles from Alau-na, or Alaunium.

CROCIVS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain near Thebae Phthioticae, in Thessaly, at the foot of mount Othrys, through which runs the river Ambrysus, or Amphrysus.

CROCOALANUM, Antonine; a town of Britain, twelve miles from Lindum, or Lincoln; *Arcafer*, Camden.

CROCODILORUM URBS, Strabo; the ancient name of *Arsinoe*, in Egypt; situate in the Nomos Arsinoites, see **ARSINOITES**.

CROCODILUS, Pliny; a promontory of Cilicia, near the Pylae Amanides, or Syrae.

CROCYLEA, Homer; a place which Strabo thinks is in the peninsula of Leucadia; *Palmerius*, in Ithaca.

CROCYLEON, a town of Aetolia, mentioned by Thucydides; but its situation unknown.

CROMMYON. See **CREMMYON**.

CROMMYONESUS, Pliny; an island lying before Smyrna.

CROMMYU ACRA, a promontory of Cyprus, opposite to Anemurium, a promontory of Cilicia, Strabo; Cassius dates a letter to Cicero from *Crommya Acris*: *Crommyon Acra*, Ptolemy.

CROMNA, the ancient name of *Amastris*, which see.

CROMYON. See **CREMMYON**.

CROMYON, *enis*, a village of the territory of Corinth, Pausanias, Thucydides; of Megaris, Strabo; mentioned also by Ovid.

CRONIA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Bithynia*.

CRONIUM MARE, Pliny, Tacitus; a sea to the north of Thule, sluggish and immoveable, either by winds or oars, from its frozen state, even

in summer: some would read *Gronium*, to make it answer to *Groenland*. In Latin it is called *Saturnum*.

CROSSEA, Herodotus; a district of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

CROTALUS, Stephanus; a river of the Bruttii, running into the Sinus Scyllaceus. Navigable, Pliny.

CROTO or *Croton, onis*, Strabo; a noble city of the Bruttii, built by the Achæans, Strabo, Livy; an hundred and fifty stadia to the north of Lacinium, and in the neighbourhood of Metapontum, Dionysius Periegetes; in compass twelve miles: before the arrival of Pyrrhus into Italy; after the desolation produced by that war, scarce half of it was inhabited. The citadel on one side hung over the sea, on the other towards the land, it was naturally strong from its situation, but afterwards walled round; on which side it was taken by Dionysius by stratagem, by means of the rocks behind it. *Crotoniatar*, Cicero, the people; *Crotoniatis*, Thucydides, the territory. Memorable for Milo, the champion, a man of uncommon strength, a disciple of Pythagoras; skilled in the art of war, and in athletic exercises, in which he trained up many; so that in one Olympic game, the victor's were all of *Croton*, Strabo: whence the saying, that the last or meanest person of *Croton*, was the first of the other Greeks, id. The healthfulness of the place became proverbial. It was famous for affording many disciples to Pythagoras, id.

CRUMERUM, *i*, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; *Crumeri, arum*, lower writers; a town of Pannonia Inferior, below Bregetio, on the Danube. Now said to be *Cemar*, in Upper Hungary.

CAUNI, the ancient name of *Diorysepolis*, in Moesia, so named from its neighbouring springs, Scimnus. Also a town of Peloponnesus, situate between Pylos and Chalcis; the reason of the name the same, Mela.

CRUPTORICIS VILLA, Tacitus; the villa of one Cruptorix, a stipendiary; situate near the forest of Baduenna, in Germany.

CRUSA, Pliny; an island on the coast of the Hither Asia, in the Sinus Ceramicus.

CRUSIS, Stephanus; a part of Mygdonia, so called.

CRUSTUMERIUM, Livy, Pliny; *Crustumeria*, Livy; *Crustumerii*, Virgil; *Crustumium*, S. I. Italicus; hence *Crustumini*, Livy; the people; *Crustuminus*, the epithet, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, above Fidenæ, not far from Rome, Dionysius Halicarnassæus. Famous for its wine and its pears, Virgil, Pliny, Columella.

CRUSTUMIUM, Lucan, Pliny; a river of Umbria, rising in the Apennine, and running between Ariminum and Pitaurum, from west to east, into the Adriatic; called rapacious or rapid, Lucan.

CRYPTA NEAPOLITANA, Strabo, Seneca; a subterraneous passage cut through mount Pausilypus, between Puteoli and Naples: it receives the light from above, by openings or windings cut out in the mountain. A mile in length, and twelve paces in width and height. At its entrance is seen the marble monument of Virgil. Now called *la Grotta di Napoli*.

CRYPTOS, one of the ancient names of the island *Cyprus*, Pliny, Aëtynomus. A port of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy; of the island Aegina, Pausanias.

CRYSSA, a river of Troas, Pliny.

CTEMENAR, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Estiacotis, in Thessaly.

CTENUS, *untis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port on the south side of the Chersonesus Taurica, next the town Chersonesus.

CTESIPHON, a large village, or rather a fine city of Chalonitis, Strabo; the most southern province of Assyria, Pliny; situate on the left or east side of the Tigris, opposite to Seleucia on this side; built by the Parthians, to rival Seleucia. Here the kings of Parthia passed the winter, Strabo; as they did the summer at Ecbatana, *Ctesiphontii*, the people, Coin.

CTYRANSA, Strabo; a town situate in the north of Triphylia, a maritime district of Elis.

CUARICUS, Strabo; a river running

- by Coronea, in Boeotia; called *Corallus*, Alcaeus.
- CUBALLUM**, Livy; a citadel of Galatia.
- CUBI**. See **BITURIGES**.
- CUCCI**, Notitia, Antonine; *Cuccium*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior, distant thirteen miles from Carnacum.
- CUCULLAE**, *Cucull.*, Antonine; a town of Noricum, below Vocarium; *Cuculle*, Peutinger.
- CUCULUM**, Strabo; a town on the confines of the Marsi and Peligni, not far from the Via Valeria.
- CUCUSUS**, or *Cocufus*, a town of Cappadocia, of no small repute in the Christian antiquities; situate midway between Sebaste and Anazarbus, Itinerary.
- CUDETUS**. See **COSSINITES**.
- CUGERNI**. See **SICAMERI**.
- CUICULI**, Itinerary, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, between Idicra and Sittia. *Cuculianus*, the epithet, Notitia.
- CUINA**. See **QUINA**.
- CULARO**, a town of the Allobroges, on the river Isara, Plancus to Cicero: called *Calareo* in the lower age. Now *Gravelle*, the capital of Dauphiné; so called from its name *Gratiopole*, after the emperor Gratian. E. Long. 5° 20', Lat. 45° 12'.
- CULCRA COLONIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, situate between the rivers Ampsaga and Ramentis, almost in a parallel direction with Ciria.
- CULLU**, Pliny; *Chullu Minor*, *am*, Antonine; *Chulla*, Peutinger; *Culla Magna*, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, distant fifty miles from Rusicade.
- CULUCITANAE**, *am*, Antonine; a town of Numidia, to the east of Tacatna.
- CUMAE**. See **CYMA**.
- CUMAE**, *am*, Roman, Ptolemy; *Cuma*, Strabo; sometimes limited by Roman writers as by Sili Italici, Strabo. A very ancient town of Campania, a colony of Chalcidians of the island, Strabo, Valerius Maximus. The temple of Minerva, the most famous. The

- Cumaeae* are commended, as salutary: *Prædium Cumæum*, Cicero's villa. *Cumae*, now desolate.
- CUMANIA**, Pliny; a citadel of Iberia, in the Farther Asia, situate on a rock, on this side the Caucasian Portæ, through which there is a strait passage from Sarmatia to Iberia.
- CUMETRUM**, Pliny; a promontory and mountain of Picenum, running out into the Adriatic, above Ancona. Now called *il Monte S. Ciriaco*, Baudrand.
- CUNEUM**, Pliny; a promontory in the south of Lusitania. Now *el Cabo de S. Maria*, in Algarve, running out into the Sinus Gaditanus.
- CUNÆUS**, an extent of country, lying between the Ocean and the Anas, in Lusitania; so called from its wedge-like form, Mela, Strabo. *Cuneti*, the people.
- CUSI**, Ptolemy; an inland town of Gedrosia, at the foot of mount Becius.
- CUNICI**, Pliny; a Latin town of the Balearis Major.
- CUNICALARIAE**, Pliny; islands on the coast of Sardinia, in the Sinus Carthianus.
- CUNICUS CHARION**, Ptolemy; a promontory of Sardinia. Now *Cabo Ferro*, Niger.
- CUNISURGUS**, Appian; a large town of the Cunei; *Cunioris*, a famous city of the Celtici, Strabo; both seem to be the same place, situate in the south of Lusitania.
- CUPÆ**, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, situate on the north side of the Niger.
- CUPÆE**, Antonine; a village of Moesia Superior, distant twenty-four miles from Viminacium. *Cupæe*, the epithet, Notitia Imperii.
- CUPÆA MARITIMA**, Inscription, Ptolemy; a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic; the appellation *Cupæa*, or *Cypæa*, is the Fulcan name of Juno, Strabo, Inscription, Sili Italici.
- CUPÆA MONTANA**, Ptolemy; a more inland town of the Piceni, opposite to the Flaminia. *Cupæe*, *cupæne*, *cupæna*, *cupæna*, the people; *Ager Cupæus*, the territory, Balbus.
- CUPÆA VULCANIA**, a town of Laburnia, Now *Cup*, a citadel in the district of Sicilianus, on the Adriatic.

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CURES, *ium*, Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Virgil; masculine, Ovid; *Curis, is*, Greeks; a principal town of the Sabines; in Strabo's time a pitiful village. It is now thought to be *Correje*, or *Cureze*, situate on a cognominal river, its ancient name being *Amnis Curenfis*, mixing with the Tiber, below Tarfa, Holstenius. *Curenfes*, Pliny; the gentilitious name; *Curites*, Stephanus; hence the Romans were, in all public addresses, called *Quirites*, Livy.

CURETES. See CORYBANTIUM.

CURGIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the Baetic, or west side of the Anas, to the south of Badia.

CURIA, Antonine; a town of the Rhaeti, near the Rhine, on the rivulet Plesur. Now *Coire*, or *Chur*, capital of the Grisons in Switzerland. E. Long. 9° 23', Lat. 46° 40'.

CURIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Ottadini, in Britain. Now *Corbridge*, Camden in Northumberland, on the Tyne, above Newcastle to the west.

CURIAS, *alos*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the south side, stretching out very far into the Egyptian sea.

CURICA, Antonine; an ancient town of the Farther Spain, situate between the Baetis and Emerita.

CURICIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; the inhabitants, *Curicæ*: an island on the coast of Illyrium, near the Abrytes, in the Adriatic; and nearer the coast than the latter: *Cyrtica*, Strabo.

CURIOSITAR, *Curiosolites*, Caesar; *Curiosulites*, Pliny; in the lower age *Corisopolites*, and *Civitas Curiosopitum*, the last people on the south side of the Peninsula Armorica, in Gaul. Now *Lower Brittany*.

CURIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Curias*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, near the promontory Curias, which is the reason of Pliny's calling it *Curis*: a colony of the Argives, Strabo; on the south side of the island.

CURUBIS See CURUBIS.

CURRUS DEORUM. See DEORUM.

CURTA, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Danub, very near Bregeto. Now *Curta*, Lazi-us; but *Buda* according to others, in Lower Hungary.

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CURTIANA. See GURTIANA.

CURTIUS FONS, Pliny; a fountain, whose water was conducted to Rome at the distance of forty miles, by an arched work, or aqueduct, of such height, as to deal out its water to all the hills of Rome.

CURUBIS, Pliny, Antonine; *Curbis*, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria; about thirty miles to the south of Ciopea: called *Libra*, Pliny.

CUSA, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from the Atlas Minor into the Atlantic.

CUSSAEL. See COSSAEA.

CUSUS, Tacitus; a river of Dacia, which, rising in the Carpathian mountains, falls into the Danube on the left or north side. Now the *Waag*, a river of Hungary, rising on the borders of Poland, and running into the Danube over-against the island Schut.

CURELTOS, Mela; an island near the Syrtis Major.

CUTHAEL. See COSSAEA.

CUTIAE, Peutinger; a town of the Transpadana: now *Ceza*, midway between Vercelli and Lomello.

CUTHIA, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; *Cutulum*, Livy; a famous town of the Sabines, at the foot of a mountain, situate on the Lacus Cutilientis, Varro; in which was a floating island, Seneca; called *Nymphææ Commotæ*, Pliny; the centre of Italy, Varro; where were medicinal waters, called *Aquæ Cutiliæ*. See AQUAE. The town now said to be called *Contigliano*, Leander.

CUTINA, Livy; a town of the Vestini, in the Picenum, of unknown position.

CYAMUS. See CIMARUS.

CYANE, Pliny; a fountain in the territory of Syracuse, in Sicily; celebrated by the poets, Ovid, Claudian; a lake according to Vibius Sequester, through which the river Ampus runs, Ovid, Theocritus, Livy; running down between Syracuse and the suburbs called Olympium, into the Portus Magnus. Now called *la Pijna*, and large as a pond, Cluverius; from which a stream running, pours into the right side of the Ampus, at about the distance of a mile.

CYANEAE INSULAE, Strabo; two small islands, or rather rocks, Armenian; at the north mouth of the Bosphorus Ibricus, in the Euxine; the one adjoining to Europe, the other to Asia; distant twenty stadia from the Bosphorus or strait. Moveable or floating in table, as seeming to meet and dash together, and again to part and remove from each other; a mere deception of sight. Called also *Symphycaria*, Mela. Cycophron, Ovid; *Syndemare*, Theocritus.

CYANEAE, Pliny; an inland town of Lycia, mentioned also in the *Notitia Eccles.* as a bishop's see.

CYANEUS, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running from east to west, into the Euxine.

CYBELE, Strabo, Ovid; a mountain of Phrygia Magna; not far from Celsenae. Strabo has *Cibela, cyma*, a place taking name from *Cybele*.

CYBELES FANUM. See *PESINTUS*.

CYBISTRA, cyma, Strabo, Cicero; a town of Cappadocia, in the territory of Tyana: Ptolemy places it in the Praefectura Cataonia.

CYCSIVM, Strabo; a town near Pithia, in Elis.

CYCLADES INSULAE; so called from the *Cyclus*, or orb in which they lie, Pliny; beginning from the promontory Gargæum of Iubæa, and lying round the island Delos, Pliny, Strabo; what they are, and what their number, is not so generally agreed. Strabo says, they were at first reckoned twelve, but that many others were added, yet most of them lie to the south of Delos, and but few to the north, both the middle or centre, according to Delos, is to be taken in a broad, not a geometrical sense. Strabo recites them after Artemidorus, as follows: *Delos, Cephallenia, Corcyra, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Siphos, Cimbra, Poros, Cydonia, Olympos, Naxos, Paros, Serphos, Milos, Tenos, Andros, Gyaros*; but he excludes from the number, *Protophthia, Olearos*, and *Gyaros*.

CYCLOBOROS, Stephanus; a noisy torrent of Attica. A term proverbially applied to crumblers and obsequious persons.

CYCLOPES, Diodorus Siculus, a gigantic people of Sicily; inhabiting

chiefly about Aetna, and the Campi Leontini, Strabo, Homer; and dwelling in caves, and living on the spontaneous productions of the earth, a life which Plato calls *Ita Colym*, described by Homer. They and the Phaeaces, which last afterwards removed to Corcyra, being expelled by the *Cyclopes*, were the first inhabitants of Sicily, Homer; Thucydides joins the *Lae-rygones* and the *Cyclopes*. That there was a race of gigantic people formerly in Sicily, appears from several bodies of an enormous size being found in different caves of Sicily, in the sixteenth century, seemingly entire and sound, but on the touch mouldering to dust, except the teeth, which were perfectly sound, and of an uncommon size, and the skulls, Fazellus.

CYCLOPSM TRES SCOPULI, Pliny; three small conical rocks, on the coast of Sicily, to the east of mount Aetna; now commonly called *Li Lari*, placed in a right line, one after the other, diminishing gradually in size from the first to the last, Cluvius.

CYDATHUSAEUM, Stephanus; a demos of the tribe Pandionis; of which was the comedian Nicochares, id. And Andocides the orator, Plutarch; touch doubtful whether of this demos, or of Thorae.

CYDNEUS, Hierocles; a town of Phrygia Magna, situate between Midzeum and Nicaea, Agathedæmon; but Hieronymus places it on the confines of Bithynia. *Cydnus*, the people.

CYDREA, a town in the north of Lycia, mentioned only by Ptolemy.

CYDREUS, Strabo; a river of Cilicia, which rises in mount Taurus, to the north of Tarsus, through whole middle it runs in a very clear and cold stream, which had almost proved fatal to Alexander, on bathing in it, falling into the sea at a place called *Rhegma*, a breach, the sea breaking in there, in ailly spot, and affording the people of Tarsus a station or port for their ships. The water of the *Cydreus* is commended by Strabo, as of service in nervous disorders and the gout.

CYDONIA, Mela, Strabo; *Cydonia*, Florus;

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Florus; one of the three most illustrious cities of Crete: a colony of Samians, Herodotus; the metropolis, Florus; situate in the north west of the island, with a locked port, or walled round, Scylax, Diodorus Siculus; Pliny calls it *Cydon*. *Cydoniae*, the people, Livy; *Cydoni*, Strabo; among the most ancient people of Crete. *id.* *Cydonius* and *Cydonus* the epithet, Virgil, Sol. Indicus.

CYNEDIA LIMEN, a place in Boeotia, near mount Lemeus; so called from the fete of Cynus, son of Neptune and Hygie, there slain by Achilles.

CYLIPINUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay of the Transmarine Germany, thought to be that of Livonia.

CYPRUS, Thucydides, Strabo; the port of the Eleans, on the Ionian sea.

CYLLENE, Pausanias, Strabo; a very high mountain of Arcadia. On whose top stood the temple of Mercurius Cylleus, Pausanias; there he was supposed to be born, Virgil.

CYME of Campania. See **CUMAE**.

CYME, a city of antiquity and character, built by Pelops, on his return from Greece: *Cyme* the Amazon gave it name, on expelling the inhabitants, Mela; Latin authors, as Nepos, Livy, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus, retain the appellation, *Cyme*, after the Greek manner; and we have *Cym* on the marble base of a colosse, erected to Tiberius, by the cities of Asia, that were overthrown by an earthquake, made tax free by Tiberius. *Cyme* stood in Aeolia, between Myrina and Phocaea, Ptolemy; and long after, in Peutinger's map, is set down nine miles distant from Myrina. *Cymaei* the people, Coins, Livy. From this place was the Sibylla Cumaea, called Erythraea, from Erythrae, a neighbouring place. It was the country of Ephorus: Hesiod was a Cumean originally, Stephanus; his father coming to settle at Alcia in Boeotia.

CYNATHRA, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, near Chloris; among the desolate and ruined cities, in Strabo's time. *Cynathaeis*, Polybius, Pausanias, the people, or *Cynathaeis*.

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CYNAPES, Ovid; a rocky river of Pontus, falling into the Euxine.

CYNARA, Pliny; an island of the Egean sea. *Cynareus*, the epithet, Statius.

CYNIA, Strabo; a very large lake of Oeniadae, a town in Acarnania, near the Achelous.

CYNON, or *Cynopolis*, Antonine; a town in the Delta, situate between Athribis and Onuphis; sacred to the dog Anubis. Another *Cynopolis* of the Heptanomis; situate in an island of the Nile, to the south of the Delta.

CYNONNESUS, Stephanus; the island of dogs, lying on the coast of Libya.

CYNOSARGES, Stephanus, Hesychius, &c. a place in the suburbs of Athens, named from a white or swift dog, who snatched away part of the sacrifice offering to Hercules. It had a gymnasium, in which strangers, or those of the half-blood performed their exercises; the case of Hercules, to whom the place was consecrated. It had also a court of judicature, to try illegitimacy, and to examine whether persons were Athenians of the whole or half blood. Here Antisthenes set up a new sect of philosophers, called Cynics, either from the place, or from the snarling, or the impudent disposition of that sect.

CYNOSCEPHALAE, Strabo; a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa; where the Romans, under Q. Flaminius, gained a great victory over Philip, son of Demetrius, king of Macedonia, Livy, Plutarch. These *Cynoscephalae*, are small tops of several equal eminences; named from their resemblance to dogs heads Plutarch; who says, the battle was fought near Scotulla, a proof that these eminences were near it too.

CYNOSSEMA, Pliny, the tomb of Hecuba, on the promontory Mastusia, over-against Sigeum, in the south of the Chersonesus Thracia; named either from the figure of a dog, to which she was changed, or from her sad reverse of fortune, Mela.

CYNOSURA, *ae.* Stephanus; *Cynosurae*, *arum*, Cicero; *Cynosuris*, *idos*, a place in Laconia; but whether maritime

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maritime or inland, uncertain. Here Aesculapius, being thunder-bruck, was buried. Cicero.

CYNOSURA, Ptolemy; the promontory of Marathon, in Attica, obverted to Euboea.

CYNTHUS, Virgil; a mountain of the island Delos, so high as to overshadow the whole island. On this mountain Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana; hence the epithets, *Cynthius*, Virgil; and *Cynthia*, Lucan, Statius.

CYNURIA, Thucydides; or *Cynurus Ager*, a district of Laconica, on the confines of Argolis. A territory that proved a perpetual bone of contention between the Argives and Spartans, id. For the manner of deciding the dispute, see **TRYREA**.

CYRUS, i, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; the port of the Opuntii, in Locris, sixty stadia above Opus, towards Thermopylae, Strabo; this was the boundary of the Opuntii.

CRONISUS, Ptolemy; an island in the Nile, not far from the Delta, opposite to Cynopolis, within the Delta.

CYRARA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of the Theriaphis, or Tachia Phormia, to the south of the Peneus, within the fork formed by the Peneus and Apidanus.

CYPARISSA, Pliny; *Cyparissia*, Ptolemy; *Cyparissa*, Strabo; *Cyparissia*, Paulonias; a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thess., thought to be now *Thessalonica*, in the Murea, from the confluence of Isonion. *Cyparissia*, Pliny; *Cyparissia*, Ptolemy; named from it. E. Long. 22°, Lat. 37° 30'.

CYRARISSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the island Samos, in the Egean sea.

CYPARISSEUS, Homer; a town or village of Phocis, near Delphi. Strabo says, some took it to be the village *Icteria*; Stephanus calls it a town on Parnassus, near Delphi, from the great number of cypariss-trees growing there.

CYPHANTA, *crater*, Polybius, Ptolemy; a port of Laconica, on the Argolic bay: in ruins, Paulonias.

CYPHATA, Livy; a citadel of Thessaly.

CYPRIAE, Pliny; three islands in

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lands, near Cyprus, in the sea of Lycia.

CYPRON, Josephus; a citadel of Judea, to the north of Jericho, built by Herod. in honour of his mother. In Nero's time it was taken by the seditious Jews and demolished, id.

CYPRUS, Strabo, Pliny, &c. a very noble island in the Sinus Issicus of the sea of Cilicia, to the east and west, opposite to Cilicia and Syria; so fertile as to be called *Macaria*, Virgil, Horace; the seat of nine kingdoms formerly, Pliny; stretching out into one straight ridge, between Cilicia and Syria, Mela. Its compass, including all its bays, three thousand four hundred and twenty stadia; in length, from Clides to Acamas, or from east to west, twelve hundred stadia, Strabo. It was an island sacred to Venus, Horace; and hence the appellations *Cypria*, *γῆν*, *Cypriaca*, given that goddess. The island is named from *cypus*, a certain fragrant tree, or flower, according to others; *cyphe* in Hebrew, in translation of the bark, *sampha*; in the Dutch *cypus*; in Arabic *al-hanna*. *Cyprius*, *ae*, and *Cyprius*, *id*, the gentilicious names, male and female, Stephanus. *Cyprius* the epithet, id. *des cyprium*, Pliny; copper.

CYRARISSA, *ae*, Stephanus; *γῆν*, *ae*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, towards the mouth, and to the east of the Hebrus. *Cypria*, *crater*, Livy. Also a citadel of Macedonia, walled round by the Montineans, Stephanus.

CYRA, a mountain of Cyreniaca, which hangs over the city Cyrene, Trojus Pompeius; and thence the name *Cyrene*.

CYRARISSA, Strabo; a town of Segdiana, near the springs of the Jaxartes, Pliny; or the Jaxartes, Strabo; called also *Cyrariata*, the last town built by Cyrus, id. and *Cyrariata*, Stephanus.

CYRARISSA. See **CURATA**.

CYRARISSA, Herodotus; an island of Africa, abounding in olives and vines; and therefore Bochart would choose to call it *Cyrenia*.

CYRARISSA. See **HERARISSA**.

CYRARISSA, Strabo, a province of Lycaonia.

CYRE,

CYRE, Callimachus; a fountain in Cyrene.

CYRENAICA, Ptolemy, Strabo; a district of Africa, separated from Egypt by Marmarica to the east, extending from the Chersonesus Magna, or Axilis, an adjoining village, to the Sinus of the Syrtis Magna, Ptolemy; or to the Aræ Philenæ, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; bequeathed to the Romans by Ptolemy, Apion; and by them made a Roman province, in the time of the Cretan war, and conjoined or incorporated with Cæte, Strabo, Eutropius.

CYRENE, Strabo, Pliny; the capital of Cyrenaica, and one of the cities called *Pentapolis*, distant eleven miles from the sea, Pliny; from Apellonia, its sea port, eighty stadia, or ten miles; situate in a plain, of the form of a table, Strabo. *Cyrenæus*, the gentilitious name; *Cyrenæus* the epithet. A colony of the Thereans, inhabitants of Thera, an island of Laconica; at the head of which was Battus, of Thera, id. the ancestor of Callimachus. From him the Cyrenæans came to be called *Lattialæ*, Sil. Italicus. Though they were descendants of the Lacedæmonians, Josephus; yet they differed from them in their turn of mind, or disposition, applying themselves to philosophy; and hence arose the Cyrenæic sect, at the head of which was Aristippus, Cicero, Strabo; who placed all happiness in pleasure. The Cyrenæans, a people much given to amigration, or the use of the chariot, from their excellent breed of horses, Pindar, Iphorus, Strabo. The herb *laserpitium* grows here, Catullus; who shortens the first syllable in Cyrena, lengthened by others.

CYRECHATA. See CYRA.

CYRETIÆ. See CYRETIÆ.

CYRUS. See CORSICA. *Cyræus*, the epithet, Virgil.

CYRUS, a river. See CYRUS.

CYROPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Media Atropatene; situate between the rivers Cyrus and Armandus.

CYRRHÆSTICA, an inland district of Syria; situate between Seleucis, Commagene, and the Euphrates,

Ptolemy, Cicero. The name is of Macedonian original, there being in Macedonia, a city named *Cyrrhus*, and a people called *Cyrrhæstæ*; as these also in Syria were, Coins; in this territory stood the temple of Minerva Cyrrhæstica, distant twenty stadia from Heraclea, Strabo.

CYRRHÆSTIS, the more inland part of Emathia, a district of Macedonia. *Cyrrhæstæ*, the people, Pliny.

CYRRHUS, Thucydides; a city of Cyrrhæstis, to the west of Beroea, and north of the river Aliacmon, in Emathia of Macedonia. Another of Syria, the metropolis of the Cyrrhæstica, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Tacitus. The people, *Cyrrhæstæ*, Coins. The name *Cyrrhus*, was in imitation of that in Macedonia. Later writers, particularly Christian, call it *Cyrus*, deceived by the Jewish fable, that it was built by Cyrus, their deliverer. The country of Avidius Cassius, who rebelled against Marc Antony, Xiphilin.

CYRRHUS, a river of Iberia in Asia. See CYRUS.

CYRTA, Vibius Sequester; a river of Gallia Narbonensis, on which the Mulsians built Agatha.

CYRTHANIUS. See SCYTHRIANUS.

CYRTONIUM. See CORTONA.

CYRUS, Strabo; *Cyrus*, Plutarch; *Cyrrhus*, Ptolemy; a river of Iberia. It rises in the mountains of Iberia, namely, those that separate Iberia, from Armenia, Plutarch; and after running for some time north east, at length falls into the Caspian sea, from west to east, at twelve mouths, Plutarch, Strabo. *Cyrus*, Strabo; a river of Persia, before called *Agradatus*; *Corus*, Dionysius Periegetes; which, according to Salmastus, is the genuine appellation; *Cyrus*, the prince, who gave name to the river, being called *Cores* in Scripture.

CYRUSUS, *untis*, the name of the port of Erythrae, in Ionia, Livy.

CYTA, a city of Colchis, on the Phasis, the country of Medea, Stephanus. Hence Medea is called *Cytæa*, id. Propertius; and *Cytæa*, *Cytæa Tæta*, Val. Flaccus.

CYTHÆA, *gram*, Strabo, Scylax, Virgil, Pliny, an island opposite to Sicily,

Malea, a promontory and to Boize, a town of Laconica; with a cognominal town, which has an excellent port, called *Scardea*. The island was sacred to Venus, with a very ancient temple of that goddess exhibited in armour at Cythera, as in Cyprus, Pausanias. Now *Cirigo*; anciently *Porphyris*, Pliny; *Porphyrisa*, Aristotle; from the beauty of its purple. *Cytheris*, the people; *Cytherea* the surname of Venus, Virgil.

CYTHERIUS, Strabo; *Cytherus*, Pausanias; a river of Elis, which washes Heraclea. Also a town of Attica, Strabo; and a village in the tribe *Pandionis*, Stephanus.

CYTHNUS, Livy, Strabo, Ovid, Melia; one of the Cyclades, near *Cea*, Strabo. Here the Pseudo-Nero, or Pretender Nero, made his appearance, Tacitus. Famous for its cheese, Stephanus, Pollux. *Cythnii*, the people, Demosthenes; *Cythnius* the epithet, Pollux. *Cythnae calamitates*, are those of an extraordinary nature, from Amphitryo's devastation of the island, Helychius.

CYTINIUM, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, one of the *Tetrastis Doria*; to the left or west of Parnassus, Thucydides.

CYTIS, Pliny; an island in the mouth of the Arabian gulf; famous for producing the Topaz.

CYTORUM, or **CYTORUS**, Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, Strabo; a town of Paphlagonia, of Greek original, Scylax; a colony of Milesians, the port town of the Sinopenes, Strabo. *Cyterus*, Pliny; a mountain, near, or on which stood the town; and where the best boxwood grew, Catullus, Pliny, and Virgil. *Cyteriaca*, the epithet, Ovid; for *Buxens*.

CYZICUM or **CYZICUS**; one of the noblest cities of the Hither Asia; situate in a cognominal island of the Propentis, on the coast of Mysia; joined to the continent by two bridges, Strabo; the first by Alexander; the city, a colony of the Milesians, Pliny. Rendered famous by the siege of Mithridates, which was raised by Lucullus, Cicero, Appian; made a free people by the Romans; but they forfeited their freedom under Tiberius, Sueton. It was adorned with a citadel, and walls round it; had a port and marble towers; three magazines, one for arms, another for warlike engines, and a third for corn. *Cyziceni*, the people; noted by the ancients for their timidity and effeminacy: hence the proverb in Zenodotus and others, *Tinctura Cyzicena*, applied to persons guilty of an indecency through fear: but *Stateres Cyziceni, nummi Cyziceni*, denote things executed to perfection.

D.

D A E, See **DAHAE**.

DABERETH, Joshua xix. a levitical city, in the tribe of Issachar.

DABIR, or *Dabir*, Joshua; a town of the Amorrites, on the other side Jordan, between Bethabara, and Betharan: not to be confounded with the Dabir or Dabira, a village of Mount Tabor.

DABRONA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now *Breadwater*, Camden, in the county of Cork. Anciently called *Axon More*, the great river.

DACIA, a country, which Trajan, who reduced it to a province, joined to Moesia, by an admirable bridge. This country lies extended between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains, from the river Tibiscus, quite to the north bend of the Danube; so as to extend thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Danube, and to the Euxine; on the north side next the Carpathes; it is terminated by the river Iterasus, now the Pruth; on the west by the Tibiscus, or Teis; comprising a part

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part of Upper Hungary, all Transylvania and Walachia, and a part of Moldavia, Cellarius; Daci, Virgil, Statius, the people; a name which Strabo takes to be the same with the Davi of Comedies; neighbours on the west to the Getae; an appellation common also in Comedies. The division of Daci into Daci and Getae is of an old standing, Strabo; those to the west towards Germany being called Daci, as those to the east, or towards the Euxine, were called Getae. Josephus mentions a set of religious men among the Daci, whom he calls Plisti, and compares with the Esseni; of these Plisti no other author makes any mention. Dacicus, the epithet, assumed by some emperors, Juvenal. There was a Dacia Aureliani, a part of Illyricum, which was divided into the eastern and western; Sirmium being the capital of the latter, and Sardica of the former. But this belongs to the lower age.

DACICAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

DACTYLIDAEI. See CORYBANTII.

DARAE, or DAAE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a Scythian nation, to the south of the Caspian; and to the east, neighbours to the Massagetae and Sacae.

DAEDALIIUM, See ECONOMOS.

DAESITIATES. Inscription, Pliny; a people of Dalmatia.

DAR, Herodotus; a people of Persis, following the protection of shepherds.

DAIX, Ptolemy; a river of Scythia, intra Imaum, rising in mount Norollus, and running from north to south into the Caspian Sea.

DALMANUTHA, Mark; a place on the east side of the sea of Galilee.

DALMATIA, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Delmatia*, Coins, Inscriptions; because supposed to take its name from *Delminium*, a considerable city of it; one of the two divisions of Illyris, the other being Liburnia, Ptolemy. Situate between the river Titius on the west, and mount Scardus to the east, on the borders of Macedonia and Moesia; having the Montes Babin to the north, and the Adriatic to the south. *Dalmatae*, or *Delmatae*, the

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people; remarkable for ferocity and cruelty: the country of Diocletian, the inhuman persecutor of the Christians. *Dalmaticus*, or rather *Delmaticus*, Inscriptions, *Fasti Capitolini*, the epithet. *Dalmatica vestis*, a sacerdotal tunic; which was white, having clavi or stripes of purple; because first wove here. *Dalmaticus*, the surname of L. Metellus, after defeating the *Delmatae*.

DALMIUM, *Dalminium*, Strabo; *Delminium*, Ptolemy; anciently a great and powerful city, which gave name to the *Delmatae* or *Dalmatae*, Strabo, Appian. Its situation cannot with any certainty be determined; from Ptolemy's numbers and position we are directed to place it to the north between Andretium and Naronia. It was taken by Scipio Nasica, about five years before the third Punic war; and at length the whole country was entirely subdued by Augustus.

DAMASCENE, Strabo; the territory of Damascus, in Syria.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, mentioned by ancient authors, both sacred and profane; called *Damasek* and *Darmosek* by the Hebrews, and *Damascus* by the Greeks. Situate in an extensive plain, surrounded by distant mountains. Anciently the capital of Syria; watered by two rivers, the Pharpar, which runs through, and the Amanus, which runs by, the city. Benjamin Tudeletis. *Damasceni*, Coins, the people. E. Long. 36° 10', Lat. 35° 15'. Of this city was Nicolaus Damascenus, the friend of Herod and Augustus, a peripatetic philosopher. The *Pruna Damascena* of Juvenal; and the *Cottone* of Juvenal and Martial, a species of small figs, as their name denotes, were from the territory of Damascus.

DAMASIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia on the Licus. Afterwards called *Angusta*. Now *Augstburg* in Swabia, on the Lech. E. Long. 10° 50', Lat. 48° 20'.

DAMINII, Ptolemy; a people of Britain; situate between the Selgovae to the south, and the Caledoni to the north. Now *Clydesdale*.

DAMNONII, *Dannoni*, Ptolemy; called

ed the westmost of the Britons; beginning at the mouth of the Severn; they extended to the outmost west corner, so as to occupy the whole peninsula. Now *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, Camden.

DAMNONIUM, See OCRINUM.

DAN, or *Jordan*, Bible; this last literally denotes the river *Dan*; so named from the people where it has its source, which is a lake called Phiala, from its round figure, to the north of its apparent rising from the mountain Panium or Paneum, as was discovered by Philip, Tetrarch of Trachonites; for on throwing light bodies into the Phiala, he found them to emerge again at Paneum, Josephus. From Paneum it runs in a direct course to a lake called Samachonites; as far as this lake it is called *Jordan the Less*; and thence to the lake Genesareth, or of Tiberias; where it comes increased by the lake Samachonitis, and its springs, and it is called the *Greater Jordan*, id. Continuing its direct course southwards till it falls into the Asphaltites.

DAN, a town to the west of the source of the Jordan; formerly called *Lot*, Joshua, Judges, Josephus. This was the north, as Beersheba was the south, boundary of the Israelites, as appears from the common expression in Scripture, from *Dan* to *Beersheba*. At *Dan*, Jeroboam erected one of the Golden Calves. 1 Kings xii.

DAN, the tribe, extended itself westward of Judah, and was terminated by Azotus and Dora, on the Mediterranean. Josephus.

DANA. See TYANA.

DANATRIS. See BORYSTHENES.

DANASTER. See TYRAS.

DANEON. Pliny; a port on the Arabic Gulf, from which Sesostris intended to make a cut to the Nile.

DANTHELETAE, Ptolemy, Strabo, Livy; supposed to be the *Denseletae* of Cicero and Pliny; a people of Thrace, dwelling on the right or west side of the Hebrus, on each side mount Haemus.

DANUBIUS, the noblest river of Europe, which it divides in two, Herodotus; the boundary of Germany to the south, Ptolemy; a bino-

minal river, Ovid. Now called *Danubius*, again *Ister*; but how far the one, and how far the other appellation extends is uncertain; in general the former obtains, to the west, within Germany, Pliny; the latter to the east, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; but to fix the bounds, where the one name ends and the other begins, appears difficult, as not being distinctly determined by the ancients. Greek writers, towards its middle, oftener call it *Istros*; Roman writers more frequently, *Danubius*. But in the lower age, both names were promiscuously used. It rises in mount Abnoba, now Abenow. The particular part of the mount being called the Baar in the Duchy of Wirtemberg. It runs through several nations, till at length it bursts forth at six mouths into the Euxine, the seventh being swallowed up by marshes. Tacitus. Ephorus makes them only five; Pliny, six; Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy, seven. The reason of this difference is, that some reckon the smaller mouths while others overlook them. Now called *Danube*: by the Germans, *Donau*, from the noise of its waters, as some say; or which, according to others, is more probable, from its being a terminating, or limitaneous river, the limits of Germany on the south side.

DANUVI, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Doncaster*, Camden, in Yorkshire.

DAPHNE, Antonine, Stephanus; a town of the Lower Egypt, sixteen miles to the south of Pelusium: the *Daphnae Pelusiac* of Herodotus: probably so called from a grove of bay-trees, which seems to be Herodotus's opinion. The Septuagint translate the Hebrew *Takpanhes*, *Taphre* and *Taphnae*, a town of Egypt mentioned by Jeremiah; followed in this by the Vulgate; but whether the same with that of Herodotus and Stephanus, is not so certain; yet more probable than that it is *Tanis*, the Septuagint translation of *Zaan*.

DAPHNE, Strabo; a small village near to, or in the suburbs of Antiochia of Seleucis in Syria; with a large

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a large grove well watered with springs; in the middle of the grove stood the temple of Apollo and Diana: Its extent was eighty stadia, or ten miles, the distance from the city five miles: a place pleasant and agreeable, from the plenty of water and the temperature of the air, and its soft breathing breezes. The grove was of bay-trees, intermixed with cypresses, which last multiplied so fast, as to occupy the whole of it. Pompey gave some land for enlarging the grove. Antiochus Epiphanes built a very large temple of Daphnaeus Apollo. The place at length became so infamous, that people of modesty and character avoided resorting thither: so that *Daphnici mores* became proverbial.

DAPHNE. Josephus; a small district on the lake Samachonitis, in the Higher Galilee, very pleasant and plentifully watered with springs, which feed the Less Jordan; whence its name seems to arise; probably in imitation of that near Antioch of Syria on the river Orontes.

DAPHNES Portus, Arrian; a port on the Bosporus Thracius, ten miles above Byzantium.

DAPHNUS, untis, Strabo; a town of Phocis, but afterwards of Locris, dividing it in the middle, and situate between the Sinus Opuntius, and the coast of the Epicnemidii: In Strabo's time levelled to the ground.

DAPHNUSA, Pliny; a small island in the Egean sea, near Chius; which he calls *Thallusa*.

DARA, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania; which runs into the Sinus Persicus.

DARAE. See GAETULIA.

DARANTASIA, Antonine, Peutinger; called *Forum Claudii* by the Romans, Ptolemy. A town of the Centrones in Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Lemincum and Augusta Praetoria. Now *Mousters*, and *Mousters en Tarantaise*, in Savoy.

DARDANIA, Ptolemy; a district of Moesia Superior to the south. Now the south part of Servia, towards the confines of Macedonia and Illyricum. *Dardani*, the people, Livy; who seem to have been descendants of the *Dardani* of Troas. Al-

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so a small district of Troas, along the Hellespont, Mela, Virgil. And the ancient name of Samothracia, Pliny; from *Dardanus*, who removed thither, Dionysius Halicarn. Callimachus, Pliny.

DARDANIUM PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; *Dardanis*, Strabo; a promontory of Troas, near Abydos, running out into the Hellespont; with a cognominal town at it, called also *Dardanus*, *hic* or *haec*, Strabo; seventy stadia from Abydos, id. Dardanium, Ptolemy. All which give name to the *Dardanelles*.

DAREIUM, Pliny; a very fertile spot of Parthia.

DARGIDUS, Ammian; a river of Bactria, which falls into the Oxus.

DARGOMANES, Ptolemy; *Orgomanes*, Ammian; a river of Bactria, falling into the Oxus, and both together into the Oxus.

DARII PONS, Herodotus, Nepos; a bridge on the Danube, *ad floma*, or where the Danube begins to divide into several mouths, built by Darius.

DARIORIGUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Veneti in Gallia Celtica; called in the Notitia Lugdunensis, *Civitas Venetum*, after the manner of the lower age. Now *Vannes*, or *Vennes*, in Britanny. W. Long. 2° 37', Lat. 47° 40'.

DARIRIS, Ptolemy; a district of Media, on the confines of Assyria. *Darirae*, the people, Herodotus.

DARMASEK. See DAMASCUS.

DARNA, Ptolemy; a town of Arrapachitis, a district of Assyria. *Dardanei*, the people, Herodotus; corruptly *Dardanei*, in that author.

DARNIS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Cyrenaica, on the sea, at the borders of Marmarica.

DAROMA, Eusebius; a district in the south of Judea.

DARSA, Livy; a town of Pisidia, near Cormasa; mentioned by no other author.

DARVERNUM. See DUROVERNUM.

DASCON, onis, Thucydides, Diodorus Siculus; a bay of Sicily, to the south of Syracuse, between Olympium and Plemmyrium: on which stood a cognominal citadel, Philistus, quoted by Stephanus.

DASCYLEUM, Ptolemy; *Dasygium*, Notitia;

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titia; Dasylus, Mela; a town situate on the sea-coast of the Propontis, in Bithynia, Pliny; beyond the Rhindacus, Mela; on the lake *Dasylitis*, Ptolemy, Strabo.

DASSARENI, Stephanus; *Dasjareni*, Livy; *Dasjarii*, Appian; *Dasjaretæ*, Pliny; a people of that part of Illyria next Greece; *Dasjaretæ*, their country, Polybius.

DATI, Ptolemy; a people of Aquitania, bounded on the west by the Aquitanic ocean; said to have been anciently called *Tarb-iii*; the country they occupied is now the diocese of *Acqs* in Gascony, Petrus de Marca. Their capital called *Datu* in the lower age. See **TASTA**.

DATUM, Scylax; a town of Thrace, situate between Neapolis and the river Nestus; a colony of the Illyrians, according to Eudathus, who places it on the sea-coast, near the Strymon: it is also called *Datus*, *hic* or *kare*, Harpocration; in a rich and fruitful soil, famous for ship-building and mines of gold; hence the proverb *Δατὺν ὕψος*, denoting prosperity and plenty, Strabo. Taken by Philip of Macedonia, who changed its name to *Παύλη*, being originally called *Δατὺς*, on account of its fountains. Appian; seated on a steep eminence, or tower extended with the eminence, and famous for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Augustus and Antony.

DAVIDIS CIVITAS. See **DAVID**.

DAULIA, Thucydides; *Δαυλία*, Homer, Livy, *Δαυλία*, Polybius; taking name from its thickets. *Pantamas*, Stephanus; town of Phocis, situate on an eminence, so as to be impregnable, Livy; about seven stadia from Laropæum, and from Paratus, *Δαυλίας*. Famous for the story of Progne and Philomena, Ovid. *Δαυλίας*, a *lex*, feminine. *Δαυλίας* and *Δαυλίας*, epithets, and *Δαυλίας*, the gentilitious name. In it stood a temple, and ancient statue of Minerva, Stephanus.

DAUNIA, or *Αἰθρία Δαυλία*, the ancient name of *Αἰθρία Πλάνα*, Strabo, Lycophron; a district of Italy, bounded on the west by the river Trento and the Apennin, on the south by the Aufidus; on the north

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and east by the Adriatic. Now *Puglia Piana* in Naples.

DAXIMONITIS, *idos*, Strabo; a plain of Pontus, through which, below Comana, the river Iris runs westwards.

DEA VOCONTIORUM, Antonine; in the lower age called *Civitas Deensium*; called also a colony and *Augusta*, Inscription; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Deenses*, the people. Now *Die* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 20', Lat. 44° 50'.

DEBIR, Joshua; a sacerdotal city of Palestine, near Hebron; but neither distance nor point of the compass, on which it lies can be determined. It was anciently called *Cariath-sepher* or *Kirjath-sepher*, and *Kirjath-janna*, id. Another *Debir*, in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan.

DEBATHAIM, *Diblathaim*, or *Beth-Diblathaim*, Jeremiah; a town on the south east of Moab, beyond Jordan, near the springs of the Zared.

DEBON. See **DIBON-GAD**.

DEBORUS, Ptolemy; *Doberus*, Thucydides; a town of Poenonia, a district of Macedonia. *Doberiensis*, the people, Pliny. Now *Dibri*, Sophianus; sixty miles to the east of *Croia*, the capital of Albania.

DECAROLIS, a district beyond Jordan, almost all of it belonging to the half tribe of Manasseh; before the captivity called *Bethson*; but after, occupied by heathens, who could not be driven out. It comprised, as the name denotes, ten principal cities on the other side the Jordan, if we except Scythopolis, which stood on this side, but its territory on the other.

DECASTADIUM, *Decastadium*, Antonine; a place in the Bruttii. Now *Castello*, Caverius; in the Calabria Ultra, eight miles to the west of the promontory Zephyrium.

DECELFA or *Decelpha*, a Demus, or village of the tribe Hippothoontis, Stephanus; distant about one hundred and twenty stadia from Athens, Thucydides; towards Euboea. The Spartans, by the advice of Alcibiades, fortified it, and placed there a garrison, which blocked up Athens, Nepos; the navi-

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navigation by that means became more hazardous and expensive, besides harrassing the Athenians by excursions, Thucydides. Pausanias distinguishes the fortress from *Decelia*, by calling it the fortress in *Decelia*.

DECEM PAGI, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Belgica. Now *Dieuze*, in Lorraine, on the rivulet Selle, or Selna, near the lake Lindre, about seven German miles to the north-east of Nancy.

DECIANA, Antonine, Peutinger; a town situate at the north end of the Campus Spartarius, not far from the Pyrenees, in the Tarraconensis, or Hither Spain.

DECIATES, Polybius, Mela, Florus; *Decietii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, next the borders of Italy, on the Mediterranean. Now the diocese of *Grace* and *Antibes*. *Deciatum oppidum*, Mela; a town situate between Antibes and Nice.

DECI FORUM. See **FORUM**.

DECUMATES AGRI, tithed fields, or granted on a tithe, as appears from Tacitus, to that rabble of Gauls, who succeeded the Marcomanni; that till then proved a check to the Roman conquests up the Rhine; and hence probably their name, people living on the marches, or limits of the empire. In Cicero we have *Ager Decumanus*, which is of the same import with the *Ager Decumas* of Tacitus. See **ALLI MANIA**.

DEOAN, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; a city of Idumea.

DEFENSUM CIVITAS. See **DEA VOLONTIORUM**.

DEI FACUS, a promontory of Phoenicia, between Tripolis and Botrys, Ptolemy; in which mount Libanus terminates, Strabo; with a citadel on it, id. Called *Euprosopon*, Mela; *Theuprosion*, Strabo.

DEIAS, Stephanus; the right or west channel of the Tigris, after its division; running through Babylonia, which Salmasius reads *Sellas* from MSS. And supposes it to be the *Silla* of Hidorus Characenus.

DELGOVITIA, Itinerary; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. *Geld-muntham*, in Yorkshire, Camden.

DELIUM, Strabo; a hamlet of Boeo-

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tia, with a temple of Apollo, built in the form of that in Delos, distant thirty stadia from Aulis to the west, Strabo; not far from the sea, Livy; over which the temple hangs, five miles from Tanagra to the north. Another *Delium* of Laconica, on the Sinus Argolicus, to the north of the promontory Malea, Strabo.

DELLI. See **ACADINUS**.

DELMATAE, } See **DALMATIA**.

DELMATIA, }

DELMINIUM. See **DALMIUM**.

DELOS. See **DELUS**.

DELPHI, a very famous inland town of Phocis; otherwise called *Pytho*, or *Pythia*, Strabo, Pausanias, Homer, Pindar; with a temple and oracle of Apollo; situate at the foot of mount Parnassus: the temple stood on an eminence, above the town, Strabo. In mount Parnassus was a gulf, over which stood the tripus, which was afterwards the adytum, or most sacred part of the temple. It was accounted the navel or centre of Greece, and of the whole world, Livy, Strabo.

DELPHINI PORRUS, Pliny; *Delphinus*, Antonine; a port on the coast of Liguria. Now *Porto Fino*, in the territory, and fifteen miles to the east, of Genoa.

DELPHINIUM, Strabo; a port of Boeotia, over-against which stood Eretria of Euboea, on a bay in the Euripus, twenty stadia from Oropus.

DELPHINIUM, Pollux; a place in Athens, dedicated by Aegeus to Apollo, where those pleaded who owned themselves guilty of manslaughter, but in a just cause. Here Theseus was acquitted, on the slaughter of seditious persons, banishment before that time, or *lex talionis*, being the punishment.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, contained within the extreme channels of the Nile and the Mediterranean, into which it falls; so called from its figure, or resemblance to the Greek letter of that name, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus Siculus; called *Kahab* in Scripture, and *Rib* by the Egyptians; *Delta Magnum*, Ptolemy; to distinguish it from the *Parvum*, formed between two branches of the Nile, namely, the Bubasticus and

and Buſiriticus; to which is added a third *Delta*, made by the Buſiriticus and Athribiticus: but theſe two laſt *Deltas* are not of the notoriety that the *Magnum* is.

DELUBRUM, in general, denotes any ſacred building; in particular, a ſpot, where the ſtatue of one or more gods was placed, *Alconius*; or even a fountain or pond before the temple, where the worſhippers waſhed, *Servius*; or, according to *Varro*, the ſpot where any god is placed.

DELUS, the central iſland of the Cyclades, whence the latter appellation, *Strabo*. Famous in mythology for the birth of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and ſacred to them. A floating iſland formerly, *Ovid*, *Virgil*; hence called *Πελαγος*, *Callimachus*, and *Errans*, *Virgil*; *Erratica*, *Ovid*. Afterwards it became fixed and immoveable, *Callimachus*, *Virgil*. No dog was allowed to be on the iſland, nor a dead body buried in it, *Thucydides*. *Delus*, *Delacæ*, the epithets, *Cicero*, *Pliny*. The *Problema Deliacum* was famous among the ancient geometricians; namely, to double the altar of *Apollo* in *Delos*, which was a perfect cube; a problem propoſed to the people of *Delos*, to be reſolved, if they would be freed from a plague, with which they were infeſted, on their conſulting the oracle with that view.

DEMETAE, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*; a people of Britain, conſidered as a branch of the *Silures*, occupying that inner corner, formed by the *Briſtol Channel* and the *Irish Sea*: *Veſt Walæ*, *Lloyd*; *Demæ*, *Britiſh*, *id.*

DEMETRIAS, *ακτις*, *Livy*, *Strabo*; a town of *Phrygiæ*, in *Thetia*, built by *Demetrius Poliorcetes*—a ſtation for ſhips, *id.* And ſometimes the royal reſidence of the kings of *Macedonia*, *id.* Another *Demetrias*, *Strabo*; a town of *Allyria*, near *Arbeia*. A third of *Arachonia*, *Iſidorus*; of unknown ſite, *Demetrias* alſo one of the ancient names of *Paros*.

DEMETRIUM, *Livy*; a part of *Samotheſia*, at a cognominal promontory. Another name for *Pyrgæ*, which ſee.

DEMI ATTICI, boroughs, or larger villages of *Attica*. The *Athenian* tribes were diſtributed into *Demi*. *Homer*, in his catalogue, diſtinguiſhes the *Athenians* by the appellation *Demos*. And when *Theſeus* prevailed on them to quit the country and ſettle at *Athens*, they ſtill continued to frequent the *Demi*, and perform their ſeveral religious ceremonies there, *Pauſanias*, *Livy*.

DEIOPATHEIA, is to be vulgar-ſtruck, or to ſpeak in the language and according to the notions of the vulgar; as the poets generally do, when ſpeaking of the riſing and ſetting ſun; namely, its emerging out of, and again plunging into the ocean: nor are hiſtorians and other writers free from ſuch vulgarifms.

DENSELETAE. See *DANTHELETAE*.

DEOBREGA, *Ptolemy*; a town of the *Auſtrigones*, in the *Hiſperia*, on the north ſide of the *Iberus*. Now ſaid to be *Miranda de Ebro*, in *Old Caſtile*, on the borders of *Biſcay*.

DEOBREGULA, *Ptolemy*; a town of the *Hiſperia*, to the eaſt of *Segiſamo*.

DIORUM CURRUS, *Hanno*, *Mela*; *Θεῶν Ὀρμας*, *Ptolemy*; a high mountain of *Libya Interior*, not far from the *Sinus Hesperius*, a part of the *Atlantic*, appearing to ſtand all on fire in the night, in the *Campus Pyrius*; ſituate on this ſide the equator, *Ptolemy*; thought to be what the *Portugueſe* call *Sierra Leona*, on the coaſt of *Guinea*. W. Long 15°. Lat. 8°.

DIORUM PORTUS, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*; a port of *Mauretania Caſarienſis*, on the *Mediterranean*, at the mouth of the *Mulucha*, to the eaſt of *Siga*.

DIORUM SALUTARIS PORTUS, *Diodorus Siculus*; a port of *Egypt*, on the *Arabian Gulf*.

DERA, *Ptolemy*; an inland town of *Suſiana*.

DERBE, *Luke*; a town of *Lycaonia*, a place of ſtrength in *Maſurica*, *Stephanus*; lying towards *Cappadocia*, *Strabo*; *Derbae*, *arum*, *Hierocles*, who alſo places it in *Lycaonia*. *Derbes*, *etis*, the gentilitious name, *Cicero*.

DERBICES,

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DERBICES, Strabo, Pliny; from the singular *Derbix*; *Derbiccae*, and *Dercebi*, Ptolemy; *Derbi*, and *Derbissi*, Stephanus; an extensive, numerous people of Margiana, Curtius; through the middle of whose country the Oxus runs, Pliny. A people exceeding the Stoics in severity, punishing every the least fault with death, Strabo.

DERCE, a very cold spring in summer, situate between Bilbilis and Segobriga, almost on the banks of the Salo, in the Hither Spain; the *Dercenna* of Martial.

DERE. See **DIRE**.

DERIS, Strabo; a port in Marmarica, near the promontory *Derris*.

DERRIS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north side of the Sinus Toroneus, in Macedonia. Another of Marmarica, Ptolemy; on the Mediterranean.

DETRONA, Paterculus, Pliny; *Detton*, Ptolemy; *Derthon*, Strabo; a colony of the *Cispadana*; called *Julia Augusta*, Inscription, Coins; midway between Genoa and Placentia, Strabo; and situate to the east of the Tanarus, in Liguria. Now *Tortona*, a city of Milan. E. Long. 9° 12', Lat. 45°.

DETRIOSA, Ptolemy, Coins; the capital of the *Ilercrones*, in *Tarraconensis*, or the Hither Spain; a municipium and colony, Coins; surnamed *Julia Ilergaventa*, Coins. *Detrosani*, Pliny; the people. Now *Tortosa*, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 40° 45'.

DERVENTIO, Antonine; a river of the *Brigantes* in Britain. Now the *Darwent*, in the east of Yorkshire, falling into the Ouse. Also a town of the *Brigantes* on the same river. Now called *Aulby*, seven miles from York, to the north east, Camden.

DERXENE. See **XERXENE**.

DESSOBIRICA, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Asturica and Tarraco.

DESTICOS, Pliny; a small island adjoining to Thrace, not far from the Chersonesus.

DETUNDA, Ptolemy; a town of the *Turduli* in Baetica.

DEVA, Antonine; *Deuna*, Ptolemy; a town of the *Cornavii* in Britain. Now *Chester*, on the Dee. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 53° 15'.

D I

DEUCALEDONIUS OCEANUS, or which comes nearer the original pronunciation, *Duacaledonius*, Ptolemy. So called from *Duah-Gaël*, the northern Highlanders; the sea on the north-west of Scotland.

DEVELTON, Ptolemy; *Deultum*, Pliny; a colony of veterans, settled by Vespasian, because surnamed *Flavia* in Coins; on the river *Panysus* in Thrace. In a coin of *Caracalla*, called *Colonia Flavia Pacensis*, with a cognominal lake, Pliny.

DEVNA, a name thought corrupted. See **DEVA**.

DEVONA. See **CADURCI**.

DEURIOPUS, Strabo; a district in the north of *Paeonia Magna*, in Macedonia, between the *Axius* and *Erigon*. *Deuriopi*, the people, id.

DEXTERUM, philosophers have differently determined the four quarters of the world, according to the different position of the body; *Pythagoras*, *Plato*, and *Aristotle*, according to *Plutarch*, reckoning the east the commencement of motion, the right hand, and the west its cessation, the left; and looking up to the north pole, as the cardinal point, the cynosure or directory, and first principle of our contemplation of the heavens, in which case, the north is the upper and anterior part; the south, the lower and posterior; the east, on the right, and the west, on the left hand. A method adopted by all the ancient geographers, who placed the north at the top of their maps; the south at the bottom; the east to the right and the west to the left hand; and is still continued to this day. Whoever, therefore, affectedly departs from this established order, is highly blame-worthy, from the confusion he needlessly introduces. With respect to rivers and their banks, in determining the right and left hand, we look down the rivers, or in the direction of their course; and then the right side or bank is on our right; and the left side on our left hand.

DIA, Stephanus; a town of Thessaly, built by *Deacus*; *Dienjer*, the people, Pliny. Another of Thrace, near mount *Athos*. A third of Euboea, called *Dium*, which see.

DIA,

DIA, Pliny; a small island to the north of Crete, opposite to Matium. Now *Standia*. Formed from *ἡ δία*, the sailor's answer. Another *Dia*, one of the Cyclades, Pliny; seventeen miles from Delos, where Bacchus married Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus; sacred therefore to that god, Ovid.

DIABAS, Ammian; a river of Assyria, thought to be the same with the *Lycus*.

DIABATE, Ptolemy; a small island on the west of Sardinia. Now called *Faluga*, Cluverius.

DIABLINTES. See **AULERIC**.

DIACOPENA, Strabo; a district of Cappadocia, on the river Helles.

DIADES ATHENAE, Strabo; a town of Euboea, a colony of Athenians, by Dias, Ephorus; situate on the strait at Cenaeum. The appellation may be also taken from *Dium*, a neighbouring town and promontory.

DIAGON, Pausanias; a river of Peloponnesus, running north into the Alpheus, and separating Pisa from Arcadia.

DIANAE FANUS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Bithynia. Now *Castellum*, a citadel opposite to Constantinople, on the east side of the Bosphorus Thracicus.

DIANAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Corsica, situate between Alania and Mariana, on the east side.

DIANAE TEMPLUM, Strabo; the most famous temple in the world, situate between the city of Ephesus and the port, Strabo, Herodotus, which was two hundred and twenty years in building by all Asia, at least the principal cities, Piny, Livy; burnt down by Herodotus; but rebuilt by the Asiatics with greater magnificence, Strabo.

DIANIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Contestani, in the Hither Spain; famous for a temple of Diana, whence the name, Nonnius. Now *Denia*, a small town of Valencia, on the Mediterranean. A promontory near Dianium, Strabo, Pliny. Now *el Cabo Martin*, four leagues from Denia, running out into the Mediterranean.

DIANIUM. See **ARTEMISIA**.

DIARRHÆUSA, Pliny; a small island

near Ephesus, on the coast of the Hither Asia.

DIARRHOEA, Ptolemy; a port of Cyrenaica, between the promontories Drepanum and Boreum.

DIACULITAE, Ptolemy; thought to be a corruption of *Diablutae*.

DIBIO, Inscription; or *Divio*, the *Dizignense Castrum*, and the *Divionum* of the lower age; a town of the Lingones, in Gallia Belgica. *Dibionenses*, the people, Inscription. Now *Dion*, the capital of Burgundy. E. Long. 5° 5', Lat. 47° 15'.

DIBLATHAIM. See **DABLATHAIM**.

DIBON, Isaiah, Jeremiah; a town beyond Jordan, near Aroer, on the Arnon; taken from the Amorites by the Israelites, and in the lot of the tribe of Gad.

DIBONA. See **CADURCI**.

DIBONGAD, Moses; or *Debon*, the first encampment, after passing the river Zued, beyond Jordan; of doubtful position.

DICAEA, Herodotus, Scylax, Stephenus; a town of Thrace, near Abdera: *Dicaeae, arum*, Pliny; *Dicaeopolis*, Harpocration.

DICAEA, or *Dicaearchia*, Pliny, Greeks; the ancient name of *Pactolus*; this latter name being no older than Hannibal's time, Strabo: the port-town of the Cumani.

DICTAEUS. See **DICTE**.

DICTAMNUM, Ptolemy; the *Dictynna* of Strabo and Mela; a town and promontory in the north of Crete, between Cydonia to the east, and Cissamus to the west. Now *Dictamo*.

DICTE, *Dictacus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a mountain in the east of Crete, sacred to Jupiter, whose cave is in fable equally ascribed to Dicte and to Ida, Virgil.

DICTYNNA, *Dictynnaeus*, Dicaearchus; a mountain of Crete on the west side; sacred to Diana.

DIDATTUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Sequani, in Belgica. Now *Dole* in the Franche Comté. E. Long. 5° 25', Lat. 47° 10'.

DIDYMAE, Pliny; small islands, on the coast of Troas.

DIDYME, Ptolemy, Strabo; one of the Aeolian islands, four miles to the north-west of Lipara, and of the promontory Lilybaeum of Sicily.

D I

- It appears double to the eye; which is the reason of the appellation. Also one of the Cyclades, Ovid.
- DIDYMAEUM**, Strabo, Pliny; a temple dedicated to Apollo, at Miletus.
- DIGENTIA**, Horace; a rivulet of the Sabines, falling into the Tiber, near Manduria, the villa of Horace.
- DILITO**, Pliny; the name of the *Tigris*, towards its beginning, where it moves slowest.
- DII**, Thucydides; a people of Thrace, inhabiting mount Rhodope; Autonomous, or a free people, governed by their own laws, id.
- DIIA**, Antonine; a port of Gallia Narbonensis, distant twelve miles from the Fosse Marianne.
- DIMASTUS**, Pliny; an island near Rhodes: Also a mountain in the island Myconus, all whose inhabitants grow bald, id.
- DIMON AQUARUM**, Isaiah; a place in Moab, abounding in water; which some take to be the same with *Dibon*.
- DINARETUM**, Pliny; a promontory at the east end of Cyprus, which terminates the length of the island from west to east.
- DINDYMA**, *orum*, Virgil, from *Dindymus*, *i*, a mountain allotted by many to Phrygia. Strabo has two mountains of this name; one in Mysia near Cyzicus; the other in Gallograecia near Pessinus; and none in Phrygia. Ptolemy extends this ridge from the borders of Troas, through Phrygia to Gallograecia: though therefore there were two mountains called *Dindymus* in particular, both sacred to the mother of the gods, and none of them in Phrygia Major, yet there might be several hills and eminences in it, on which this goddess was worshipped, and therefore called *Dindyma* in general. Hence Cybele is surnamed *Dindymane*, Horace.
- DINDYMENAE TEMPLUM**, Strabo; the temple of the mother of the gods, on mount *Dindymus* in Mysia, built by the Argonauts.
- DINDYMIS**, Pliny; the ancient name of the island Cyzicus.
- DIXIA**, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Digne* in Provence. E. Long. 6° 9', Lat. 44° 6'.

D I

- DINIÆ**, *arum*, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia, situate between Metropolis and Synnada.
- DIOCAPSARIA**, Ptolemy Pliny, Coins; a town of Cappadocia Magna, to the west of the Halys. Another, the more modern name of *Sepphoris*, Jerome; a town of Galilee. A third, a town of Phrygia, Ptolemy; called *Diospolis*, as if built by the direction of Jupiter, Pliny; and ornamented under Augustus, Strabo: whence it is probable it was called *Diocæsarea*.
- DIOLPA**, Aurelius Victor; a town on the coast of Dalmatia, the country of the emperor Diocletian; so called from his former name *Diocles*, the town being originally called *Diolea*, Pliny, Ptolemy; the people *Dioleatae*, Pliny.
- DIOLCOS**, Ptolemy, Pany; one of the two false or less mouths of the Nile, through which the Athribiticus was discharged.
- DIOMEDÆÆ INSULÆ**, Strabo, Pliny; two islands in the Adriatic, opposite to Apulia, over-against mount Garganus; the one inhabited, the other not: Ptolemy reckons up five: Mela and Aristotle mention one only.
- DIOMEDIS CAMPUS**, Livy; a territory in Apulia near Cannæ and the river Aufidus; which fell to the share of Diomedes, in the division of Apulia, made between him and his father-in-law, Daunus.
- DIONYSIA**. See *CARETHA*.
- DIONYSIADES**, Diodorus Siculus; two islands, lying to the east of Crete; from which the Cretans would prove, that Bacchus was a native of their island.
- DIONYSIOPOLIS**, Antonine; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Iuxine, to the south of Tomi, anciently called *Crunt*. Now *Varna*, according to some, at the mouth of the *Zuras*.
- DIOPOLIS**. See *CARETHA*.
- DIORYCTUS**, Polybius, Pliny; a place of Acarnania, where a cut was made, in order to make the peninsula Leucadia an island; but the winds rising up the cut with sand, it was again joined to the continent.
- DIOSCURIAS**, or *Dioscurias*, *ados*, Scyllax,

lax, Strabo, Mela; a town of Colchis, on the Euxine, built by Castor and Pollux, in the Argonautic expedition, Mela; according to others, by their charioteers; and hence the people were called *Hemichs*, Strabo; but this occurs too much of table. It came afterwards to be called *Sebasteopolis*, Arrian, Ptolemy. *Discuria* is the last point in the line, in which the Euxine runs to the east, and the beginning of the isthmus, contained between the Euxine and the Caspian, Strabo.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, Arrian; a large desert island to the south of the mouth of the Arabian gulf.

DIOSCORON, Ptolemy; an island, situate in the extremity of Italy, opposite to the promontory Lacinum.

DIOSIRIPOS, Ptolemy; a temple in Lydia, to the east of Philadelphia, about the Cayster. *Dysiridae*, the people. Coin. Ptolemy.

DIOSPOLIS, Strabo; a city of the Delta, or lower Egypt; to the south of the Busratic branch, but it divides into two. Another of Bithynia, in the territory of Heraclea, Ptolemy. A third, called *Magna*, denoting Thebes of the Higher Egypt, Strabo, Ptolemy, Ptolemy. A fourth, *Prætoriana*, the metropolis of the Nome *Diophys* of the Higher Egypt, Strabo, Ptolemy, Ptolemy. A fifth, *Prætor* of Samaria, the same with Lydda, Josephus, Jerome. A sixth, *Prætor*, the ancient name of Larissa of Phrygia on the Lycus, Ptolemy.

DIOSPOLITES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a division of Thebes, or the Higher Egypt, to distinguish it from another of the Lower Egypt, or the Delta; to the south of the Nome Thinites, on the west side of the Nile, id.

DIPASA, Pausanias; one of the towns of the tract of mount Maenalus in Arcadia, which concurred to form Megalopolis, situate on the river Helisson.

DIPNTAS, Stephanus; a town of Thessaly, near Larissa.

DIPOENA, æ, Dipœnæ, æum, Pausanias; one of the three towns in the tract called Tripolis or Arcadia.

DIPPO, Antonine; a town of the

Farther Spain; situate between Corduba and Emerita.

DIPSAS, ætis, Lucan; a river of Cilicia, running down from mount Taurus to the sea of Cilicia.

DIPYLON, the Pylæ Thriasiae, one of the gates of Athens, so called because larger than any of the rest; and *Thriasiae*, because leading to the Campus Thriasius; placed at the entrance of the Ceramicus, Philostratus, Xenophon, Plutarch.

DIRENTES, a Demos of Attica; of which was Phrynichus, the rival of Alcibiades, Plutarch.

DIRECE, Pindar and Scholiast; a fountain in the city of Thebes in Greece, running with a clear and sweet water, Aelian. *Direceus*, the epithet, Horace, Virgil, Strabo.

DIRECUNA, Martial; a very cold fountain, near Bibulis, in the Hither Spain.

DIRE, or *Dra*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, at the mouth of the Sinus Arabicus. A town there also of that name.

DIREBORIS, Arrian; a village of Chaldea, near the mouth of the Euphrates.

DIREPAYS, æs, Stephanus; a mountain of Eubœa. *Dirphus*, the gentilicious name and epithet. *Dirphya Juno* there worshipped.

DIVA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Dea*, running by Aberdeen, in North Britain.

DIVISI PORTUS, the same with *Desion Portus*, which see.

DIVIO. See **DIBIO**.

DIVV, Thucydides, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, near mount Athos. A promontory of Crete, Ptolemy; on the north side of the island. A third *Dium*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Eubœa; a town of that name in Eubœa, Homer, Strabo; near the promontory Cenaeum, on the north west side of the island; called *Dia*, Stephanus. A fourth, *Dium*, Ptolemy; in Pieria of Macedonia, on the west side of the Sinus Thermaicus; Strabo and Livy place it on the borders of Pieria to the south, at the foot of mount Olympus towards Thessaly, Thucydides; that it was a splendid city, appears from Polybius; who relates, that its gymnasi-

nm and walls were overthrown by the Aetolians; from which overthrow, however, it again recovered, Alexander adding new splendor to it, by the brass statues, cast by Lysippus, and erected there in memory of the slain at the Granicus: an ornament which was continued down to the time of the Romans, Livy; who made it a colony, called *Dienst*, Coin. Pliny. A fifth, *Dium* beyond Jordan, Pliny, Ptolemy, Josephus; near Pella in the Peraea.

DIVONURUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Peutinger, Antonine; a town of the Mediomatrici in Gallia Belgica; situate on the Moselle, in the spot, where now Metz stands; so called from the Mettis of the lower age; afterwards Mati, or Melti, coin. Now a city of Lorraine. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 49° 16'.

DIVONA. See CADURCI.

DIUR, Ptolemy; a river of Mauritania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor, running from east to west into the Atlantic.

DOBERUS. See DEBORUS.

DOBUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain. Now *Gloucestre* and *Oxford-shires*, Camden.

DOCIMAEUM, Ptolemy; *Docimaeum*, Stephanus; *Docimium*, Hierocles; *Docimia*, Strabo; a village near Synnas, in Phrygia, Epictetus; though Stephanus and Peutinger seem to place them at some distance from each other; having a quarry of Synnadic stone, as the Romans call them; but the natives, *Docimites* and *Docimaea*: whence it appears, that these two places were at no great distance. This stone or marble is called in Cod. Theodot. *Mettallum Docimaeum*.

DOCLEA. } See DIOCLEA.

DOCLEATAE.

DODECASCHOENUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a tract, lying to the south of Syene, in the Higher Egypt; the former saying, that here the Nile winds and turns in the manner of the Maeander.

DODONA, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Molossis in Epirus; in Thesprotis, Pausanias: a difference thus reconcilable: *Dodona* was anciently subject to the Thesproti, and the

ports called it *Dodona Thesprotica*; but afterwards accounted to the Molossi; as the one or the other happened to prevail, Strabo; so that it must have stood on the confines of both. Near *Dodona* stood a grove of oak, sacred to Jupiter, thence called *Palaeum*; and in the grove his temple, in which was the most ancient oracle in Greece. The prophetesses, whom Strabo explains of the oracular women; so called in the language of Thessaly. Others pretend the trees were vocal and gave answers, Ovid, Propertius. *Act Palaeum*, a phrase denoting a loquacious person; a species of cymbals, perpetually tinkling; called *Dodonaei Lebetes*, Virgil.

DOEASIS CAMPUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Nonnus; a plain near the mouth of the Thermodon, in Pontus. The Scholiast says, that Doeas and Alimon were two brothers; that in the plain of Doeas stood three towns, inhabited by the Amazons; but as their story lies involved in fable, so must that of these towns too.

DOLICHA, Ptolemy, Livy; one of the three towns, of the district Tripolis, or Tripolitis, in the west of Thessaly.

DOLICHE, Pliny, Apollodorus; the ancient name of the island Icarus, or Icaria.

DOLICHE, Ptolemy; a town of Com-magene in Syria, to the north-west of Zeugma.

DOLICHISTE, Pliny, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Cilicia, over-against Claurera.

DOLIONIS, Pliny; a name of *Cyzicus*, because the Doliones inhabited round it, Strabo. The name also of a small district round Aesepus and Cyzicus, id.

DOLONCE, one of the ancient names of *Thrace*, so called from the Dolonci, a people of Thrace, Stephanus; and from Doloncus, brother of Bitynus, id.

DOLOPIA, Livy, Livy; a district, part in Thessaly, and part in Epirus, Thucydides. *Dolopi*, the people, Homer, Virgil. *Dolopius*, the epithet, Valerius Flaccus.

DOMITI FORUM. See FORUM.

DOMUS ZENODORI. See **ZENODORI**.
DONUSA, Pliny, Tacitus; *Drusa*, Virgil, Metastasis; an island in the Egean sea, to the north of Naxos, and near Patmos and Icaria; allotted for the deportation or banishment of criminals, Tacitus. Virgil calls it *Viridis*, because, as is thought, green marble was there dug. The Servius speaks doubtfully, whether so called from its marble, or its woods.

DOR. Joshua, Judges; a town of the half tribe of Manasse, on this side Jordan; *Dora* or *Ma'at*, Josephus. Ptolemy mentions a mountain Cornet, Joshua. In Scripture compounded with Naphthali denoting a rich district. *Dorus*, and *Dora*, are also names; *Terra*, Ptolemy; a district of nine miles from the sea, on the road to Tarsus, Ptolemy.

DORIS, Herodotus, Herodotus; six Dorians towns, which, to their common games, collected at the promontory, Elephenia, and six, four of which were in the islands Rhodes and Cos, Rhodes and Halicarnassus the only two on the continent of Asia, and afterwards reduced to three, or five towns, on the extreme of Halicarnassus.

DORICA TETRAPOLIS, Strabo; four towns of the Dorians in Actonia, viz. *Perperis*, *Flumina*, *Pharis*, and *Cremata*. The Achæans returning from the siege of Troy, were all received by their countrymen, which obliged them to settle in the *Dorica Tetrapolis*, or *Doris*, calling themselves *Doræ*, from their leader Doris, Plato. The country was rugged and mountainous, bounded on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the Locri Epizeuriani, and Phocis, on the south by the Locri Ozolæ, and on the west by Epirus. *Dorica Dialectus*, the same with the *Æolica*, Strabo.

DORIS, Ptolemy; a district of Caria, beginning at Halicarnassus, and ending at Camus, contained in a peninsula, formed by the Egean, and the sea of Rhodes, Strabo. Said to be the *Dorianæ*, descendants of Javan, Wells. *Doricus* the epithet, Virgil. Also a district in the north of Actonia, called *Tetra-*

tropolis Dorica. See the foregoing article.

DORISCUM, Pliny; *Doriscus Campus*, by others; a place in Thrace, between Cypsellæ and the mouth of the Helles, where Xerxes reviewed his vast army. Also a promontory of Attica near Sunium.

DORIUM, Homer, Pliny; a town of Messenia; situation unknown.

DORIS, Ptolemy; the same with *Doris*, which see.

DOROVERNUM, See **DUROVERNUM**.

DORICUM, Ptolemy, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Moesia Superior, situate between ad. Aquas and Bononia. It was a fort or place of strength.

DORISTAVUM, Strabo; *Doristum*, Ptolemy, which Ptolemy approves, as the just orthography; a town of Egypt, Epictetus, near the springs of the river Atterion, on the confines of Bithynia. *Doristæ*, Pliny; *Doristæ*, Cicero; the gentilicium name.

DORUS, Joseph; a place where Joseph was sold by his brethren, twelve miles to the north of Sebaste, or Samaria, Jerome.

DRABIA, Thucydides; a place or plain of the Edones in Macedonia. Adjecta, between Philippi to the east, and the river Strymon to the west.

DRABUS. See **DRAVUS**.

DRACONTIA, Ptolemy; an island in the Mediterranean, to the north of Hippo Diarrhytus, in Africa Propria.

DRACONUM, Strabo; a small town of the island Icius, in the Egean sea, situate at the foot of a cognominal promontory, opposite to Samos, at the distance of eighty stadia, or ten miles.

DRAVUS, or *Drabus*, Strabo; *Dravus*, Pliny; a river of Noricum, which, rising in Rhaetia, and running from west to east, falls into the Danube at Muris, or Essek. Now the *Drave*, rising in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg.

DRANGIANA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Drangina*, Diodorus Siculus; a district of the Farther Asia, having Aria to the north, Arachosia on the east, and Carmania Deserta on the west, contained between two ridges of mountains, the Bagoi, on

on the north, and the Becii on the south.

DRAUS. See **DRAVUS.**

DREPANE, Callimachus, Scholliast on Homer, and Apollonius Rhodius; the ancient name of *Corcyra*, from the curvity of its figure, resembling a sickle.

DREPANE, or *Drepanum*, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia, situate between the Sinus Altacenus and the Bosphorus Thracicus; called *Helenopolis* by Constantine, in honour of his mother, Nerephorus Callis.

DREPANUM, Strabo; the promontory *Panum*, in Achaia, so called, because it is in the manner of a sickle. Another *Drepanum*, Ptolemy; on the Arabic Coast, on the side of Egypt. A third on the north side of Crete, Ptolemy; situate between Cydonia and the Sinus Amphimachus. A fourth on the west side of Cyprus, Ptolemy. A fifth, a promontory of Cyrenaica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy.

DREPANUM, *i.*, Polybius, Virgil, Ptolemy; *Drepna, orum*, Polybius; a town and port on the west side of Sicily, and to the west of mount *Myx*. *Drepantani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Trafarzo*, a city and port-town on the westmost point of Sicily. E. Long. 12° 8', Lat. 38°.

DRILLO, Strabo, Ptolemy, *Drilus*, Vibius; *Drinus*, Pliny; a double river, separating Dalmatia from Macedonia, and falling into the Adriatic at Lissus or Alessio, one branch rising in mount Scardus, and now called *Drino Bianco*; the other from a lake at Lichnidus in Macedonia, and called *Drino Nero*, which uniting, form the *Drilo*.

DRINUS, Ptolemy; a river running between Illyricum and Moesia Superior, with a north-west course into the Savus or Save.

DROIUM. See **DRUIDAE.**

DROMISCUS, Pliny; an island conjoined to Miletus.

DROMOS **ACHILLIS.** See **ACHILLIS** **DROMOS.**

DROSICA, Ptolemy; a district of Thrace, situate between mount Pangaeus to the north, and the Egean sea to the south.

DRUFENTIA, Livy, Sil. Italicus; *Druentius*, Ptolemy; a very rapid river

of Gallia Narbonensis, rolling down from the Alps large massy stones, which renders it unfit for navigation, and falling into the Rhone between Arles and Avignon. Now the *Durance*.

DRUIDAE, or *Druium*, a very ancient town, the principal place of the *Druides*, or *Druidae* in Gaul, as they are called, Caesar, Cicero. Now *Dreux*, in the Orleanois: all which come pretty near the original Celtic term *Drui*, denoting wizzards, magicians, or persons having familiar spirits. Here they met every year in a consecrated grove, Caesar. The discipline or doctrine of the Druids took its rise in Britain, Caesar, Tacitus; under Tiberius the Druids of Gaul became extinct, Pliny. They were wont to offer human sacrifices, a horrid practice, abolished by Claudius, Suetonius. The town was also called *Durocasæ*, which see. W. Long. 1° 21', Lat. 48° 45'.

DRUNA, Antonius; a river of Gallia Narbonensis, rising in the Alps, and falling into the Rhone, below Valentia. Now called *Dronia*.

DRUSIANA FOSSA, Neria, Tacitus; a trench or cut made from the Rhine to the Meta, by Drusus, by which the Rhine ran into the lake Flevus, and then into the ocean, forming its right or north branch.

DRUSIAS, Ptolemy, a town of Samaria, near Neapolis, or Sichem: supposed to be built by Herod, in honour of the family of Augustus: in the same manner that he built a very large tower in the port of Caesarea, calling it *Drusus*, or *Drusio*, Josephus.

DRUSIPARA, Ptolemy; or *Drusiparum*, Antonine; a town of Thrace, situate between the river Melas to the east, and mount Rhodope to the west.

DRUSOGAVUS, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Memmingen*, a town in Sualia, as appears from an ancient Inscription. E. Long. 10° 5', Lat. 48°.

DRYLAR, Ptolemy; a village near Trapezus of Pontus.

DRYMAEA, a district, Pliny; a town Paulanias; of Phocis, twenty stadia from Tithronium, *Drymia*, Stephanus;

phanus; *Drymas*, Herodotus, Demosthenes.

DRYMUS, Demosthenes; a town between Attica and Boeotia, near Paractus.

DRYMUSA, Livy; *Drymussa*, Thucydides, Polybius, an island near Clazomenae, on the coast of the Hellespont.

DRYOPIS or *Dryopis*, Stephanus; a town of Magnesia in Thessaly, near Hermione. *Dryopaeus*, the gentilitious name. *Dryopis*, and *Dryopa*, the country.

DRYOPES, Strabo; a people to the south of mount Ossa, in Thessaly, of whom the *Dryopes* of Peloponnesus are descendants; mentioned by Virgil, Lucan.

DRYS, *res*, Scylax, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, built by Iphicrates, the Athenian general, Thucydides. *Dryus*, and *Drya*, *res*, the gentilitious names, masculine and feminine.

DRYUSA, Pany; one of the ancient names of *Samos*.

DUBIS. See **ALDUARIS**.

DUBRIS, Antonine, *Dubrac*, *arum*, or *Dubri*, *arum*, Notitia Imperii, a town of Britain. Now *Dover*, from the *Dubria* of the lower age. A port town of Kent, opposite to Calais.

DULCIS PORTUS, Strabo, Dio Cassius; a port of Thesprotia, in Epirus, into which the Acheron empties itself, which is the reason of the appellation, the water there being sweet and fresh.

DULGIBINI, Tacitus; *Dulgubini*, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, on the Visturgis, to the west of the Venedi and Catti, and to the east of the Mariani and Tubantes; occupying the Montes Teutonici, quite to the Visturgis, being clients of the Cherusci, where Varus with his legion fell.

DULICHNIUM, Homer, Virgil, Strabo, one of the Echinades; islands not far from the mouth of the Acheron, and called *Dulichna* in Strabo's time. Mela distinguishes *Dulichium* from the Echinades. It was one of Ulysses's islands. *Dulichius*, Virgil; the epithet.

DUMA, Isaiah; a town of Edom, because God to be situate in mount Seir; different from the *Dama* in

Duma, a district of the tribe of Judah, Joshua.

DUMONII. See **DAMNONII**.

DUN, a Celtic term, denoting a hill or eminence, and which often connotes in the names of towns, to signify their arch situation, places of strength or castles, hills or eminences, being adapted to such structures.

DUNSTON, Ptolemy; a town of Ireland, now thought to be *Droghda*, or *Droghda Patet*, in the county of Down. W. Long. 5° 57', Lat. 54° 22'.

DUN, in British signifies water, a term concurring to form the names of places.

DUR, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, on the west side. Now *Dingle bay*, Wate.

DURACRUM, Polybius; a town of Achaia, in the territory of Apollonia, beyond the Igis. Another: *Duracra*, *ae*, or *crum*, Polybius, a town of Macedonia, built by the Macedonians, Indorus Characenus.

DURIS, a Celtic term, added in forming the names of towns, and denoting the passage or ford of a river.

DURIA, Piny; two rivers of that name in the Gallia Cisalpina; the *Minor Duria* of the Salath, rising in the Alpes Graiae; the *Minor* of the Taurini, in the Cottiae, and both of them falling into the Po; and now both called the *Doria*.

DURIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Durius*, Appian; a river, and the boundary of Lusitania to the north, rising in the Hither Spain, and running from east to west, said to roll down gold, Sil. Italianus. Now the *Douro*, or *Dura*, a river of Portugal, which rising in the north east of Old Castile, runs from east to west, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic at Oporto.

DURNUM, or *Durnovaria*, Antonine; a town of the Deotriges in Britain. Now *Dorchester*, the capital of Dorsetshire, on the Frome, Camden.

DURNOMAGUS, or *Durnomagus*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Durmenen*, on this side the Rhine, below Cologne.

DURNOVARIA. See **DURNIUM**.

DURQA

DUROBRIVAT, *arum*, Antonine; a town of the Catvorchlani. Now in ruins, which lie on the Nen, between Coler and Dornford, in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Huntingdon, Camden, Speed.

DUROBRIVAT, or *Durobrivum*, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes, in Britain; whose ruins are situate between Plumstead and Redburn, in Hertfordshire, Camden.

DURONRIVIS, Antonine, twenty five miles to the west of Durovernum, or Canterbury; from which it appears to be *Rochester* town, confirmed by the charter of foundation of the church, in which it is called *Durobrivis*.

DUROCASSI, Antonine; *Durocassium*, Peutinger; *Durocassar*, and *Durocassus*, a town of the Carnutes, in Gallia Celtica; now *Dreux*. See **DEUBAI**.

DUROCATALAUNE. See **CATALAUNE**.

DUROCORIVAT. See **DUROBRIVAT**.

DUROCORNOVIUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Cirencester*, in Gloucestershire, Camden. Called *Corinium*, Ptolemy.

DUROCORIOPRIS, Cæsar, Ptolemy; *Turicorova*, Strabo; a town of the Rhemi in Belgica. Now *Kierce*, in Champagne. E. Long 4°, Lat. 49° 20'. See **ATHENAI NOVA**.

DUROLENUM, Antonine; a town of the Cantuarii in Britain. Now *Lancum*, in Kent, Camden; *Charing*, Talbot.

DUROLETUM, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes. Now *Luton*, on the Lea, in Essex, Camden.

DUROPT, *is*, a town of Summi in Italia. Particular situation unknown.

DURONUM, Antonine; a town of the Veromandui, in Belgica. Now the castle called *la Capelle*, in Picardy.

DUROTRICES. See **DURNIUM**.

DUROVERNUM, Antonine; a town of the Cantii. Now *Canterbury*; confirmed by Beda, who calls the *ecclesia Cantuariorum, Ecclesia Durovernenfis*.

DURRACHIUM. See **DYRRACHIUM**.

DYMI, Polybius, Strabo; *Dymæ*, Livy; the last town of Achaia, on the Ionian sea, distant about forty stadia to the north of the river Larissus, the common boundary of the Achæans and Eleans, Pausanias.

DYMI, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, situate between Plotinopolis and Trajanopolis. Now said to be in ruins.

DYRASSUS, Ovid; a river of Scythia Europea.

DYRRACHIUM, Mela, Pliny; a town on the coast of Illyricum, before called *Epidamnium*, or *Epidamnus*, an inauspicious name, changed by the Romans to *Durrachium*, Pliny; a name taken from the peninsula on which it stood, Strabo; originally built by the Corcyreans, id. A Roman colony, Pliny. A town famous in Italy: its port answered to that of Brundisium, and the passage between both was very ready and expeditious. It was also a very famous mart for the people living on the Adriatic: and the free admission of strangers contributed much to its increase: A contrast to the conduct of the Apollonians; who, in imitation of the Spartans, discouraged strangers from settling among them. *Epidamnii* the people, Athen; *Durrachini*, Cicero, Livy.

DYRELLA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Pamphylia.

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EBAL, Moses, Joshua; a mountain of Samaria, to the west of Sichem or Neapolis: that and mount Gerizim were famous for the solemn recital of the law of Moses.

EBLATA, Ptolemy; thought to be *Dublin*, so called from *Develin*, the name the Saxons gave it. The native Irish call it *Eal a-cleigh*; literally, the town built on hurdles, because

because the foundation is laid on hurdles. *Ebiani*, the people.

EBORA, a town of Lusitania, called also *Liberalitas Julia*, and enjoying the *jus Latium*, Pliny, Inscription, Coins. Now *Evora*, or *Ebora*, a city of Portugal. W. Long. 8° 20', Lat. 38° 32'.

EBORACUM, Antonine; a famous city of the Brigantes in Britain, the residence of Septimius Severus, and Constantius Chlorus, and where they both died, Ammian, Eutropius. A Roman colony, Inscription. And the station of the *Legio Sexta Victrix*, Coin. Now *York*. W. Long. 50', Lat. 54. *Caer-ereck*, or *Caer-efrac*, in British, Camden.

EBORODUNUM, Ptolemy; *Eburrodunum*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Embrun*, or *Ambrun*, in Dauphine. E. Long. 6° 6', Lat. 44° 35'.

EBREDUNENSE CASTRUM, Notitia; *Eburrodunum*, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, agreeing in name and situation with *Yverdon*, formerly considerable, but now a small village of Bern in Switzerland, on the lake of Neuchâtel.

EBRON, Joshua; one of the limitaneous towns to the north, in the Upper Galilee.

EBROVICUM. See **MEDIOLANUM AULERCORUM**.

EBUDAE, Ptolemy; *Hebudes*, Pliny; islands on the west of Scotland. The ancients differ greatly as to their situation, number, and names; said in general to lie to the north of Ireland, and west of Scotland. Now called the *Western Isles*, also *Hebri-des*; this last a modern name, the reason of which does not appear, unless it be a corruption of *Hebudes*. By Beda called *Britanniae*, an appellation equally obscure.

EBUROBRITUM, Pliny; a town of Lusitania, situate between the *Mon-da* and *Tagus*.

EBURODUNUM. See **EBORODUNUM**, and **EBREDUNENSE CASTRUM**.

EBURODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Quadi*, which, from its situation is thought to be *Brin*, a famous town of Moravia. E. Long. 16° 10', Lat. 49° 14'.

EBURONES, ? See **TUNGRI**.
EBURONIA, S

EBUROVICES. See **AULERCI**.

EBURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Quadi*, on the same spot where now *Olmutz* stands, a city of Moravia. E. Long. 16° 45', Lat. 49° 40'.

EBUSIUM, Inscription; *Ebusus*, Sil. Italicus; who shortens the middle syllable; a town of the island *Ebusus*, a colony of Carthaginians, id.

EBUSUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; the greater of the two islands called *Pityusae*, in the Mediterranean, near the east coast of Spain, to the south-west of *Majorca*. Famous for its pastures for cattle, and for its figs. Now *Ivica*, a hundred miles in compass; without any noxious animals but rabbits, who often destroy the corn.

ECBATANA, orum, Greeks; *Ecbatana, ae*, Lucilius; who shortens the penult; *Acbatana*, Herodotus; the royal residence, and the capital of Media; built by *Deioces*, king of the Medes, Herodotus; Pliny says, by *Seleucus*; but that could not be, because it is mentioned by *Demosthenes*. It was situate on a gentle declivity, *Diodorus Siculus*; distant twelve stadia from mount *Orontes*. In compass an hundred and fifty stadia, id. Here stood the royal treasury and tombs, *Isidorus Characenus*. An open, unwall'd town, *Polybius*; but with a very strong citadel, *Herodotus*; encompassed with seven walls, one within, and rising one above another. The extent of the utmost was equal to the whole extent of *Athens*, *Herodotus*; the situation favouring this construction, as being a gentle ascent, and each wall was of a different colour. Another *Ecbatana* of Persia, a town of the *Magi*, Pliny. A third of Syria. See *Carmelus*.

ECDIPPA, the same with *Achzib*, which see.

ECETRA, Livy; *Echetra*, *Dionysius Halicarnassaeus*; a town of the *Volsci*, not far from the *Aequi* and *Hernici*. *Ecetrani*, the people, Livy.

ECHEDORUS, Ptolemy; the *Chilorus* of *Herodotus*; whose waters could not suffice *Xerxes's* army, id. It ran near *Thermae* or *Thessalonica*, in Macedonia, from north

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to south, into the Thermaic bay.

ETCHETLA, *ae*, Polybius, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, situate on the confines of the territory of Syracuse to the west. *Echetlata*, Stephanus; *Echellenfis*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

ETCHETRA. See **ECETRA**.

ECHELIDAE, *arum*, a demos, or village of Attica, situate between the Piraeus and the Tetracomus Heraclaeus, where gymnastic games were performed, during the Panathenaea. *Echelidae*, the people.

ECHINAE, Stephanus; *Echinades*, Polybius, Strabo; penult short, small islands opposite to the mouth of the Achelous, by the soil of which, some of them came to be joined to the continent, Thucydides, adding, that in time, it was to be hoped, the rest would be joined, which actually happened in Eustathius's days: the most distant from the continent was but fifteen stadia, and the nearest five, Strabo; most of them desert.

ECHINUS, *i*, the middle syllable either short or long; a town of the Phthiotis in Thessaly, Ptolemy, Polybius, Livy; an hundred and fifty stadia above Phalara, Strabo.

ECHINUSSA, Pliny; an island near Euboea, afterwards called *Cimelus*.

ECNOMOS, Diodorus Siculus, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, at the mouth of that Himera which runs from north to south, on the right or east side of it. Now called *Monte di Licata*, from a cognominal town at its foot. On it stood the citadel of Phalaris, with the brazen bull, Diodorus; called *Dacdalium*, Antonine.

ECREGMA, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Strabo; the eruption or mouth of the lake Sirbonis, at which it flows from the sea, in the south-west of Palestine.

EDEN, Moses; the name of a country, with a garden, in which the progenitors of mankind were settled by God himself; the term denotes pleasure or delight. It would be endless to recount the several opinions concerning its situation, some of them very wild and extravagant. Moses says, that *a river went out of Eden to water the gar-*

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den, and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads. This river is supposed to be the common channel of the Euphrates and Tigris, after their confluence; which parted again, below the garden, into two different channels: so that the two channels before, and the other two after their confluence, constitute the heads mentioned by Moses. Which will determine the situation of the garden to have been in the south of Mesopotamia, or in Babylonia. The garden was also called *Paradise*; a term of Persian original, denoting a garden.

EDER, or *Adar*, Moses; a tower in the territory of Bethlem, about a mile off the town, Jerome; but to what point is nowhere mentioned.

EDESSA, of Macedonia. See **AEGAE**.

EDESSA, Tacitus, Pliny; a town of Mesopotamia; formerly called *Antiochia* and *Callirrhoe*, from a fountain or lake in its adjacency. *Edeffeni*, the people, Coins. A colony, Coins.

EDETA, called also *Leria*, Ptolemy; a town of Celtiberia, in the Hither Spain, on the Turias, above Saguntum, which stood at about the distance of a mile from the sea, Livy; or three miles, Pliny.

EDETANIA, Pliny; *Sedetania*, Appian; a district of the Hither Spain, in the neighbourhood of Celtiberia. *Edetani*, or *Hedetani*, Pliny; the people; *Sidetani*, Strabo; *Sedetani*, Livy. Its limits towards the coast Pliny places from the Sucro almost to the Iberus; but every other way, quite to the Iberus. Its length reached from Carthage to the Sucro, Strabo; its breadth from Caesaraugusta to Saguntum, Ptolemy.

EDISSAE PORTUS, Cicero; a vicious reading for *Odyssae Portus*; so called from the promontory Odyssaea, near the promontory Pachinum, in the south-east of Sicily.

EDOM, Moses; *Idumaea*, Greeks; *Idume*, Sil. Italicus, Lucan. The gentilitious name and epithet, *Idumaeus*, Martial. A district of Arabia Petraea; a great part also of the south of Judaea was called Idumaea, because occupied by the Idumaeans, upon the Jewish captivity, quite to Hebron. But the proper

Edem or *Iamra* appears not to have been very extensive, from the march of the Israelites, in which they compassed it on the south eastwards, till they came to the country of the Moabites. Within this compass lies mount Hor, where Aaron died: marching from which the Israelites fought with king Arad the Canaanite, who came down the wilderness against them, Moses. And this is the extent of the *Iamra Fortis*, lying to the south of the Dead sea: but in Solomon's time extending to the Red Sea, 1 Kings ix. 26.

EDON, Servius; *Ederus*, Pliny, Virgil: a mountain of Thrace, or at least in that part of it next Macedonia. Hence *Ederus*, the priestesses of Bacchus, Ovid. Lucan shortens the *e*, which the others lengthen. *Ednus*, the district, Ptolemy; *Idem*, Thucydides. Herodotus, Pany; *Ederes*, Thucydides, the people.

EDONIS. See **ANTANDROS**.

EDREI, Moses, Joshua; a town beyond Jordan, on the south border of Bashan; the royal residence of Og, where he fought against Israel and was slain. Another of the tribe of Naphthali, Joshua xix. 37.

EDRI, Ptolemy; a desert island in the Irish sea. Now *Bardry*, the island of birds. on the coast of North Wales, Camden. But Ware supposes it to be *Erin-ber*, Little Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, in the county of Wexford.

EDRINUS LACUS, a small lake to the west of the Benacus, in the Transpadana, on which Edrum stood, for either of which there is no other authority but conjecture, because we have *Edrani*, the people, in an Inscription. This lake transmitted the river Clesius or Clusius. The lake is now called *Lago*, in the territory of Brescia.

EDRON, Pliny; a port of the Transpadana, on the Po, in the territory of Venice.

EDUI. See **ABUI**.

EDULIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Hither Spain. Said by some to be *Manduria*, which hangs over the Douro: others again, *Montserrat*, a very high mountain in Catalonia, on the river Lobregat.

EETIONIA, Stephanus; one of the two promontories of the Pnaeus; so called from Eetion.

EGARA, a town and municipium of the Hither Spain, Inscriptions. Now *Terricja*, an inconsiderable town of Catalonia, six leagues to the north of Barcelona.

EGLESTA, Strabo; *Etelesta*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain: *Egelestani*, Pliny; the people. Now *Intesia*, a village of New Castile.

EGERIAE FONS, Livy; a fountain in the grove of Aricia, at the foot of mount Albanus, whither Numa often retired privately, under pretence of consulting the nymph Egeria. The place was also called *ad Carenas*, Martial; because consecrated to the Camoenae, or Muses, by Numa, Livy. And according to Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, *Egeria* was thought to be one of the Muses.

EGESTA. See **ACESTA**.

EGILON, Joshua; a town of the tribe of Judah, near Adullam. Its king was one of the five kings slain by Joshua in one battle. Between ten and twelve miles to the east of Eleutheropolis. Eusebius.

EGNATIA, Strabo, Pliny; the *Gnatia* of Horace; a town of the Salentini in Apulia: on laying wood on a certain stone here, there immediately bursts out a flame, Pliny. This miracle is denied by Horace. There still remains standing a tower, commonly called *Terre d'Anazzo*.

EGNATIA VIA, Strabo; a paved way carried through Macedonia and Thrace to the Hebrus, and distinguished by miliary stones: it had a double head, one from Dyrrachium, the other from Apollonia; according to the different passage, either from Brundisium to Dyrrachium, or from Hydrus to Aulon or Apollonia. These two heads met at Clodiaræ, at the distance of forty-three miles from Dyrrachium; and forty-nine from Apollonia. Who it was that laid it out is unknown, being only mentioned by Strabo. Doubtless a Roman work, because constructed in the Roman taste, and extending for five hundred and thirty-five miles quite to the Hebrus.

EGOSA, or *Ergosa*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now thought to be *Campana*. *Campus Rotundus*; a town of Catalonia, commonly

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monly *Campredon*. E. Long. 2° 12', Lat- 42° 20'.

EILANA. See AELANA.

EIMINACIUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia; its particular position unknown.

EION, Thucydides; a colony of the Mendaei, a people of Thrace, Stephanus; the dock and port-town of Amphipolis, at the distance of twenty five stadia, at the mouth of the Strymon, Plutarch; destroyed by the Athenians, Harpocration.

EIRCTA. See ERCTA.

EIRETRIA. See ERETRIA.

EKRON. See ACCARON.

ELAEA, Strabo; a town of Aeolia, in the Hither Asia; on the left or south side of the Caicus. The dock or station for ships of Pergamus, distant from it an hundred and twenty stadia. *Elaitis, idos*, the territory, Strabo. *Elaiticus*, the epithet, id. as *Elaiticus Sinus*.

ELAEAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town of Epirus, to the east of the mouth of the Acheron: from which probably, a small district takes the name *Elaeatis*.

ELAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the south-east side, to the south of Salamis.

ELAEUS, or *Eleus, untis*, Demosthenes, Arrian; a town, port, and promontory in the Chersonesus of Thrace, on the Hellespont, at its south end, Mela. Masculine, Strabo; feminine, Mela. *Eleuntis*, the people.

ELALUSA. See FLEUSA.

ELAITICUS SINUS, } See ELAFA.

ELAITIS,

ELAITIS, a nomos of Egypt, mentioned only by Strabo; to the right of the Canopic cut or trench. It is doubted whether it is not that called the *Menclaitis*, Strabo mentioning the city Menelaus, but not the nomos of that name.

ELAM, the ancient name of *Perfis*, Moses; and hence *Elymais* the country, lying between the Eulaeus and Oroatis, from Media to the Persian Gulf, Pliny. *Elymaei*, the people, Josephus; *Elamitae*, Luke.

ELANA. See AELANA.

ELANITICUS SINUS. See AELANITICUS.

ELAPHITIS, Pliny; a small island

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near Chius, on the coast of the Hither Asia. Another, Pliny; in the Adriatic, distant twelve miles from Melita.

ELAPHONNESUS, the same with *Proconnesus*, Pliny; so called from the great number of deer on it. But Scylax distinguishes them, as being two different islands in the Propontis.

ELAPHUSA, Pliny; one of the small islands near Corcyra.

ELARIS. See ELAVER.

ELATAS, Ovid, Ptolemy; a river of Bithynia, running between the river Hypius and the town Heraclea, into the Euxine.

ELATEA, or *Elatia*, Livy; a town of Thessaly, near the defile, which gives entrance to Tempe. Another *Elatea*, or *Elatia*, a town of Phocis, on the Cephissus, thro' which it runs, the largest of the Phocic towns, next to Delphi, Strabo, Pausanias, situate opposite to Amphiclea, Pausanias.

ELATH, Moses; a city of Edom, to which the children of Israel came from Eziongeber.

ELATRIA, Demosthenes, Theopompus; a town of Cassiopea, a district of Epirus.

ELAVER, (*hoc*) *eris*, Caesar; a river of Aquitania, which running from the south, falls into the Liger at Bibracte, equally navigable with the Liger. In the lower age called *Elaris*, or *Elauris*. Now the *Alber*.

ELCETHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, on the south-west side, towards Lilybaeum. *Elcetienses*, Pliny; the people. Thought to be *Castro l'ettrano*, Cluverius.

ELEA, Greeks; originally called *Hyde*, which see; and afterwards *Velia*, Cicero, Pliny, Mela, Velleius; *Veliae*, Ptolemy; *Belea*, or *Velea*, Stephanus; a town of Lucania, situate on a small bay of the Tuscan sea, to the south of the Sinus Paestanus, taking its name from the river Heles; but Servius, from *ELN*, marshes or bogs in its neighbourhood. *Eleates* the gentilitious name, Cicero; and *Veliensis*, id. *Velinus*, the epithet, Virgil. Of this place was Parmenides, the philosopher, Strabo; who first divided the earth

into five zones; two of which only the ancients believed to be habitable; and Zeno, surnamed Fleetes, Cicerō; was also a native of this place. Strabo. He chose rather to die under the torture, than reveal those concealed with him in the attempt of freeing his country from tyranny; biting his tongue bit off into the tyrant's face. He was the scholar of Parmenides; Aristotle makes him author of dialectics, first to confound, then clear up the truths and of the Sophism, used against the possibility of the existence of motion, commonly called Achilles. And therefore, as he lived long before Demogorgon, the Cicerō this last could not confute his argument by getting up and walking.

ELFA, or *Elis*, Ptolemy, Scylax, Strabo; a district of Peloponnesus, between Achaia and Messenia, reaching from Aradua quite to the west or Ionian sea; so called from *Elis*, a cognominal town, only that the district forms *Elides*, not to be taken as a ground of error, contradicted by Strabo. The promontory *Maxus* is the boundary of *Elis* to the north, Strabo, Polybius. *Fleetes* and *Flet*, the inhabitants, Ptolemy, Scylax.

ELEALE, *Mura*, Hecataeus; a town beyond Jordan, about a mile from Hebron, *Jerusalem*; but to what point is not mentioned.

ELCERIDES. See *ACUTRANES*.

ELCORSINE, Ptolemy; a plain of Armenia Major, in which is the spring, from which the Tigris rises.

ELEL. See *ELFA*.

ELEPHANTINE and *Elephantina*, *elph*, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island in the Nile to the south of Syene; with a cognominal town, *Meis*, where the navigation on the Nile ends. Pliny; because put below the last cataract. And here to the west of the Nile, stood the last Roman garrison, *Notitia Imperii*.

ELETHYIAE OPPIDUM and *Templum*, Strabo; a town and temple, so called from *Lucina* in the Thebaïs; for the Egyptians called most of their towns from the names of the deities they worshipped, Eusebius.

ELVI, *Ilvi*, Caesar; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the west side of the Rhone, and south of the Arvern, from whom they were separated by mount Gebenna, and to the north of the Arconici.

ELVES. See *ELSEUS*.

ELVISA, Strabo; a small island on the coast of Caria, hence a mile in compass; situate between the Sinus Glauus and Rhodes. Another on the coast of Cilicia, not three hundred paces off it, occupied by Archelanus; where he built a palace, called *Schale*, *I. Schuz*; *Flaccus*, Stephanus, who calls it also *Schale*.

ELVISA, Pliny, one of the two small islands opposite to the promontory Saron, of Attica, in the Saronic bay.

ELVISA, or *Elisa*, *el*, Scylax, Mela, a deme of Attica, on the east or west bank of the Cephissus, towards Megara, on the sea coast; so called to *Cicero*; and the place where the Eleusinian mysteries were performed, and hence *Elusa* is called *Sarza*, Cicero, now in ruins; there only remaining a place called *Lepina*, consisting of a few huts.

ELVISA, a place near Nicopolis, in the territory of Alexandria, on the Canopic coast, Strabo; with apartments for travellers; from which Canubism, or Canopic luxury, took its rise, *J. J. J.*

ELVISA, *el*, Strabo, Diodorus; a place formerly on the confine of Bœotia and Attica; but after the Athenians became masters of it, mount Cithæron came to be the common boundary. In Pausanias's time a few ruins remained in a plain at the foot of mount Cithæron. It was built by Bacchus, Diodorus Siculus.

ELVISA, *el*, Ptolemy; *Eleuthera*, *el*, Dio Cassius; a town of Cete; said to be formerly called *Aoros*, Stephanus; also *Eleutherna*, or *Eleuthernæ*, Scylax, Pliny. *Eleuthernæ*, the people, Ptolemy, Con.

ELVISA. See *CADURCI*.

ELVISA, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; a people of Cilicia Campestris, whose district was called *Eleutherna*, Stephanus; who were never subject to kings, and ever

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ever enemies to the Roman province.

FEUTHEPOLACONES, Pausanias; a part of Laconica, to the number of eighteen towns, situate on the sea-coast, exempted from the jurisdiction of Lacedaemon, under which they formerly were, and declared free by Augustus, Pliny.

ELUTHEROPOLEIS, a more modern city of Judea; but here to be mentioned, because Eusebius and Jerome refer to it the position and distances of several towns: its origin is unknown; no mention being made of it before the times of Christian princes; but was then a flourishing and famous city; from which also Aelia, or Jerusalem, Eusebius and Jerome, as was said, compute the distances of towns and villages. Josephus and Ptolemy nowhere make mention of it; a proof that it was posterior to them. Its position is nowhere more distinctly determined than in what is called Antonine's Itinerary; namely by drawing an oblique line from Aelia to Acalon through *Eleuthero-*
polis; and therefore distinct from Hebron and Keila, with which it is confounded by some. And thus it lay in the tribe of Judah, and nearer the Mediterranean than the Dead Sea.

FERRENTES, Strabo; a river dividing Seleucia from Phoenicia. Another of Sicily, running from south to north, and falling into the Tuscan sea to the east of Panormus; mentioned only by Ptolemy.

ELIAR. See **ALIAE**.

ELIMERI, *Ilibert*, Pliny; indeclinable; Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, two leagues distant from Granada. Now demolished and reduced to a village, called *Lluna*.

ELIBERRI, Mela; *Ilibert*, Livy; indeclinable; *Iliberris*, Ptolemy; *Il-liberris*, Pliny; *Iliberru*, Strabo; a famous city, beyond the Pyrenes, or on the side of Gaul; a considerable city; but afterwards fallen to decay, through the injury of time, and become a village, the slender remains of a great and opulent city, Mela; with a cognominal river running by it from the Pyrenees, Strabo. Restored by Constantine,

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with a fortress; and both called Helena, after his mother.

ELYMA, *Elmyctis*, Livy; *Elymiotis*, Arrian, a district; and *Elyma*, Ptolemy, a town; in the position of which Ptolemy and Livy greatly differ; the former placing them on, or near the Aous in Illyria; the latter, on the Alacmon, in the heart almost of Macedonia. And again, Livy seems to differ from himself. *Elymiotae*, Ptolemy, the people.

ELIS, *id.*, a district of Peloponnesus. See **PIFA**.

ELIS, *id.*, or *is*, the capital of the district of that name in Peloponnesus; situate on the Peneus, which runs through it, Strabo; originally formed by the coalition of adjoining villages, *id.* It stood near *Olympia*; some have confounded it with Pifa and Olympia; but erroneously, according to the observation of the ancient scholiast on Pindar; who says, it is distant fifty stadia from Pifa. It was built after the war of Troy, at first without walls, Strabo; but afterwards walled round, Pausanias. *Elei*, both the civic and national name. *Elidarus*, Stephanus; *Elidenis*, A. Gellius: whence it may be seen, that *Eli* the district, as well as *Eli* the city, forms *Elidus*; confirmed by Strabo. Cicero's MSS. indeed constantly read *Eli*, in the ablative. The country of Phaedo, the philosopher, scholar of Socrates and friend of Plato; who inscribes with his name the dialogue on the immortality of the soul. Pytho also was of this city, at the head of the sect, called after him Pythonists, Diogenes Laertius: he was originally a painter, who applied himself to the study of philosophy under Anaxarchus, with whom he travelled to the East Indies: he maintained with Arcefilas the incomprehensibility of all things, or that truth and falsehood were undiscoverable; that the distinction between good and evil, consequently virtue and vice, was only customary, or arose from human laws and customs. His indifference of temper was such, as with the greatest unconcern to pass by his master Anaxarchus, fallen into
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a pit, without deigning to lend a hand to help him out. This sect was also called Sceptics, from their considering things, without ever coming to any determination about them. Also Zetetics, Seekers, ever seeking and never finding the truth; and lastly, Ephectics, from their suspense or with-holding their judgment, called *Ἐπῆκτοι*.

ELLOPIA, Strabo; a place towards the north of Euboea, at the foot of mount Telethrius: where were hot baths called *Aquae Ellopiae*, Pliny. *Ellopia* was also the name of Euboea, Stephanus.

ELONE, Homer, Strabo; a town of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Olympus, near the river Eurotas: which is the Titaresius of Homer, and Titaresus of Lucan.

ELORIA TEMPE } See **HELORUS**.

ELORINA VIA

ELURO, Mela; *Ἐλуро*, Pliny; a town of the Laetani, in the Hither Spain; situate between Blanda and Baetulo, near Ptolemy's promontorium Lunarium.

ELUSA, Ammian; a town of Aquitania. *Elusates*, the people, Caesar, Pliny; *Elusant*, Apollinaris Sidonius: of this place was Rufinus, against whom the Poet Claudian wrote two invectives. Now *Felle*, an obscure place in Gascony, Baudrand.

ELYMA,

ELYMAEI,

ELYMIOTAE,

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ELYMAIS, 1 Maccab. vi. Josephus; a town extremely rich, and with a rich temple of Diana: it is thought to have been the capital of *Elmais*, a province distinct from Persia.

ELYMI, a people of Sicily; originally fugitives from Troy, Thucydides, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; but distinguished from the Trojans, Scyllax; and made a colony from Italy three generations before the war of Troy, Hellanicus; they are therefore thought to have been a branch of the Sicani, who entered into a league with the Carthaginians; and to have taken their name from the high places they occupied,

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as Eryx, Aegesta and Entella, Bochart.

ELYRUS, a town of Crete, Stephanus; still extant in Pausanias's time, in the mountainous parts of the island. *Elyru*, the people, Coin. **ELYSII CAMPI**, Propertius, Virgil, Tibullus; but they all borrow from Homer; fine plains of Boeotia. In mythology, the abode of the blessed after death, Homer, Virgil.

EMATHIA, formerly called Poconia, Livy; the most valuable part, and containing the noblest cities, of Macedonia, Ptolemy: bounded on the north by Pelagonia and Mygdonia; on the west, by Dassaretia; on the south by Thessaly; and on the east by Pieria and the Sinus Thermaicus. *Emathius*, the epithet, Lucan.

EMATHRABA. See **HEMATH**.

EMAUS, *Ἐμμαῦς*, or *Ἀμμαῦς*, *untis*, Luke, Josephus; a village, sixty stadia to the north-west of Jerusalem, or about seven miles: it afterwards became a town, and a Roman colony; but at what time, is not so clear; and was called *Nicopolis*, Jerome. Reland has another *Emmaus* towards Lydda, twenty-two miles from Jerusalem, Itinerary: a third, near Tiberias.

EMOLIMA, Arrian, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, near the rock Aornus; or according to Ptolemy, at the confluence of the Cophen and Indus.

EMERITA. See **AUGUSTA**.

EMESA, Strabo; *Ἐμισα*, Coins; or *Ἐμισα*, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Syria on the Orontes, near mount Libanus, Stephanus. The birth-place of Heliogabalus, Strabo. Now called *Hama*; to the south of Apamea. *Emesani*, or *Emisani*, the people, Coins, Strabo.

EMIM, Moses; a gigantic people, supposed to have occupied the country, which was afterwards that of the Moabites.

EMISA, } See **EMESA**.

EMISSA, }

EMMAUS, *untis*, or *Ἀμμαῦς*, hot baths of Tiberias, Josephus, Pliny. See **EMAUS**.

EMONUS, Strabo; *Hemodus*, Ptolemy; *Emadorum promontorium*, Pliny; a very extensive mountain of the Far-

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- Farthar Asia**, a part of mount Taurus, separating India from Scythia.
- EMONA.** See **AEMONA.**
- EMPOREUM.** See **EMPORIAE.**
- EMPORIA**, *Byzacium* so called, Polybius; on account of its fertility and extraordinary produce.
- EMPORIAE**, *arum*. Ptolemy; a double city of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees, Strabo, Livy; separated by a wall; one occupied by the Greeks of Phocaea, whence originally are the Massilienses; the other, by native Spaniards; to whom was added by Augustus a Roman colony, Livy. *Emporium*, Scylax; *Emporeum* Polybius, Strabo. Now *Ampurias*, in Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 50'. Lat. 42° 15'.
- EMPORIUM**, the port-town of Medama, in the Bruttii, on the Tulfan sea.
- EMPORIUM**, Livy; of which there were two near Placentia; and one well fortified, and guarded by a strong garrison; at which Hannibal met a repulse. The other, Hannibal took and plundered. Now thought to be *Ponte Nura*, in the duchy of Placentia.
- ENDERUM**, Ptolemy; a town of *Illyricum*: *Enderoduni*, Pliny, the people. Now *Endero* in Albania; situate northwards, near the borders of Servia.
- ENDIDAE**, *arum*, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia; situate at the confluence of the Atagis and Athesis. Now *Bolzano*, in the county of Tyrol, midway between Trent and Brescia.
- ENDIGETAE.** See **INDICA.**
- ENDOR**, a town of Galilee, four miles to the south of mount Tabor; in the tribe of Manasseh, where the Pythoness was consulted by Saul: at this day, says Jerome, a large village.
- ENGADDI**, or *Engeddi*, Joshua; near the city of Salt on the Dead Sea. There also was the wilderness of *Engeddi*, 1 Sam. xxiv. where David lay concealed: and the vineyard of *Engeddi*, Solomon; in the vale of Jericho, Jerome: and if so, to the north of the Dead Sea; three hundred stadia from Jerusalem.
- ENGOSA.** See **EGOSA.**
- ENGYUM**, Diodorus, Siculus, Ptole-

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- my; hence *Civitas Engyna*, Cicero; *Engyium*, Plutarch; a city of Sicily near Petra, at the beginning of mount Maro, where it joins the Montes Heraei, near the springs of the Alesus, towards the north of Sicily. *Engyini*, Diodorus; *Enguini*, Cicero; the people.
- ENINGIA.** See **FINNINGIA.**
- ENIPEUS**, Livy; a river of Macedonia, which falls below Dium into the Sinus Thermaicus; which running from west to east, rises in a valley of mount Olympus; small in summer; but swelled by winter rains, forms deep and large eddies, and hollowing its mid-channel, forms steep banks on each side. Another, *Empeus*, Strabo; a river of Thessaly, which, rising in mount Othrys, runs northwards to the west of Pharsalus, and falls into the Apidanus, and both together into the Peneus. Between Pharsalus and the Enipeus, Pompey drew up his men, Appian. A third, *Enipeus*, Strabo; a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the Alpheus, and called *Barnickius* in Strabo's time.
- ENISPE**, Homer, Statius, Pliny; a town of Arcadia; but where situate, uncertain.
- ENNA**, a town of Sicily, situate on an eminence to the south of the Chrysas; called the centre of Sicily; and famous for a sacred grove, in which the rape of Proserpina happened, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; and for a temple of Ceres, Melia; thence surnamed *Ennaca*, Sil. Italicus; *Ennensis*, Cicero; and for fine springs, whence the name Bochart; it is also written *Henna*, or *Hennae*, Coin; *Hennenses*, the people, Pliny.
- ENNEACRUNOS.** See **CALLIRRHOF.**
- ENOPE**, Homer; a town of Peloponnesus, near Pylos, subject to Agamemnon.
- ENOSIS**, Pliny; an island on the south of Sardinia. Now called *l'Isola di Sant'Antino*.
- EN-RIMMON.** See **RIMON.**
- ENTELLA**, Ptolemy; a river of Liguria. Now *Lavagna*, a river of Genoa.
- ENTELLA**, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, on the south-west side; situate on a cognominal eminence,

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nence, beyond, or on the west side of the river Crimissus: where now its ruins are said to lie. *Entelini*, the people, Cicero.

EORDAEA, Livy; a district of Macedonia, towards Illyria, on the Aous. *Eordaei*, id. *Eordaeae*, Ptolemy; the people.

EPAGRIS. See **ANDROS**.

EPETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum, situate between Salona to the west, and the mouth of the Naro to the east. Now in ruins. *Epetini*, the people, Pliny.

EPHA, Isaiah; a district of Arabia Petraea: so called from Ephra, son of Midian, and grandson of Abraham, Moses.

EPHER. See **HEPHER**.

EPHESINUS CONVENTUS, Pliny; the seventh conventus juridicus in order, though meriting to be the first, on account of Ephesus a capital city.

EPHESUS, the most illustrious city of Ionia, on the south side of the Cayster; the bright ornament of Asia, Pliny. The most famous mart or staple town of the Hither Asia: greatly ennobled by the famous temple of Diana, Herodotus, which see. Enlarged and walled round by Lyfimachus, Pausanias; and owing its encrease of trade and riches to Lyfander, the Lacedaemonian. Plutarch. *Ephesii*, the people. Coins. *Ephesus* was sometimes called *Nemesis*, these two people, the Ephesians and Smyrneans anciently cohabiting, Strabo. Of this place was Heraclitus, the weeping philosopher, surnamed the Obscure, from his affectedly dark style; also Hipponax, the poet; Parrhasius, that famous painter. *Ephesia herae*, a sort of spells, by which one easily obtained his wish, the Ephesians being thought to be given to the use of some magic words.

EPHIALTIUM, Ptolemy; one of the two promontories of the island Carpathos.

EPHRAIM, Joshua; one of the divisions of Palestine by tribes: Ephraim and the half tribe of Manassiah are blended together by the sacred writer; and it only appears that Ephraim occupied the more southern, and the half tribe of Manassiah

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the more northern parts, but both seem to have extended from the Jordan to the sea. *Ephraim* also denotes a kingdom, on the separation of the ten tribes from the house of David, called also the kingdom of Israel, and of Samaria.

EPHRAT, or *Ephrata*, the ancient name of *Bethlehem*, Moses. Both names joined together, Micah. It sometimes denoted the territory of Bethlehem, Eusebius.

EPHREM, or *Ephraim*, John; there said to be near the Wilderness, which Josephus joins with Bethel, and therefore it must have been to the north of Jerusalem.

EPHYRA, Apollodorus, Pliny; the ancient name of *Cerinth*. *Ephyreus*, Virgil; and *Ephyraeus*, Lucan, the epithet; *Ephyreus*, *ados*, Claudian. *Ephira*, or *Ephyre*, Apollodorus, Strabo; a town of Ithiopia, in Epirus: built by Phidippus, grandson of Hercules, Velleius. See **CICHYRUS**. A third *Ephira* of Elis, Homer; on the river Sellees; which afterwards, either lost its name, or fell to ruin.

EPICUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Papcastle*, Camden, in Cumberland, on the Irish sea.

EPICARIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia; its particular situation unknown.

EPICNEMIDII. See **LOCRI**.

EPICRANE, Pliny; in the Doric; in the common dialect, *Epicrene*, a fountain of Boeotia, its situation unknown.

EPIDAMNUS. See **DYRRACHIUM**.

EPIDAPHNE. See **ANTIOCHIA**, in Seleucia of Syria.

EPIDAUROM, Pliny; *Epidaurus*, Antonine; feminine, Ptolemy; *Epidaurum*, Peutinger, Inscription; a colony, Pliny, Inscription; a town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, built the same year, as is said, with Dyrrachium; namely, four hundred and thirty years after the destruction of Troy: a considerable town formerly, but now reduced to a small village, called *Ragusi Vecchio*; distant six miles from the modern Ragusi. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 42° 20

EPIDAUROS, *i*, feminine, Strabo; a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, on the Saronic bay, to the south of the Promontorium spiraeum; called *sacred*, Plutarch; because of the religious veneration paid Aesculapius; whose temple stood at the distance of five miles from the town, rich in presents made by recovered patients, Livy. The Romans, during a pestilence, were advised to convey the god to Rome; but while the Epidaurians were in suspense to part from their god, a huge serpent sailed to the ship, sent by the Romans, with a solemn embassy, for the passage of the god, and coiled himself up in the stern; which being taken for the god, was carried to Rome in great solemnity, Livy, Ovid.

EPIDAUROS, with the surname *Limeron*, Thucydides, Strabo, Pausanias, Pliny; to distinguish it from the *Epidaurus* of Argolis; called so, either from its meadows or commodious harbours, Stephanus, Apollodorus; a town of Laconica, on the Ionian sea, to the south of the Sinus Argolicus, situate where now *Molvassia* stands, in the Morea. E. Long. 23° 30', Lat. 35° 40'.

EPIDIUM, Ptolemy; an island of Albion. Now *Yla*, Camden; one of the western islands of Scotland. Also a promontory: now called the *Mule of Cantire*, in Argyleshire, id. *Epidi*, the people, Ptolemy.

EPIGONI, Euripides, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; the descendants of those heroes, who fell in the first Theban war, which happened thirty-seven years before the destruction of Troy, Clemens Alexandrinus; and who, ten years after the first, undertook the second Theban war, under their general Alcmeon, son of Ampharaus, to revenge the death of their parents, and who, having defeated the Thebans in the field, took and plundered Thebes, and put an end to the second war. The descendants of the veteran Macedonians, who served under Alexander the Great, and who had children by Asiatic women, were also called *Epigoni*, Justin.

EPIPHANIA, Cicero, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cilicia Campestris,

not far from Issus, and the *Aras Alexandri*, the monument of the victory gained there, near the river Pinarus. Another *Epiphania*, Antonine; in the territory of Seleucis, in Syria, midway between Larissa and Methusa, on the river Orontes, as Evagrius, the historian, a native of the place, testifies. *Epi-phanenses*, Pliny; the people.

EPIPOLAR, one of the five ancient parts or divisions of Syracuse, Thucydides, Diodorus Siculus; a steep rugged eminence, with a gentle declivity towards, and overlooking the city, whence the name; to the north-west of Syracuse. Now called *Belvedere*, from its fine extensive prospect, Cluverius.

EPIRUS, Greeks and Romans; a district of Greece, next Illyricum, and to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, where Epirus begins, extending quite to the Sinus Ambracius, and the river Arachthus, which falls into it. The *Epirus*, which formerly constituted the kingdom of the Aencidae, and is alone called *Epirus*, by ancient writers, is divided into Chaonia, Thesprotia, and Molossis, to which others add Cassiopia, or Cassiope, also Cestrine and Pindus. *Epirus* was reduced to a wilderness by the Romans, because of the obstinate and frequent revolts of the people. Famous for its excellent and large breed of cattle, Homer, Virgil, Ovid; and for its fertility, Homer. Hence *Epirota*, and *Epiroticus*, the national name and the epithet.

EPIRUS NIGRA, Homer; a name of the island *Cephalenia*.

EPITALIUM. See *THRYON*.

EPIZEPHYRII. See *ZEPHYRIUM* in the Britin.

EPUISSUS, Antonine; a town of the Treveri in Belgica. Now *Ivris*, a small city in the south-west of the duchy of Luxemburg, near the borders of Champagne, on the small river Clefe or Charfe. It seems to be the *Epuus* in the Notitia Imperii.

EPOMIUS, Strabo; a mountain in the island Pithecusae, in the bay of Naples, belching out fire.

EPOPE, Stephanus; the *Acrocorinthus* so called; because from thence Sisyphus saw Aegina ravished by Jupiter.

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- EPORA**, Inscription; a town of Baetica in Spain; distinct from the *E-bora* of Lusitania: called *Reipublica Eporensis*, and *Municipium Eporense*, Inscriptions. Now *Monteri*, twenty-eight miles from Corduba.
- EPOREDIA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Salassi, at the foot of the Alps, on the Duria Major, built by the Romans, as Pliny says, at the command of the oracle. A Roman colony, Paterculus; afterwards a municipium, Tacitus. Now *Ivrea*, or *Jaro*, a city of Piedmont, on the Doria. E. Long. 7° 36', Lat. 45° 22'.
- EPUSUS**. See **EPOISSUS**.
- EQUESTRI COLONIA**. See **COLONIA**.
- EQUI**, Strabo; four small islands opposite to Erythrae of Ionia. Called *Hippi* by the Greeks. A promontory of Numidia, with a cognominal town and lake, Scylax, Ptolemy.
- EQUI'S TUTICUS**, Cicero; a name signifying the *Great Horse*, according to the author of the Jerusalem Itinerary; a town of the Hirpini, situate on the road from Beneventum to Brundisium: Horace describes, but does not mention it, as being unfit for verse. Ptolemy writes *Tuticus* only. Now *Aviano*, Cluverius; in the Principato Ultra; *Tria*, Holstenius; in the Capitanata of Naples.
- ERAE**, *ερα*, Strabo, Thucydides; a small town near Teium, or subject to the Teians, in the peninsula of Ionia, near the sea.
- ERANA**, Cicero; the capital of mount Amanus, on the east of Cilicia; a large village. Another *Erana* of Messenia in Peloponnesus, Strabo; situate between Cyparissia and the mouth of the river Panisus, otherwise Amathus.
- ERANIA**. See **URANIA**.
- ERASUSA**, Ptolemy; a small island in the Sinus Scyllacius, near the coast of the Brutii in Italy.
- ERASINUS**, *ερασις*, Strabo; a river of Argolis, which, rising in mount Stymphalus, or from the lake Stymphalis, in Arcadia, falls into the Sinus Argolicus, near Temenium. Herodotus says, this lake pours into an obscure chasm or gulf, and it appears in the territory of

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- Argos, Ovid. Another *Erasinus*, Strabo; rising in Arcadia, and running through Achaia into the Sinus Corinthiacus, at Bara, Statius. A third, Strabo; in Attica.
- ERBESSUS**, or *Herbessus*, Polybius, Ptolemy, Livy; a town to the north of Agrigentum, in Sicily; made the Roman granary, or magazine, in the siege of Agrigentum. Cluverius places another *Erbesus*, at the springs of the Anapus; but ancient authors mention only one. *Herben-fer*, Pliny, the people.
- ERBITA**. See **HERBITA**.
- ERCHIA**, one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica, the native place of Xenophon, Diogenes Laertius.
- ERCTA**, Diodorus Siculus; *Eirfa*, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, with a cognominal citadel; situate on the Tuscan sea, between Panormus and mount Eryx.
- ERDONIA**. See **ARDONEAE**.
- EREBANTIVM**, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-west of Sardinia, near the strait, that separates it from Corsica.
- EREC**, or *Erech*, Moses; thought by Bochart and Wells to be *Aracca*, or *Aracca* of Ptolemy, which see.
- ERECOTHEIS**, Mythology; a salt spring contained in the temple of Neptune, at Athens, surnamed *Erechtheus*, feigned to have burst out of the earth, on a stroke of Neptune's trident.
- EREMBI**, Homer, Dionysius Periegetes, Strabo; people dwelling on the Arabian Gulf, the name denoting the same thing as *Trogodytae*, inhabitants of caves, Strabo. Others derive the name from Arabia, and affirm that Homer calls the Arabians *Erembi*.
- ERESUS**, Scylax, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; *Ereus*, Thucydides, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of the island Lesbos, placed by Ptolemy between Pyrrha and the promontory Malia; but more truly by Strabo, between Pyrrha and the promontory Sigriuin; situate on an eminence, and reaching down to the sea. The country of Theophrastus the philosopher, the scholar and successor of Aristotle, in the Peripatetic school, Strabo, Stephanus; at first called *Tyrtaeus*, but for his eloquence afterwards Theophrastus, by his

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master Aristotle. He died at the age of eighty-five years, and was honourably buried by the Athenians, Diogenes Laertius.

ERETRIA, Scylax, Strabo, Polybius; *Eretria*, Dio Cassius; *Eretria*, Homer; a town of Euboea, a colony of Athenians, Velleius; situate on the Euripus, in the south-west of the island. A very ancient city, and the largest of the island, after Chalcis. A place of strength, with a citadel, Livy. Its elegance appears from its statues, paintings, and other ornaments of ancient workmanship, id. *Eretrieis*, Thucydides; *Eretrienes*, Livy; the people. After being demolished by the Persians, it was restored on an adjoining spot, Strabo, who mentions a school of Eretrian philosophers there. The Abantes of Homer were of Euboea.

ERETRIA, Demosthenes; *Eretriae, arum*, Ptolemy; a town situated of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Livy.

ERETUM, the penult long, Strabo, Livy, Virgil; a hamlet of the Sabines, on the Tiber, eighteen miles from Rome, Antonine. So called from *Ere*, Juno, there worshipped, Solinus. Famous for its pottery. *Eretrinae mentes*, denoted stupidity.

ERGAVICA, Coins, Ptolemy; a noble city of the Celtiberi, distinct from the *Ergavica*, or *Ergavia*, an obscure town of the Valones. *Ergavicenses*, Pliny, the people; *Ergavicensis*, Inscription. Now thought to be *Alcaniza*, a village of Aragon.

ERGEDIUM. See **HERGETIUM**.

ERINUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Mele; a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis, but where in particular, and in what direction, not said.

ERIAE, Theophrastus; one of the gates of Athens, at which dead bodies were carried out to be buried; *eria*, denoting a grave.

ERIBOEA, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia, situate between the Sinus Cians and Astacenus.

ERICUS, or *Ericodes*, Stephanus; the westmost of the Aeolian islands, lying in the Tuscan sea, to the north of Sicily: so called from *erica*, sweet broom or heath. Another

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Ericusa, Pliny; in the Ionian sea; placed by Ptolemy between Corcyra and Cephallenia.

ERIDANUS, Paulanias; a river of Attica, falling into the Ilissus. Another *Eridanus*, the more ancient name of the *Padus*, Diodorus Siculus; an appellation ascribed by Pliny to the Greeks; followed in this by Virgil, Propertius: it rises in mount Vesulus, in the Alpes Cottiae, and dividing the Cisalpine Gaul into the Cispadana and Transpadana, and swelled on each hand with no inconsiderable rivers from the other Alps and the Apennine, falls at seven mouths into the Adriatic. Famous in Mythology, from the story of Phaëton; that the Vistula was anciently called *Eridanus* and *Rhdanus*, by the Greeks, is a conjecture of Cluverius; from a river, which falls into the Vistular near Dantzic. Now called *Reddaune* or *Ridanne*.

ERIGON, Strabo; *Erigonus*, Livy; a river of Macedonia, running from west to east into the Axios.

ERINGUS, Strabo; one of the Tetrapolis Dorica; to the south of mount Pindus, between the heads of the rivers Pindus and Achelous. Also a port of Achaia, Ptolemy; situate between Rhium and Aegium, on the south side of the Corinthian bay. A place also called *Erineos*, Homer, from its wild fig trees, near Troy.

ERITHINI SCOPULI, Homer, Strabo, Apollonius Rhodius, Ptolemy; rocks in the Euxine, over-against the coast of Bithynia.

ERIZA, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, situate between Tabae and Cibyra. *Erizi*, the people.

ERMA. See **ARMA**.

ERNAGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Arelate and Cabellio on the Druentia. *Ernaginenfes*, Inscription, the people.

ERULLI. See **HERULLI**.

ERYBIUM, Diodorus Siculus; a town of the Dorians, at the foot of mount Parnassus.

ERYCE, *Eryca*, or *Eruca*, Stephanus; an ancient town of Sicily, situate on an eminence, near the springs of the cognominal river *Eryce*,
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running from west to east, into the Ionian sea; and to the south of the *Lacus Panorum*. *Erytræ* and *Erytræi*, the people. Its ruins are to be seen on mount Catalano.

ERYCIAE VENERIS TEMPLUM, Polybius; a temple of Venus on the top of mount Eryx. In Strabo's time the veneration of that temple ceased, after the Romans dedicated the temple of *Venus Erycia*, without the *Porta Cornelia*, in consequence of a vow made in the time of the second Punic war.

ERYX-STHUS, Pausanias; a mountain of Arcadia, bordering on Achæia; famous for the wild boar slain by Hercules. From a part of this mountain, called *Limæa* rose the river *Lymanctas*, falling into the Alpheus.

ERYMNÆ, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Trifolis*.

ERYTHRE. See *ORNIATHES*.

ERYTHRA, or *Erythra*, an island, adjoining, according to the ancients, either to, or a part of, Gades; now where now to be found, by the description given of it by ancient authors. The Persians said this to be the habitation of the fabulous Geryon, slain by Hercules, who drove away his cattle, Herod; *Hecataeus*, *Ambracia* in *Epirus*; a country famous for large cattle, called *Læni*, from *Læmus*, Geryon's herdman.

ERYTHRAE, Livy; a port-town of Aetolia, on the Corinthian gulf. Another, *Erythrae* of Boeotia. Homer, Pausanias; near *Plotea* and mount *Cithæron*. A third *Erythrae*, Strabo; a town of India in the *Hither Asia*, situate in the peninsula, at its extremity, Ptolemy; with a cognominal port. The *Erythraei* laid claim to the *Sylæ Erythraei*, as their country women, surnamed thence *Erythraei*, Pausanias. *Erythrae* was famous for an ancient temple of *Hercules*, Com. Pausanias.

ERYTHRAEA, Florus; a town of Crete, situate in the south-east of the island, at the promontory *Erythraeum*.

ERYTHRAEUM MARE, erroneously called *Ægeum* by the Romans, Pliny. Thus the ocean, that washes

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Arabia and *Persia*, and extends a great way farther, is denominated. Hence it is, Herodotus says, that the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into the *Mare Erythraeum*. He also calls it the *South Sea*, on which the Persians dwell. It takes its name, not from its colour, the error of the Romans, who translated *Erythraeum*, *Ægeum*; but from *Erythrae*, son of *Pallas* and *Andromeda*, whose kingdom lay on the confines of that sea; whence its name *Erythraeum*.

ERYTHREUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Crete, situate on its south-east side.

ERYX, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, on the sea coast, in the south-west of the island, between *Panormus* and *Drepanum*; the highest mountain in Sicily, next after *Aetna*; with the temple of *Venus* on its top, Virgil; hence sacred to that goddess, Solinus; the *Astarte* of the *Phoenicians*. The city *Eryx*, Livy; stood below its top; to which there was on every side a difficult ascent.

ESBUS. See *HESBON*.

ESCAMUS. See *ESCUS*.

ESCHOL, Moses; the name of a valley, and torrent, or brook, in the neighbourhood of *Hebron*, in the tribe of *Judah*; so called from the large cluster of grapes, cut by the spies, sent out by *Moses*.

ESCO, or *Esco*, Poutinger; a town of *Vindobona*, on the *Lacus*; in a place where now stands *Schenya* on the east or west side of the *Lech*, in the duchy of *Bavaria*, on the borders of *Saxia*, nine German miles to the south of *Augsburg*.

ESCUS. See *OSCUS*.

ESURILON. See *MAGNUS CAMBUS*.

ESREON, } See *HESBON*.

ESRONITAE, }

ESERNIA. See *ATERNIA*.

ESION GEBEL. See *ASION GEBEL*.

ESQUILINÆ, or *Esquilinae*, Horace; one of the seven hills of *Rome*, which Varro will have to be two, viz. *Cipius* and *Oppius*, *Vernus Flaccus*; also *Mare Esquilinae*, softened from *Esquilinae*; and this again from *Esquilinae*; from the watch or guard *Romulus* kept here, *Propertius*; from a jealousy he entertained of

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of his colleague Titus Tatius. On the east side it reaches the city walls; on the south, the Via Lavicana; on the west, the wide valley between mount Coelius and the Palatine; on the north, the Mons Viminalis; on the east side is the *Porta Esquilina*. This hill by some of the ancients was called *Suburranus*, from the street *Suburra* to the north of it: by the poets, *Esquilus*, Ovid. ;

ESSEDONES, Pliny; *Iffedones*, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Inaum, to the east of the Massagetae, placed in Sarmatia Europea, to the north of the Maeotis, Pliny; in Serica and Scythia extra Inaum, Ptolemy; perhaps originally thence.

ESTHEMO or **ESTHEMOAH**, Joshua; a sacerdotal city of Judah, beyond Lachis, on the borders of the territory of Eleutheropolis, Eusebius; a large village in Jerome's time.

ESTIAEOTIS, Herodotus; a district of Thessaly, to the south of Oeta and Olympus, mountains in the east parts of Thessaly: but Herodotus owns, that the Pelasgi, who are Thessalians, were a very roving, vagrant people, always shifting their habitations; whence it seems to happen, that the names of countries changed with the inhabitants: for, it is certain, that the west part of Thessaly was afterwards called *Estiaectis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Estiaecae*, the national name.

ESTIONES, Strabo; a people of Vindelicia, situate between the Licates to the east; the Brigantii to the south; the Tigurini to the west; and the Danube to the north. Now the *Algoi*, a district of Suabia, in Germany, Cluverius.

ESURIS, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, near the mouth of the Anas.

ETAM, 1 Chron. iv. 32. a town of the tribe of Simeon: probably the same with Samson's Rock *Etam*, Judges xv. 8. afterwards built into a city and fortified, 2 Chron. xi. 6.

ETEA, Stephanus; a town of Crete, the country of Myso, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Diogenes Laertius. Another Timon, a man-hater, id. He died at the age of 97, id.

ETELASTA. See **ECELESTA**.

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ETENNA, a town of Pamphylia, towards Pisidia: *Etennenjes*, the people, Polybius.

ETROCRETAE, Diodorus Siculus; a very ancient people of Crete.

ETESIAE, anniversary winds, returning at stated periods, and blowing from the north-west during the dog-days, Aristotle, Diodorus Siculus: They are called *Somniculosi*, by the mariners, and *Delicati*, from their sleeping, or ceasing to blow in the night; and not rising till late in the morning, Seneca.

ETHAM, Moses; a place said to be situate in the extremity of the Wilderness, on the Arabic Gulf. This is the first stage of the Israelites, after their departure from Succoth. Between these two places we have an account of the first appearance of the miraculous cloud, which guided their march in the Wilderness; called Anan or Onan in Hebrew: of which it is probable, the Greeks made *ἄνως*, *As*, for a handle of reproach; adopted by Tacitus, Petronius Arbiter, and Juvenal: this last, speaking of the Jews, says, according to the common reading;
—*Nubis et coeli numen a lorant.*
The latter clause *coeli numen*, can in no sense be a reproach; which yet the poet certainly intended it for. It is therefore probable he wrote *Cilli numen*; *κίλλως* in the Doric, being of the same import with *ἄνως* in the common dialect. And the following line in Petronius Arbiter seems plainly to require this reading:
Judaicus—
Et coeli summas advocat auriculas,
according to the common editions.

ETHELEUM, Pliny; a river which he calls the ancient boundary of Troas, and the beginning of Mysia, distinguishing it from Aescopus, Homer's boundary of that kingdom.

ETOCETUM, Antonine; *Uttocesser*, according to some; the *Wall* near Litchfield, Camden; so called from the remains of a wall there.

ETOSCA. See **ILEOSCA**.

ETRURIA, Romans; *Tyrrhenia*, Greeks; a country of Italy, extending from the river Macra, the boundary of Liguria, to the Tiber;

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ber; written without an aspiration by the ancient Latin writers, and in ancient Inscriptions; as was also *Etrusci*, the gentilitious name; which was also *Tusci*, Inscriptions; not *Tusci*, from *Tus*; a very ancient appellation; but whether *Tuscia* was a name of that country, of equal antiquity, is doubtful; all the older writers have *Etruria*. It was anciently divided into twelve departments, or districts; which took their names from twelve principal cities, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassæus. But under the Cæsars the number was increased, Inscriptions.

STRUSCUM FRATUM, called *Tyrrhænum*, Lycophron; the strait between Italy and Sicily; because here the Tuscan and Ionian seas blend or mix, Apollonius; called for the same reason *Portus*, Manilius.

ETAMANDRUS, Arrian; a river of Draugiana, running from mount Bagous through the territory of the Energetæ.

EVANTHIA, the ancient name of *Trallus*, Ptolemy; which see.

EVANTHIA, { See *OEANTHE*.
EVANTHIA, }

EUBOEA, Strabo, Mela; an oblong island, stretching out between Attica and Thessaly, opposite to Boeotia; from which it is separated by a narrow strait, called *Euripus*. this island never exceeding forty, nor ever falling short of two miles in breadth, is in length one hundred and fifty miles; and in compass three hundred and sixty-five, Pliny. The people are called always *Abantes* by Homer: *Eubœicus*, the epithet, Virgil. Now *Négropont*, from its principal town, which was anciently called *Chalcis*.

EVENUS, Strabo; a river of Aetolia, formerly called *Lycermas*, running from north to south into the Achælus, and both together into the Ionian sea, near the mouth of the Corinthian bay, after running through Calydon. Another *Euenus* of Myia, Strabo; running by Pitane; from which the people of Adramyttum are supplied with water by an aqueduct. id.

EVERGETÆ. See *ARIASPE*.

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EUGANETI, Livy; a people of the Transpadana, extending to the Alps between the Lacus Larius and the river Athesia; but before the Trojan war, they dwelt on the Adriatic, whence they were expelled by the Trojans and the Heneti, afterwards called Veneti, to the Alpine parts; and hence it is, the poets often call the country of the Veneti by the name of *Euganei*, the ancient possessors, Silius Italicus, Martial. The name *Euganei* denotes their noble descent, Pliny.

EUMIPPIA. See *THYATIRA*.

EULABUS. See *CHOASPER*.

EUMENIA, Strabo, Ptolemy, a town of Phrygia Magna, built by Eumenes, brother of king Attalus; situate on the river Cludius, Pliny; but whether running into the Cayster or Meander, is uncertain. *Eumeneticus*, the epithet; *Eumenetica regio*, Pliny. One of the names of Trallus, in Lydia; because made a present of by the Romans to Eumenes.

EUNIS or *Senes*, *ium*, (the reading doubtful) Polybius, Diodorus; a part of mount Pelorus, in Sicily.

EUNYMIUS, Strabo; one of the Æolian islands, to the north of Sicily; because on the left hand of those who sail from Lipara to Sicily; the smallest of all those islands, Pliny.

EUPALIUM, Livy; *Eupalia*, Stephanus; *Eupelium*, Thucydides; an inland town of Locris, on the confines of Aetolia Epictetos, or adjectitious Aetolia; not far from Naupactum, to the east, inclining a little to the north.

EUPATORIA, Strabo; a town of Pontus, on the confluence of the Iris and Lycus; so named from the founder, which Pompey, finding imperfect, completed, and called it *Magnopolis*, adding territory and inhabitants to it; different from the *Eupatoria*, which Mithridates added to Amitus, which lay on the Euxine, Pliny, Appian. Another *Eupatoria*, Ptolemy; on the west side of the Chersonesus Taurica.

EUPHORBIVM, Peutinger; a town of Phrygia Magna, situate between Synnada and Apamea, Hence *Euphorbeni*, the people, Pliny.

EUPHRANTA, Ptolemy; *Euphrantas*, Strabo;

Strabo; a tower of the Regio Sertica, next to Charax, the Carthagian staple: *Euphranta* was the boundary of Cyrenaica under Ptolemy.

EUPHRATES, a river universally allowed to take its rise in Armenia Major; but in what particular spot, or in what direction it afterwards shapes its course, there the greatest disagreement lies. Strabo says, that the *Euphrates* rises in mount Abus, which he joins with, or accounts a part of, mount Taurus; that its beginning is on the north side of mount Taurus; and that running, first westward, thro' Armenia, then striking off to the south, it forces its way through that mountain; and thus it rises in the south of Armenia, mount Taurus being the boundary on that side; and runs through its south part, quite to Cappadocia, conterminal with Armenia Minor; or quite to this last, or to its south limit; to reach which, it must bend its west course a little north; because the Taurus, from which it rose, lies lower, or more to the south, and almost parallel with Melitene; and that then it turns to the south, in order to break through the Taurus, and escape to Syria, and then take a new bend to Babylonia. To this account of Strabo, Pliny runs quite counter, adducing eye witnesses, who carry the *Euphrates* from north to south in a right line, till it meets mount Taurus; placing the springs together with mount Abus, or Aba, which inclines to the west, to the north of Taurus, all counter to Strabo. Ptolemy strikes a middle course between both, placing the springs to the east, as Strabo does; whence he says, it runs in a long course westward, before it bends south; and that it rises not from mount Taurus, but far to the north of it; and he makes it run straight west from its rise, then turn south spontaneously, without any interposing obstacle, in a manner quite different from Strabo, Mela, and others, who make the Taurus the cause of this turn. No wonder then that the springs of the Nile are unknown, if a river almost at the door

is so little understood. The *Euphrates* naturally divides into two channels, one through Babylon, and the other through Seleucia, besides the several artificial cuts made between it and the Tigris about Babylon; and these cuts or trenches are what the Psalmist calls the rivers of Babylon, on the willows of which the captives hung their harps. It is probable that the *Euphrates* naturally poured into the sea at one particular mouth, before these cuts were made. A thing, appearing so evident to the ancients, that Pliny has set down the distance between the mouths of the *Euphrates* and the Tigris; who says, some made it twenty-five, and others seven miles; but that the *Euphrates* being for a long time back intercepted in its course by cuts, made for watering the fields, only the branch called the *Pasitigris* fell into the sea, the rest of it into the Tigris, and both together into the Persian Gulf. Overflowing the country through which it runs, at stated times of the year, like the Nile, it renders it fertile, Pliny, Cicero.

EUPILIS, Pliny; a lake of the Transpadana in Italy, through which the Lamber is transmitted.

EUPLOEA, Statius; a small island in the Sinus Puteolanus, on the coast of Naples.

EUPOLIUM. See **EUPALIUM**.

EUPORIA, Ptolemy; a town placed between Physca and Apollonia, in the district of Mygdonia of Macedonia.

EUPROSOPON, Mela; the same with *Dei facies*, which see.

EURANIUM, Pliny; a town of Caria, one of the six allotted by Alexander to Halicarnassus.

EURIPUS, i, Scylax, Strabo, Mela; a strait between Aulis and Chalcis; or that narrow gut lying between Euboea and Boeotia, agitated by a continual reciprocal motion; formerly with a mole between Aulis and Chalcis, and a draw-bridge in the middle for the passage of vessels. The alternate motion, or reciprocation of the *Euripus* happens seven times in the day, and as often in the night, with such violence, as

to baffle even the winds and vessels in full sail, Strabo, Mela. As to the number and regular succession of reciprocations, Livy has some doubt; affirming that they are not stated, but happen fortuitously, as the strait is impelled, now this, again that way, by the winds, like a mighty torrent rolling down a precipice. *Euripi* also denote small artificial, winding canals, made for ornaments about houses, Cicero; as a larger sort were called *Nili*, id.

EUROMUS, *i*, penult long, Strabo, Livy: a town of Caria; to the east of the territory of Miletus: in Strabo's time of no repute; but in the Macedonic war of some reputation, having other towns in subjection to it. *Euromensis*, the people, Livy.

EUROSOTUS, a wind blowing between the Eurus and Notus, Pliny.

EUROPA *Agathemerus*, Strabo, Pliny; one of the three greater parts or continents, into which the ancients divided the world; bounded on the west by the Atlantic ocean; on the east separated from Asia by the Tanais and the Hellespont, and by a line carried on in that direction, Dionysius, Strabo; on the south by the Mediterranean, Mela. To the north its extent was unknown to the ancients. Herodotus owns he knows not whence either is the appellation, or who imposed it; Bochart will have it to be from *Eurypo*, fair or white face, as a distinction from people of a darker complexion, as those more to the south generally are: still called *Eurrope*. It may be queried, whether in this case we may not adopt the opinion of Eratosthenes, who says, that the three greater divisions of the world took their names from particular cognominal districts contained in them; as *Eurepa* from a small district of that name in Thrace; the same thing holding of Asia and Africa; names which seem all of them to be posterior to Homer.

EUROPEUS, Ptolemy, a town of Al-mania, mentioned by Thucydides, a district in the north of Macedonia, to the south of Mount Haemus. Another *Eurotas* in Mygdenia, a

town situate on the right or east side of the river Axius, Pliny. A third *Europus* in Media, Pliny, Ammian; near the Portae Caspiae. Formerly called Ragae, and Arsace by the Parthians. A fourth *Eurotas*, so called by the Greeks, in Mesopotamia; also called *Dura*, a town built by the Macedonians; but Polybius seems to distinguish them, and make them different towns. A fifth of Syria, on the right or west side of the Euphrates, below Zeugma, a Macedonian town, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus.

EUROPUS, a river. See the following article.

EUROTAS, *ae*, a river of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Olympus; called *Titarehus* Homer; and *Titarejus*, Lucan; *Europus*, Strabo. Another *Eurotas*, a noble river of Laconica, running to the east of the city of Sparta, Polybius; under the very walls, as it were, Livy; tho' having really none; from north to south. Its banks allotted for the exercises of the young Spartans, and the river for the Lacoenae, or young women of Sparta, to bathe in. The sauce or whet, as Cicero calls it, of their homely fire. A third *Eurotas*, running by Tarentum in Italy, a Spartan colony; which is the reason of the name, Polybius; being otherwise called *Galeus*.

EURUS, called *Eurumnus* by the Romans, a south-east wind, Seneca.

EURYALUS, Livy, *Euryelus*, Thucydides; an eminence, with a citadel on it, of Syracuse, a part of the Epipolae, to the west, inclining a little to the north; said to be also called *Macropolis*, Stephanus.

EURYANASSA, Pliny; one of the small islands near Chius, on the coast of the Hither Asia.

EURYMEDON, *onis*, penult in *Eurymedon* short; a noble river running through the middle of Pamphylia, Mela; and mentioned by many other authors; famous for a sea and land fight on the same day, in which the Athenians, under Cimon, the son of Miltiades, defeated the Persians, Thucydides. The sea-fight happened first in the sea of Pamphylia, towards Cyprus;

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the land engagement the following night on the *Eurymedon*, Diodorus, Plutarch: Cimon, after defeating the Persian fleet, armed his men with the armour of the captives, and set sail for the enemy, who lay on the banks of the *Eurymedon*, in the ships taken from the Persians, who on seeing their own ships and their own people in appearance, were off their guard, and thus became an easy conquest, Frontinus.

EUSEBIA, Strabo; a surname of *Mazaca*, the capital of Cappadocia, at the foot of mount Argaeus: afterwards called Caesarea, in which name *Eusebia* was lost. A surname also of the Tyanitis in Cappadocia, at mount Taurus, Strabo.

EUTAEA, Xenophon; a town on the borders of Laconica and Arcadia.

EUTRESII, Pausanias; a people of Arcadia, whose towns were drained of their inhabitants by Megalopolis, in order to the peopling it.

EUTRESIS, Homer, Strabo; a village of the Thespians, near Copae in Boeotia where Zethus and Amphion are said to have dwelt, be-

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fore they reigned in Thebes; lying on the road between Thespieae and Plataeae, Stephanus; who says, that the appellation is from its being intersected by several roads. *Entresites*, the gentilitious name, and the surname of Apollo, whose temple and a famous oracle stood at *Eutresis*.

EURYCHIA, a small obscure island opposite to the Sinus Pagasicus of Thessaly.

EUXINUS. See **AXENUS**.

EX, *Mela*; *Sex*, *Sexi*, or *Sexti*, in all which different ways it is written; surnamed *Firmum Julium*, Pliny; *Sexitanum*, Antonine; a town of Baetica in Spain, towards the sea-coast. *Exitani*, the people, Strabo; *Exitanus*, the epithet: hence *Salsamenta Exitana*, Strabo. Now supposed to be *Malaga*, by some; by others, *Mérid* of Granada.

EXIISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Tingitana; supposed to be the *Lissa* of Pliny, which see.

EXQUILIAE and *Exquilinus Mons*. See **ESQUILIAE**.

EZIONGEBER. See **ASIONGABER**.

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FABARIA. See **BURCHANIA**.

FABARIS, Virgil, Vibius Sequester; a river of the Sabines, beyond the *Amnis Cuiensis*; otherwise called *Farfarnus*, Ovid, Servius. Now *Farta*.

FABRATERIA, Strabo, Cicero; a town of the Volsci in Latium; a colony, Velleius; situate on the river Trevis. *Fabraterni*, the people, Livy. Pliny distinguishes between the *Veteres* and *Novi*; called *Novem*. Inscription. Now *Falcatera*, Bonbrand, in the Ecclesiastical State, on the confines of Naples.

FABRICIUS PONS, Horace; one of the bridges on the Tiber at Rome; built by the consul Fabricius, Inscription: called also *Trojanus*; from the vetul Trojan, who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines.

This bridge joined the island Lycæonia in the Tiber to the city. Now called *Ponte quattro Capi*, from a double Janus, or a Janus with four faces, at its entrance.

FACILINAE, *Fascelinae*, or *Phacellinae Dianae Forum*; a small place in the north of Sicily, at the mouth of the Mela; called also, *Facellus*. The appellation is either from *fax* a torch, which the goddess held in her right hand, Cicero, or *fascis* a bundle of brushwood, of which torches were made, or in which she was conveyed concealed from the Tanica Chæriæus; whence also she was called *Fascelitis*, *ut*, Lucilius.

FACIES DEL. See **DEL**.

FASULAE, *arum*, Sabast, Ptolemy; *Fasulae*, *arum*, Sibus; a town of Pannonia, of no small note anciently.

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three miles above Florence. Now a village called *Fieschi* in *Tuscany*, at the foot of the Apennine. *Faen-*
tani, the people, Cicero. *Foetila-*
nus, the epithet, id. Inscription.
E. Long. 12° 16', Lat. 43° 31'.

FALARIA, or *Faleria*; a town of Picenum. *Falerorum*, the people, Pliny: *Faleriensis*, Inscription; *Falerianensis* ager, the territory, Balbus. Now extinct, but the place called *Fallersan*, at the springs of the Tenna, in the south of Ancora.

FALERI, *crum*, Livy: *Falerium*, 1, Dionysius Halicarnassicus; a town of Ltruria, on the western right side of the Tiber: *Faleri*, the people of the town and territory, Livy, Virgil. The territory was famous for its rich pastures, hence the *grassy Falerium* in authors. Eutropius and Frontinus call the town, *Faleri*; which, according to the last was surnamed *colonia Julia*. The *Faleri* are called *Aequi*, Virgil; because they afforded supplemental laws to the Twelve Tables, Servius. Here they made an excellent sausage, called *inter Faleri*, Martial. The treachery of the school-master is no less remarkable than the just requital he met with, at the hands of Camillus.

FALFAUS. *Mary M. Falfa*, called, Married. Educated at school at the foot of Mount Mt. Vesuvius in Campania, Italy; now in his generous wife's, Hercey, Italy. Now called *Maria M.*

Further, See Further.

TAMA JULIA. Place name of Sem. a town or Pacha, to the east of the mouth of the Anas, and north of Ocoya.

FAKESSTADT (Götter), a description, Vienna, 1835, 8vo. Contains an estimate of the length, *Arct. F.* 1835. In-terested, F. 1835. A small town of Urbia, to the north of the river of the Metanus. N. 34. 1835. A small town of Urbia, on the Arct. F. 1835. Long. 147. Lat. 44°

I have long been a devoted
 admirer of the dedication,
 courage and valor of the
 soldiers of the Union, and
 the great sacrifice of the
 people of the North, and
 the great triumph of the
 cause of freedom.

F E

a transposition of the letters of the Greek term $\pi\alpha\sigma\varsigma$, whence $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, the spirit being changed, as usual, into F. Vossius.

FANUM FORTUNAE. See FORTU-
NAE.

FANUM JOVIS. See **JOVIS.**

FANUM VACUNAE, Horace; a village of the Fabines, situate between Cures and Mandela; where stood the temple of Vacuna, goddess of the idle or unemployed, in an old decayed state, and hence the epithet, *Putre*, used by Horace. Now called *Vecone*, in the Ecclesiastical State.

FANUM VOLTUMNAE. See VOL-
TUMNAE.

FANUM URII JOVIS. See JOVIS
URII.

FARFARUS. See **FANARIS.**

FASCELINAE. See **FACELINAE** **FANUM.**

FAVENTIA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Cispadana, famous in Sylla's wars. *Faventini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Faenza*, a town of Romania, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 12° 32', Lat. 44° 30'. Also a surname of Barcino, Pliny, Coin. See **BACCINO**.

FAVERIA, Livy; a town of Istria, of uncertain situation.

FAVONI PORTUS, Antonine; a port on the east side of Corsica. Now *Porto Favono*, Cluverius.

FAVONIUS, the west wind, Lucretius, Seneca, Pliny; called *Zephyrus* by the Greeks.

FANTINI VILLA. See VILLA.

FAUSTINOPOLIS, Antonine, Hierocles; a town of Cappadocia, situated between Tyana and mount Taurus.

FERIANA CASTRA. See PHAEBIANA.
FESINA, the ancient Tuscan name
of *Ensenia*, which see.

FELTRIA, Inscriptions; a town on the borders of Khaetia, towards Italy. *Feltri*, Pliny, the people. Now *Feltre*, in the territory of Venice, on the Piava. L. Long. 12° 16', Lat. 46°.

FRIGIARUM PORTUS, Arrian; a port on the Mire Erythraeum; so called, because a woman first commanded there.

TRIVERTINA, Ovid; one of the gates
of Rome

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FENNI. See FINNINGIA.

FENNINGIA. See FINNINGIA.

FENON. See PHUNON.

FERENTIA, Horace; *Ferentinum*, Pliny, Suetonius; a town of Etruria; its name and ruins are said to be still remaining near Fiascone; *Ferentinensis* Colonia, Frontinus.

FERENTINUM, a town of the Hernici in Latium, made autonomous by the Romans, or suffered to be governed by their own laws, Livy. *Ferentines*, the people, id. *Ferentinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Ferentino*, a city in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 14° 5', Lat. 41° 45'.

FERENTUM, Horace, Diodorus; *Ferentum* said to be the true reading, Livy; *Ferentani*, the people, id. A town of Apulia in Italy. Now *Forenza*, in the Basilicata of Naples, at the foot of the Apennin, four miles to the north of Acherontia.

FERONIAE FANUM, Ptolemy, Inscription; a town in Etruria on the river Velidra. Now *Pietra Santa*. Another, a colony, Livy, Virgil, in the territory of Capena in Tuscany, with a grove. A third, Virgil, Horace, Tacitus; in Latium, three miles from Tarracinae, with a grove and sacred fountain. A fourth, Strabo, at the foot of mount Soracte near the Tiber, with a grove, Pliny.

FERRARIA, Antonine; a place in Sardinia, thirteen miles to the north of Caralis; probably so called from its iron mines and forges. This island abounded in iron, as is mentioned by Rutilius. Now thought to be *Capo Ferrato*, Baudrand.

FERRARIA, Mela; a promontory of the Hither Spain, running out towards the Balears, between the Sinus Illicitanus and Sucronensis. Three miles to the east of Dianum. Now *el Cabo Martin* in Valentia, under the meridian of London, Lat. 38° 50'.

FERRATUS Mons, Pentinger, Ammian; a mountain of Mauritania Caesariensis, running out a great length from Rufucium to Salde, along the Mediterranean.

FESCENNA, Pliny; *Fescennium* Solinus; a town of Etruria, above Fa-

lerii. Here nuptial songs were invented, Servius; loose, obscene, and abusive, Macrobius. *Fescenninus*, the epithet, Virgil, Horace, Seneca. Now *Galese*, Cluverius; in the Ecclesiastical State, near the Tiber.

FIRENUS, a river of Latium, which falls into the Liris on the left or east side, between Sora and Fregellae, Silius Italicus. Previous to its confluence it forms an island in which Cicero had one of his villas, Cicero. Now *il Fiume della Posta*, Sanfelici.

FICANA, Livy, Pliny; a town of Latium, to the north of Ostia. Now extinct.

FICARIA, Pliny; a small island in the Sinus Caralitanus, on the east of Sardinia. Now *la Serpentera*, Leandro.

FICARIA, Ptolemy; a town on the south-west of Corsica, at the mouth of the river *Ficarius*. Now called *Ficari*, Cluverius.

FICARIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica, running from east to west, into the Portus Titianus, on the south-west of Corsica.

FICULEA, or *Ficulnea*, Livy; a town of the Sabines beyond the Mons Sacer on the Via Nomentana, eleven miles to the east of Rome. Now extinct. *Ficuleates*, the people, Varro; *Ficolenses*, Pliny; *Ficulnensis*, the epithet, Cicero.

FICULNENSIS PORTA, otherwise *Nomentana*, Varro, Festus; one of the gates of Rome, on the Mons Quirinalis, between the Porta Salaria and Viminalis. Now *la Porta Pia*. It gave name to the Via Nomentana, which was formerly called *Via Ficulnensis*, Livy.

FIDENA, ac, Virgil, Tacitus; *Fidenae arum*, Livy, Cicero, Horace; a town of the Sabines, five miles to the north of Rome, where traces of it are still to be seen; a colony of Alba, Strabo. *Fidenates*, the people, Livy. *Fidenus*, *atis*, the epithet, id.

FIDENTIA, Livy, Velleius, a town of Gallia Cispadana. *Fidentola*, Itinerary; *Fidentia Julia*, Inscription; a colony either of Caesar or Augustus, situate between Parma and Placentia. *Fidentini*, the people.

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ple, Pliny. It is called *Florentia*, Peutinger. Now *Borgo S. Donnino* in the duchy of Parma.

FILAE. See **PHILAE.**

FILEKIA, Ptolemy. Now *Filek* or *Filack*, a town in the extremity of Moravia, towards Silesia, Altin-gius.

FINNINGIA, or *Fennigia*, the true reading for *Eningia* in Pliny, which he makes an island, but is more truly a peninsula. Now *Finland*, a province of Sweden. *Fenni*, Tacitus; *Finni*, Ptolemy, Pliny; the people, whose ferocity is extraordinary, poverty extreme, herbs their food, skins their covering, the ground their couch, regardless of man and of gods, they have attained to a very difficult thing, not to have a single wish to form, Tacitus.

FIRMUM, Cicero; *Firmium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Picenum, at some distance from the Adriatic, on the Tenna; a colony as old as the first Punic war, Velleius. Now *Fermo*. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 43°. *Firmani*, the people, Pliny. *Firmanorum Castellum*. See **CASTELLUM**.

FISCELLUS, Pliny, Silius Italicus; a mountain of the Sabines, in Umbria, on the confines of the Picenum, the hither part of the Apennin: from it the Nar rises. Now *Monte della Sibilla*.

FLAMINIA. See **VIA.**

FLAMINIA PORTA, that gate of Rome which struck into the Via Flaminia, between the Mons Capitolinus and Quirinalis. Called also *Flamentana*, because next the river. Now *Porta de' Popoli*.

FLAMINII FORUM. See **FORUM.**

FLANATICUS SINUS, Pliny; *Flanonicus*, Stephanus; a bay of Liburnia in the Adriatic: so called from the *Flanates*, Pliny; a people dwelling, or from *Flaton*, a town situate, on it. Now called *il Golfo Carraro*.

FLASONA, Ptolemy; *Flaton*, Stephanus; a town on the Sinus Flanaticus; whence its name *Flanonicus*. Now *Flasona*, a small town of Istria.

FLAVIA, Eumenius; a surname of Augustodunum, a town of the Aedui in Gallia Celtica. *Flavianes*, the people, id. See **AUGUSTODUNUM**.

FLAVIA FIRMA SURA, Notitia; *Sura*.

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Ptolemy; a town of the Palmyrene, on the eastern bend of the Euphrates.

FLAVIA GALLICA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Cinca; thought to be *Fraga* in Arragon; under the meridian of London. Lat. 41° 16', on the Cinca.

FLAVIA IRIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Artabri, in the Hither Spain; to the south east of the promontorium Artabrum, or Cape Finisterre; thought by some to be *Padron*, by others, *Compostella*; by others again, *S. Maria*.

FLAVIA LAMBRIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the limits of the Astures; to the east of Flavia Iria.

FLAVIAE AQUAE. See **AQUAE.**

FLAVIAE ARAE, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia; almost on the spot, where Aurach now stands; a town of the duchy of Wirtemberg. E. Long. 9° 20', Lat. 48° 25'.

FLAVIAS, *ados*, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aspera, near the springs of the Calycadnus, and at the foot of mount Taurus; called also *Flaviopolis*.

FLAVIENSES. See **AUGUSTODUNUM**.

FLAVINA, Silius Italicus; a town of Etruria, but of uncertain situation; supposed to be near mount Soracte; seeing Virgil joins *Flavinia arva* with that mountain.

FLAVIOERIGA, Pliny; a town of the Autrigones in Cantabria. Now either *Bermeo*, or a town near Bilboa, Mariana; on the bay of Biscay.

FLAVONAVIA, Pliny; a town of the Paesici, situate in a peninsula on the Oceanus Cantabricus. Now supposed to be *S. Andero*, on the bay of Biscay in Spain. W. Long. 4° 32', Lat. 43° 20'.

FLAVIOPOLIS. See **FLAVIAS**.

FLAVIOPOLIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia, called also *Cratæa*, or *Cratia*, situate near the river Parthenius. *Cratienses Flavio-politæ*, Coins, the people. Another *Flaviopolis* of Thrace, Pliny; anciently called *Zela*, situate in the Regio Caenica, on the right or east bank of the Panyfus.

FLAVIUM BRIGANTIVM. See **BRIGANTIVM**.

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FLAVIUM SOLVENSE, Pliny; a town of Noricum; so called from Vespasian: whether a municipium or colony, uncertain. Now *Solfeld*, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the left or north side of the Drave.

FLETIO, Itinerary, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, eleven miles below the Trajectus, or Utrecht.

FLEVO, Mela; that part of the Rhine, where towards its mouth it spreads and forms a lake, encompassing an island of the same name, till again contracted, it becomes a river at its mouth.

FLEVUM, or *Flevus*, Pliny; the right or north branch of the Rhine, by which it spreads into lakes.

FLEVUM, Tacitus; *Fleum*, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Frisii, next that branch of the Rhine called Flevus.

FLEXUM, Itinerary, Notitia; *ad Flexum*, Peutinger; namely at the bend of the Danube, on its turning off to the south; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now called *Owar* by the Hungarians, and *Altenburg* by the Germans, in the west of Hungary, on the borders of Austria, on a small island, where the Leytha falls into the Danube.

FLORENTIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Etruria, on the Arnus; of great note in Sylla's wars, Florus. Some MSS. read *Fluentia*; a term which either stands for nothing, or is doubtful, Cellarius. Tacitus reckons it either among the municipia or colonies. That it was made a colony appears from Frontinus. *Florentini*, Pliny, Tacitus; the people. Now called *Fiorenza*, or *Firenza*, by the Italians, *Florence* in English. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 43° 30'.

FLORENTIA. See **FIDENTIA**.

FLUMENTANA PORTA. See **FLAMINIA**.

FLUMINUM RIPA, DEXTRA, and SINISTRA. The right and left side of a river is determined by its course, on looking down the river, the right hand is the right side, and the left hand the left.

FLUSOR, Peutinger; a river of the Picenum in Italy, mentioned by no other author. Now the *Chiento*, Cluverius; which rising in the Apennine, runs through the March of

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Ancona, into the gulf of Venice, from west to east.

FLUVIUS FOEDERATORUM, Mela, Ptolemy; a small river of Baetica in Spain, running to the west of Malaga, from north to south. Now called *Guadalquivirejo*.

FOEDERATUM OPPIDUM, a town in every respect independent, having its own laws, magistrates, and civil constitution unaltered, in alliance with the Romans; to whom they owed nothing but in virtue of the articles of confederacy, as appears from Capua, before its revolt to Hannibal. The freedom of Rome was generally denied such, though sometimes granted, on account of extraordinary services.

FONS JOVIS. See **JOVIS**.

FONS SOLIS, a fountain of the Cyrenaica; so called, because shifting its degrees of heat and cold with the motion of the sun, Herodotus, Diodorus, Arrian, Ovid.

FONTALIS, or *Fontinalis Porta*. See **CAPENA**.

FONTLS APONI. See **APONUS**.

FORENTUM. See **FERENTUM**.

FORMIAE, arum, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus; *Formia, ae*, Martial; a maritime town of the Adjected or New Latium, to the south-east of Cajeta; built by the Lacedaemonians, Strabo; called originally *Hormiae*, id. Pliny; on account of its commodious harbour. An ancient municipium, Velleius. *Formiani*, the people, admitted to the liberty of the city, the very year in which Alexandria was built, id. But not admitted to the right of suffrage, till a long time after the second Punic war, Livy. *Formianus*, the epithet, Horace. *Formiae* at this day lies in ruins, near a place, now called *Mela*.

FORMIANUM PRAEDIUM, Cicero; a villa of Cicero, to the north of Formiae.

FORMIO, Pliny; a river of Istria, six miles to the south of Tergeste; the ancient boundary of ancient Italy to the east, but afterwards carried on to Pola, and at length to the river Arsia, Strabo; which last was in Pliny's time the standing boundary, beyond which it was never after carried. It runs from east to west into

into the Sinus Tergestinus, in the Adriatic. Now *Risano*.

FORODRUENTINUM, or *Forum Druentinarum*, Inscriptions; *Forum Truentinum*, Pliny; a municipium of the Cispadana, situate between Caesena to the south, and Forum Popili to the north-east.

FORONERONIENSES. See LUTEVA.

FORTUNAE FANUM, Tacitus, Pliny; a colony, called *Colonia Julia Fanestris*, Vitruvius. See FANESTRIS.

FORTUNATAE INSULAE, Statius Sebosus, and Juba, quoted by Pliny; that these are the Canary islands, appears from *Canaria* being mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny as one of them, which see.

FORULI, Virgil, Livy; a vicus or village of the territory of the Reate of the Sabines, situate between Amiternum and Cutiliae: rocks, according to Strabo, fitter to carry on and maintain a rebellion, than to be made a place of habitation. *Ficani Forulani*, Inscription; the people.

FORUM, a square, allotted either for a market-place, or for a court of justice. And for these purposes there were different forums at Rome. *Forum indicere*, was the act of the praetor appointing the place in Rome where causes were to be tried. *Agere forum*, denoted the bringing on causes out of Rome, in a Roman province, Cicero, Suetonius; the same with *agere conventum*, Florus. The term *forum*, added to a proper name, denotes some market town or borough.

FORUM ADRIANI. See FORUM HADRIANI.

FORUM ALLIENI, in some editions *Alleni*, a place mentioned only by Tacitus; and from what he says of it, thought to be *Ferrara*, capital of the duchy of that name in Italy. E. Long. 12° 5', Lat. 44° 45'.

FORUM APPII, Cicero, Luke; a town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Via Appia, a little beyond the Tres Tabernae; set down in the Jerusalem Itinerary, as situate near the river Nymphaeus. Now entirely extinct, and at four miles from Setia are observed vast ruins, Baudrand, an eye witness.

FORUM AURELII, Antonine; a town

of Etruria, near the mouth of the river Armenita, midway between Cosa and Centumcellae. Now in ruins.

FORUM BIBALORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the borders of the Callaeci.

FORUM CASSII, Antonine; a town of Etruria, at the foot of mount Ciminus.

FORUM CLAUDII, Ptolemy; the capital of the Centrones, in Gallia Narbonensis. In the Itineraries called *Darantasia*, for what reason unknown.

FORUM CLAUDII, Ptolemy; *Foro Clodo*, Peutinger; *Forum Clodi*, Antonine; more fully, *Praefectura Claudia Foro Clodii*, Pliny; a town of Etruria. Now *Orsola*, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

FORUM CORNELII, Cicero, Ptolemy, Martial; *Forum Cornesium*, Strabo; a town of the Cispadana, built by Sylla. *Forocornelienses*, Inscription, the people. Now *Imola*, a city in the Romania, and Territory of the Pope. E. Long. 12° 12', Lat. 44° 30'.

FORUM DECII, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, but where unknown.

FORUM DOMITII, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonensis; probably built by Ahenobarbus Domitius, who commanded in those parts. Now *Frontignan*, or *Frontigniac*, in Languedoc, near the Mediterranean. E. Long. 3° 30', Lat. 43° 30'.

FORUM DRUENTINORUM. See FORODRUENTINUM.

FORUM FLAMINII, Pliny; *Forum Flaminium*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria, on this side the Apennine. *Foroflaminienfes*, the people, Inscription. Supposed to be now *S. Giovanni in Ferfiamma*, or *Foligno*, three miles from it, in the duchy of Spoleto.

FORUM FULVII, Pliny; a town of Liguria, surnamed *Valentinum*: from which it is conjectured, that it is now *Valenza*, in the duchy of Milan; which is confirmed by Peutinger's distances. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 45°.

FORUM GALLORUM, Cicero, Frontinus, Peutinger; a small town of the Cispadana, on the Via Aemilia, eight miles from Mutina, beyond the

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the river Scultenna. Here Antony defeated Panfa, and was in his turn defeated by Hirtius, Cicero, Frontinus. Now *Castelfranco*, Cluverius, in the territory of Bologna. Another *Forum Gallorum*, Antonine; a town of the Vascones, in the Hither Spain. Now *Gurrea*, Zurita; a small town of Arragon; others will have it to be *Luna*.

FORUM HADRIANI, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, towards the Meuse. Now *Poorburg*, Cluverius; a village of Holland, situate between Leyden and Delft.

FORUM JULIUM; there are several towns of this name: as a *Forum Julium*, of Gallia Narbonensis; or *Forojulium*, *Colonia Octavionorum*, Pliny: now *Frejus*, or *Frejules*, in Provence, at the mouth of the Argens. *Forum Julium Carnorum*, to the north of Aquileia, in the Transpadana, Tacitus, Ptolemy: *Forojulienses cognomine Transpadani*, Pliny, the people. Now *Cividale di Friuli*, formerly, *Cividale d'Austria*, in the territory of Venice. *Forum Julium*, in Umbria, with the surname *Concubienfe*, of uncertain situation, the people *Concubienfes*, Pliny.

FORUM JUTUNTORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Insubres, in the Transpadana. Now *Crema*, capital of the Cremasco, in the territory of Venice. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$.

FORUM LICINII, Pliny; a town of the Orobii, in the Transpadana, of doubtful position; and whether at this day *Pieve d'Incino*, or, according to Cluverius, *Berlasina*, between Como and Milan, is a question.

FORUM LIMICORUM, Ptolemy; or *Limia*, Antonine; a town on the left or south side of the river Limia, otherwise the River of Oblivion, or Lethe, in the Hither Spain. Now *Puente de Lima*, in the north-west of Portugal.

FORUM LIVII, Pliny, Antonine; a town of the Semnones, in the Cispadana. Now *Forli*, in Romaniz. E. Long. $12^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$.

FORUM NERONIS. See *LUTEVA*. Not to be confounded with another *Forum Neronis*, on the west of the Druentia; a town of the Memini,

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in Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Forcalquier*, in Provence, Baudrand. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 36'$, Lat. 44° .

FORUM NOVUM, Pliny; a town of the Cispadana. The people, *Foronovani*, Inscription. Now *Fornovo*, in the duchy of Parma. Another, in the Picenum, but where unknown. *Foronovani*, the people, Inscription.

FORUM POPILII, Pliny; a town in the Cispadana, to the east of Forum Livii. Now *Forlimpopoli*, in Romaniz, between Forli to the west, and Cesena to the east. Another, Ptolemy; in Campania, between Capua and Trebula; a colony, Frontinus. *Foropopilienses*, the people, Inscription.

FORUM ROMANUM, the most ancient Forum of Rome, built by Romulus, called *Latium*, Martial, Statius, Ovid; *Magnum*, Ovid; and *Forum Vetus*, Herodian. It stood at the foot of the Mons Capitolinus.

FORUM SEGUSIANORUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; situate on the east side of the Liger, in Gallia Celtica. Now *Feurs*, on the Loire, in the Lionnois, capital of the territory of Forez. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 44'$.

FORUM SEMPRONII, Ptolemy; *Forum Sempronium*, Strabo; a town of Umbria. *Forosempronenses*, the people, Inscription. Now *Fossombrone*, in Urbino. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 5'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$.

FORUM TIBERII, Ptolemy; a town of the Pagus Tigurinus, in Belgica, on the left or south side of the Rhine. Now *Keyserstul*; literally the tribunal of Tiberius, which he held there, when commander in the Rhetian war.

FORUM TRAJANI, Antonine; a town of Sardinia, situate between Lugido to the east, and the Aquae Neapolitanae to the west. But the particular spot unknown.

FORUM TRUENTINORUM. See *FORODRUENTINUM*.

FORUM VOCONII, Plancus to Cicero, Pliny, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Massilia and Antipolis, near the river Argenteus. French authors greatly differ as to its position. But from Plancus's letter it appears to be a little